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THE TIMES

Electricity: Why so many people are switched off, page 8

Moscow regards new Warsaw leader as Poland's last chance

Western diplomats believe Moscow has issued a clear warning to Warsaw that the upheaval in Poland will no longer be tolerated. The appointment of a new Polish Prime Minister is regarded by the Kremlin as the last chance for Poland to put its house in order. Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, said yesterday that if the "chaos continued", Russian patience might run out.

Ample warning of intervention

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 10

The appointment of General Wojchiech Jaruzelski, the Polish Defence Minister, as his country's Prime Minister, is seen here as the last chance for the Warsaw authorities to bring Poland back to normal before the Soviet Union feels obliged to intervene.

Western diplomats believe the Russians have given the Poles a clear warning that they have reached the limits of tolerance—and have urged the Polish authorities to take a tougher line against the independent trade union movement and dissident groups.

This may have prompted the resignation of Mr Jozef Pinkowski as Prime Minister. Moscow may not have been consulted about the choice of his successor, though the Kremlin will clearly approve the appointment of a Soviet-trained general in the expectation that he will be more decisive in ending the chaos.

As the tone of Soviet reporting on the Polish crisis becomes daily more threatening, it is clear that the Russians regard the situation as little short of disastrous. But they are aware of the enormous political, military and economic costs of open intervention, and appear to be hoping that the situation can still be retrieved by the Polish party leadership.

Matters have already gone so far beyond what were previously regarded as the thresholds of Soviet tolerance—and so many false alarms have been given of an imminent Soviet invasion—that it is difficult to know what would finally prompt intervention and what form this would take.

Western diplomats here suggest that Moscow may have given the Poles a time limit to put their house in order, and though the Russians would clearly prefer to wait until after the Soviet Party Congress is over, they would have no compunction in taking action if it was felt vital Soviet interests were threatened.

The overriding interest, as Mr Pyotr Abrasimov, the Soviet ambassador to East Berlin, made clear in an interview with West German television yesterday, was the reliability of Poland as a member of the Warsaw Pact.

He spoke of the heavy Soviet casualties in liberating Poland at the end of the Second World War, and said it was "understandable that we cannot behave indifferently towards what is happening in Poland today and for what reasons".

Ironically the Russians gave a warning last summer that the logic of events in Poland would inevitably lead to the present chaos. Moscow appears to have had a good understanding of the Polish mood and circumstances, but—because of outside constraints and the lack of any clear alternative—was obliged to let matters there take their course.

Nearly all Moscow's gloomiest predictions have come true, and accusations being levelled by the Soviet press accurately reflect the intense concern of the Kremlin.

The main charge is that Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union organization, has set itself up as a political opposition to the Polish Communist Party, and cannot be trusted to confine itself to union activities. The Russians say the organization is influenced from outside by anti-Soviet forces.

The official Tass news agency maintains that Solidarity is conducing "deliberate and organized subversive activity". The Russians regard two recent Solidarity demands to be incompatible with communist ideology. These demands are the dismissal of local officials deemed corrupt or hostile to Solidarity, and the registration of a rural branch of the union organization.

According to Soviet orthodoxy only the party has the right to change its officials, however corrupt, or approve new appointments. The Russians regarded Warsaw's acceptance of the demand to replace officials in Poland's southern provinces as a capitulation—signalling a loss of the party's monopoly of power and thereby setting a dangerous precedent.

The registration of an independent union for rural workers is an even greater challenge to the Soviet conception of a communist state. According to ideological purists, private farmers are tolerated on suffrance—to organize them into a union, or even an association as the Polish Supreme Court ruled today, would be to set up a coordinated private sector.

The supremacy of the Polish party has also been challenged by the decision to allow Solidarity access to the media, which the Russians have long regarded as a vital instrument of party propaganda.

A Tass report last night said Solidarity had "stepped up its subversive political agitation among the population . . . the Solidarity leadership use the mass media to disseminate the calls to maintain 'strike readiness', trying to aggravate the situation".

Solidarity has also made demands that strike at the jealously-guarded system of privileges for senior party officals and state employees' privileges which the Russians dislike seeing publicised.

The Russians are particularly angry that Polish dissidents, especially the Kor group, have been allowed to operate virtually unchecked. Tass described Kor yesterday as an "Anti-socialist organization".

Other demands put forward by Solidarity members, such as a relaxation of censorship and investigations into the activities of the Polish security apparatus are seen in Moscow as a dangerous challenge to the communist system.

Above all, however, it is the seemingly endless industrial unrest that has provoked Soviet anger. The Russians cannot afford to let Poland go bankrupt, and realize that the economic crisis grows ever deeper with each new strike.

The Russians believe that each concession by the Polish Government in its negotiations with Solidarity has only led to further demands, and that the country's workers must now be made—by force if not by persuasion—to return to the shop floor and get on with their jobs.

Moscow is hoping the new Government will take a tougher line, that the Polish party will pull itself together and reassert its supremacy and that the anarchy on the Russians' doorstep will end.

If not, the Soviet Union has already given the world ample notification of its intention to act to secure its own vital interests and those of its East European allies.

Jaruzelski profile, page 7
Leading article, page 15

Farmers allowed association but not a union

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Feb 10

The Polish Supreme Court today rejected a request to legalize a farmers' union but simultaneously announced that there is no legal impediment to the farmers forming an association.

The decision paved the way to a possible solution to the deadlock over the farmers' request to form an independent union which has been a cause of tension for several weeks.

Several thousand farmers stood patiently in front of the court building for five hours while the court was sitting. The decision puts off a final solution but Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, the free trade union organization, called it a "draw".

"With calm and patience and reason the farmers, together with the workers, can bring this issue to a successful conclusion", he told the farmers.

The farmers, in a good humoured and patient mood then walked to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier where they cheered the Polish Army, sang the national anthem, listened to a Roman Catholic priest, and then dispersed, in buses and on foot, to their villages all over Poland.

Yesterday, the Communist Party central committee hinted strongly that the party would no longer tolerate political strikes. The Army also made a spectacular entry into the Polish crisis with the appointment of General Wojchiech Jaruzelski, the Defence Minister to replace Mr Józef Pinkowski the Prime Minister. Mr Pinkowski's resignation did not come as a surprise as the Government came under strong public criticism for delays and hesitation in implementing the agreements with the workers signed last August. Under the new Government the reforms will be accelerated, but the central committee has also let it be known that all means will be used to reassert the party's authority against "counter-revolution".

Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, left no doubt that the current tension represented a serious threat to Poland's independence.

[Mr Kania said in his speech to the central committee that Moscow's patience might be running out, Reuter report. "In these difficult moments we have found understanding on the side of our friends, especially the Soviet Union. They understand us and are not pressing for our obligations. But they will not be in a position to understand us if the chaos continues", he said.]

Obviously Poland has been under strong pressure from its allies. There have been alarmist reports in the east European press and in East Berlin the Soviet ambassador said flatly this his country could not remain indifferent to the situation in Poland.

It was against this background that the central committee yesterday made the spectacular decision to entrust the Government to a soldier.

Miners set for all-out battle over closures

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers are preparing for an all-out confrontation with the Government over the threatened closure of many pits and the loss of up to 30,000 jobs under a coal board scheme to meet the impact of the economic recession.

The miners had their worst fears confirmed yesterday when they met Sir Derek Ezra, the coal board chairman, for talks on the industry's future at a time of falling demand and rising output. They were told that capacity should be reduced by 10 million tonnes a year through the closure of inefficent collieries and the exploitation of highly mechanized "super-pits".

That could involve the closure of up to 50 mines over the next two to five years as the industry seeks to bring output into line with demand, and union leaders will tomorrow draw up their battle plans against the closure programme.

The scale of the cut is closing the ranks of the politically-divided national executive of the miners' union. Mr Joseph Gormley, its moderate president, said that if a joint approach to the Cabinet for more state aid fails, then a pithead ballot of the men on industrial action would be ordered.

"We will go to them and ask if they are willing to support us in national strike action as a result of Government policy", he said. The whole policy of importing coal while eight million tonnes produced in British pits were being put into stock was economic madness", Mr Gormley said. "I am not going to allow the industry to be raped in this way".

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the Yorkshire miners, who are already planning a strike over plans to shut Orgreave colliery, near Sheffield, said: "Mrs Thatcher has been out to get the miners since 1972 and 1974 (the years of their national strikes). If she throws down the gauntlet, I can assure her of one thing: we will pick it up".

In the first instance, the miners are expected to seek a reversal of government policy through talks with ministers, arguing that circumstances have changed since the 1980 Coal Industry Act, which phases out operating subsidies over a three year period, was passed.

But the union privately expects to get little from the Cabinet by argument, and left wingers on the executive will push for a ballot authorizing the union to take strike action in defence of jobs. The highly-emotional issue of pit closures takes on extra significance this year in the build-up to the election of a new national president.



In his four-point plan put to union leaders of the miners, pit deputies and colliery managers yesterday, Sir Derek argued that the industry must bring supply and demand into closer balance during the current recession by maximizing sales; expanding output at pits with access to viable reserves and diminishing capacity where realistic reserves are exhausted or where, for geological or other reasons, "there can be no long-term contribution".

Stocks of about 37 million tonnes this spring (including those at power stations) are at a record level, and the coal board could not add to the coal mountains. It would be "extremely difficult" to achieve further price rises, even in line with general inflation, and the board therefore had no option to adjust supply by reducing capacity.

Yesterday's talks in London were described by one coalfield leader as "disorderly, angry and frustrated".

Gunmen kill UDR man

A part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment was shot dead at his workplace in Londonderry yesterday. Mr Samuel Montgomery, aged 27 and unmarried, was shot by two men at a timber yard in Strand Road.

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Susana Kleeman, aged 10, reading yesterday from her play "Perfect Pigs", which has been chosen for production at the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs in London. Report, page 5.

Fish buyers seek cover from police

By John Roper

Grimsby fish merchants sought police protection yesterday for their drivers because of what one described as something "like a riot" when picketing fishermen attempted to stop traffic at dock entrances.

It was claimed that there were up to 16 pickets at each entrance and that they stopped consignments of cod from Scottish ports from entering the dock.

The fishermen had mounted the pickets in protest at cheap foreign imports which they say are keeping prices for British fish low.

In Brussels, agreement on a EEC fisheries policy looked a long way off. At all-night talks Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, accused the French of being "totally unreasonable" in blocking an agreement by demanding that under EEC free trade rules, they should be allowed to fish in British waters "right up to the beaches".



Mr Walker is arguing for almost exclusive rights for the British fleet within the 12-mile limit. When Britain joined the EEC it was agreed that the 12-mile limit would remain in force for 10 years. The French claim that ruling allows them to fish up to the beaches from January, 1983.

British fishermen want a deal, but Mr Walker says that he will veto any transaction which does not secure the prosperity of the British fleet. Demands include a 50-mile exclusive zone around the north of Scotland limited to vessels under 80ft and an exclusive 12-mile limit off the east and west coasts of Scotland, the British side of the Irish sea and down the east coast from Bridlington to Margate.

France claims that its fishermen catch 45,800 tonnes of fish worth £28m inside the British 12-mile limit and that it cannot allow its vessels to be barred from those lucrative grounds.

More than 2,000 British boats are staying in port in protest against the dumping of cheap fish in Britain. Filleters at a frozen fish factory at Grimsby walked out in support of the fishermen yesterday after Dutch codling arrived for processing.

Fishermen at North Shields yesterday were reviewing their position after an incident on Monday in which they claim a lorry delivering British fish charged through a picket line.

Photograph, page 2
Brussels deadlock, page 6

Mr Jenkins defines his policy for new party

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

As Mrs Shirley Williams confirmed last night that she would be leaving the Labour Party "very soon" and forming a new party, Mr Roy Jenkins, one of her leading social democrat partners, defined their practical policy. He advocated government intervention to bring down the rate of sterling and once it was lower, for Britain to join the European Monetary System (EMS).

In a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Mr Jenkins predicted a major political realignment within six years. He also claimed that the events of the past two and a half weeks since he, Mrs Williams, Dr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers launched the Council for Social Democracy in their "Limehouse Declaration" had "touched a remarkable nerve of response".

He went on: "I believe the map of British politics in a few years' time—certainly by six years' time—will look very different from today, with a major realignment."

Mr Jenkins was clearly out to give some policy teeth to the new grouping which Mrs Williams agreed was "not so much toothless as amorphous" until it had fleshed out its ideas.

In his sharpest criticism of the Thatcher Government policies since he returned from his post as President of the EEC Commission, Mr Jenkins insisted that a soaring pound had helped intensify manufacturing decline in Britain.

"This British Government has pursued a militantly non-interventionist policy on the exchange market, partly out of dogma and partly out of hope. Fear that anything else would have given it even less control over the money supply than the limited control it has achieved and hope that a rising rate for sterling would at least mitigate some of the inflationary effects of its earlier policies."

If the Government was allowed to continue, we should come to curse North Sea oil as the pathway to irreversible disaster, not a national benefit.

Mr Jenkins called for an urgent change in what he called the "policy of government indifference" to the exchange rate. It must come sooner rather than later and by sooner, he meant "now".

Three steps needed to be taken in combination. First, the Government must "talk down" the pound; the markets at the moment did not believe the Government would intervene. Secondly, interest rates should be lowered significantly and thirdly, constraints should be considered on foreign capital inflows, as in Switzerland and West Germany.

Mr Jenkins admitted that none of those steps was a panacea, but in combination they could get the pound lower and at that stage Britain should join the EMS.

In the first instance, to enjoy maximum flexibility, Britain might use the EMS's wider 6 per cent margin, which Italy used, Mr Jenkins suggested.

While Mrs Williams, appearing in a succession of television interviews, confirmed that she was leaving the Labour Party, at one point saying "it's as agonizing as breaking up a family", Mr Jenkins wanted no one to underestimate the realignment he saw coming.

"I would like to express my conviction that we are at a

Continued on page 2, col 1

Swiss help American journalist to leave Iran

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 10

A new passport, produced overnight by Swiss diplomats, enabled Mrs Cynthia Dwyer, the American freelance journalist, to fly from Iran to freedom today after nine months in Iranian prisons.

Mrs Dwyer, aged 49, should have been deported yesterday after being convicted last week on spying charges but was refused permission to leave by airport immigration officials because she had no passport.

She was slipped secretly into the airport this morning by three Swiss diplomats. One, a consular official, joined Mrs Dwyer on the flight to Dubai and was expected to accompany her to Zurich tomorrow.

There are still no signs that the four Britons imprisoned in Iran are near release. A highly informed source said further talks with Iranian officials today produced no results.

No one is saying exactly what role is being played by Mr Terry Waite, the special representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It seemed clear that Mr Waite was acting entirely separately from the efforts of Swedish and British diplomats here, to the point of not even keeping them fully informed of developments.

With the vehement denials of reports by the BBC that Mr Waite was negotiating a swap of the four Britons with two Iranians jailed in Britain, it could be assumed only that there were some religious problems still to be settled.

Clashes feared, page 7

Brandt move to save party unity

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 10

Herr Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) was today preparing a five-point programme to save the party's unity and the government coalition amid the worst internal crisis since it came to power.

The plan will be discussed tomorrow night at a meeting of the SPD executive summoned by Herr Brandt to heal, above all, the growing rift between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and sizeable sections of the party.

The left wing, in particular, feels that many of the Chancellor's policies go against the real wishes and principles of grass root members. They are at odds with him over a series of issues, including nuclear energy, plans for arms exports to Saudi Arabia and Chile, and the modernization of Nato medium-range nuclear weapons.

The disputes have been heightened by conflicting interviews given by leading figures which led last night to an open clash between Herr Brandt and Herr Herbert Wehner, the SPD's Bundestag floor leader.

Herr Wehner gave a warning that the party was in danger of splitting. At a meeting of the party Praesidium in Berlin last night Herr Brandt called for an end to the "irritating" public comments.

But no sooner was the meeting over, than Herr Brandt himself broke the truce.

Another issue which could have intensified the problems was defused tonight to a certain extent b ya compromise. The Hamburg city government voted by seven to six to hold up the building of the controversial Brokdorf nuclear power station for nearly three years. A previous decision by the city's SPD, which governs alone in Hamburg, to withdraw from the project was a serious psycholo-



Sharp rise in spending figures for January

Central government spending continued to rise sharply in January. The month's surplus of £1,714m was significantly lower than a year earlier, and consolidated fund expenditure was up by 29 per cent. The increase has been exaggerated by additional payments to local authorities but there are few signs of a drop in the growth of spending which the Government had been expecting towards the end of the financial year. However, monetary growth in January was contained to an estimated ... per cent. Page 17

President Sadat puts Palestinian case

At the European Parliament President Sadat of Egypt called for additional security guarantees as a European contribution to peace in the Middle East and for the establishment of "a Palestinian entity after a transitional period" as a positive development to stabilize the region. He was given a standing ovation by MEPs as a "pilgrim of peace" Page 6

Move to ban tapping for political reasons

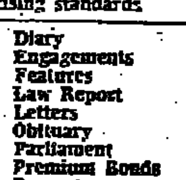
A Conservative backbench MP is supporting an opposition amendment to the Telecommunications Bill which would require the Home Secretary to issue a warrant before telephone messages could be intercepted and would ban tapping for political reasons. During a parliamentary committee debate an MP attacked the "distasteful twilight area" of growing numbers of private and illegal tapping Page 2

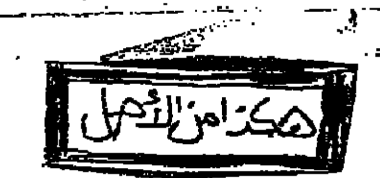
U S defence cash plea

The Pentagon is reported to want an increase of about $32,000m (£13,675m) in American defence spending over and above the record military budgets submitted by former President Carter for this year and next. The proposals are in line with military priorities outlined by President Reagan during the election campaign Page 7

Wembley finalists

West Ham United play Liverpool in the League Cup final at Wembley on March 14. The East London club beat Coventry City 2—0 to win 4—3 on aggregate. Liverpool drew 1—1 with Manchester City to win 2—1 on aggregate Page 10





HOME NEWS

Telephone tapping may be curbed as Tory MP backs Labour move in parliamentary committee

By Patricia Tisdall and Michael Hatfield

The Government faces the possibility of legal constraints being imposed on telephone tapping for the first time.

A Labour-sponsored clause to the telecommunications Bill, now at a Commons committee stage, imposes those conditions and has the backing of a Conservative backbencher, Mr John Gorst; that backing could carry a vote inside the committee tomorrow.

Mr Gorst is expected to come under pressure from government whips to have second *thoughts but at the same time* it is possible that Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, may produce a compromise.

The clause would require the Home Secretary to issue a warrant before telephone messages could be intercepted and would ban taps for political reasons.

During the debate, Mr Kenneth Weetch, Labour MP for Ipswich, attacked the present "distasteful twilight area" of growing numbers of private and illegal taps. He gave three instances where organizations, suspecting that their telephone calls had been intercepted, had stage-managed incidents that had led to the police arriving. The organizations concerned were the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), union leaders in the steel dispute and the Grunwick strikers.

Faced with possible defeat on the issue, the Government delayed a vote until it could *ensure its full complement was* present.

The proposed measures define strict legal boundaries for telephone tapping. Warrants would be restricted to authorities concerned with investigating crime "of such severity that a person with no previous record could reasonably be expected to be sentenced to three years' imprisonment for it" fraud serious enough to damage the national economy and "major terrorist or espionage activity that is likely to injure the national interest". In each case normal methods of investigation must have been tried first.

The measures would also give individuals whose telephone calls were intercepted the right to be told afterwards whether the authorities' suspicions proved groundless. The Home Secretary's decisions would be subject to scrutiny by an independent panel of three people.

A further proposal is for an annual audit that would enable Parliament to receive a report on the number of warrants issued with comments on the effectiveness of interceptions.

The regulations would carry penalties of fines of up to £5,000 or three years' imprisonment.

Government inquiry into rise in water charges

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

An urgent government inquiry is under way into the increase in water charges for 1981-82, which range from 14 to 33 per cent.

The Prime Minister announced in the Commons yesterday that independent accountants were conducting the inquiry and said she was very aware of the growing resentment at the size of the increases.

The inquiry was ordered by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, last week and is expected to be completed within seven days.

It is being carried out by three firms, Arthur Andersen and Company, Coopers and Lybrand, and Price Waterhouse and Company. They began work on Friday.

Replying to a question from Mr John Hannam, Conservative MP for Exeter, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said the investigation had been launched with the cooperation of the chairmen of the nine English water authorities.

The consultants' brief is to discuss the water authority budgets and to see whether there is scope to reduce the levels contemplated.

Thames Water, the largest of the authorities, yesterday announced a 14 per cent increase in charges, raising the average domestic bill for the year from £47 to £54. It said it had offered all facilities to the consultants.

The authority added, however, that it was surprised that an inquiry should be started, and argued that a 14 per cent rise was reasonable.

Mr Timothy Whiteley, the authority's finance chairman, said the authority had been required by the Government to end the subsidy to domestic consumers, which amounted to about 30 per cent in 1974, by April, this year. That process was almost completed.

Free World organization formed to defend Western democracy

New group opposes totalitarianism of the left

By Ian Bradley

The Western alliance, and Britain in particular, have been engaged in political disarmament for a long time, Professor Hugh Seton-Watson, professor of Russian history at London University, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the launching in London of the Committee of the Free World, a group of academics, journalists, politicians and others who see the values of Western democracy and civilization as threatened by totalitarianism of the left.

Professor Seton-Watson said that he hoped the committee would not simply be an anti-communist organization. He said: "If it is, it will not have me as a member for very long. The question is how we can act to defend Western values."

Lord Chalfont, another member of the committee's board of directors, said: "I think what we are concerned with is the bias against Western values in the media in this country.

"If anyone doesn't think there is such a bias, he should read Sir James Goldsmith's evidence to the media committee of the Conservative Party."

He admitted that the election victories of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan suggested a change of climate in Britain and the United States. However, there was still a tendency among intellectuals in particular, to denigrate Western society and look for civilized values elsewhere.

The committee's manifesto states: "We believe that holding cheap the values, the achievements and the institutions of Western civilization has led in the past, and may lead again, not to something better but to something immeasurably worse, not to peace but to war; in the generation of the 1930s to totalitarianism of the right, in our time to totalitarianism of the left".

The committee, which was launched at the same time in New York, includes many prominent European and American intellectuals. The British members, of whom some were approached and others offered themselves, include Lord Blake, the historian, Tom Stoppard, the playwright, Lord Bullock, Sir Max Beloff, Sir Huw Wheldon and several figures associated with the Conservative Party.

The only Labour MPs on the committee are Mr M[illegible] Thomas and Mr Neville Sandelson, both supporters of the [illegible] Council for Social Democracy and the only British trade union leader is Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

Lord Chalfont said the committee had approached Shirley Williams, but had [illegible] yet heard from her.

Mr Sandelson said at yesterday's meeting that he was sorry the committee had [illegible] tried to attract wider support in the Labour Party. He said "I hope they will be inv[illegible] some democratic socialists, [illegible] I include people to the left [illegible] Denis Healey, as well as social democrats".

The committee's main activities will be holding conferences, expanding membership, publishing pamphlets [illegible] books. It will take no money from governments and will [illegible] constituted as a public company with its finances open to inspection.



Lord Chalfont: Concerned about "bias against Western values in the media".



Mr Tom Stoppard, the playwright, who is a member of the group.

Mr Healey at meeting of moderates

By Our Labour Staff

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, attended a private meeting [illegible] by senior moderate trade union leaders last night to build [illegible] caucus aimed at reversing the left wing's recent successes in the party.

The union leaders, who were [illegible] by some influential right-wing Labour MPs, took the first step in a programme intended to reverse the Wembley decision on an electoral college for choosing the party leader and to shift the political balance on the party's national executive committee.

Mr Denis Howell, MP for Birmingham, Small Heath and president of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (Apex), who chaired last night's meeting in a London hotel, said that Mr Healey had attended as an observer at his invitation.

Lord Underhill, former Labour Party national agent and author of the report on Trotskyite infiltration, on which the party' right wing has consistently sought action, was also present at Mr Howell's invitation.

Most of the union leaders present would prefer the old method of choosing the leader by the parliamentary party, but they are certain to discuss with their executives the formation of a common front behind a form of electoral college that can unite the party's moderate and centre wings with a good chance of victory.

Such unity in part eluded the right at Wembley because the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' delegation was mandated to oppose any proposal that did not give MPs a say of more than a half in leadership elections.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the AUEW, took a prominent part in last night's meeting, which was also attended by Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union; Mr Sydney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; Mr Brian Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union; Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of Apex, and Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Thatcher warning on unfair dismissals

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The Prime Minister gave a clear warning in the Commons yesterday that cases of unfair dismissal resulting from a refusal to join a trade union would weigh heavily with the Government in coming to a decision whether to introduce further legislation to restrict trade union immunities.

Asked about the case of Miss Joanna Harris, the West Midlands poultry inspector who has been threatened with dismissal by Sandwell council for refusing to join a union, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told MPs that the Government was reviewing the law in the light of the discussion paper on trade union immunities. In deciding what to do, the Government would be taking the Sandwell case and other instances into account.

She agreed with the view that a person's right to work should not depend on union membership and that in these circumstances a closed shop was a denial of free choice. The Prime Minister hoped that those affected in such a way by the operation of a closed shop would take full advantage of the change in the law in the Employment Act, 1980.

Mrs Thatcher was referring to the change in the law under the Act by which loss of job for refusal to join a union became an unfair dismissal. Until the 1980 Act such a dismissal was counted as fair.

The law at present permits the person who has lost a job to appeal to an industrial tribunal which can award damages up to a maximum of £17,000.

Parliamentary report, page 9



Picketing fishermen who are protesting against landings of cheap foreign catches, stopping a van at North Shields fish quay yesterday.

'Times' NUJ backs interim deal

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Unions at Times Newspapers yesterday seemed a stage further towards agreement with News International Ltd, prospective owners of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and the *three supplements*.

Continuing negotiations with individual chapels today and probably tomorrow will determine whether agreement can be reached ahead of the deadline of midnight tomorrow required by Thomson British Holdings as a condition of sale.

The National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) at *The Times* and supplements empowered its negotiators to sign an interim agreement subject to clarification of minor obscurities in the disputes procedure initialled by printing union leaders on Monday night, and an agreement by management to renegotiate *The Times* journalists' house agreement at its expiry date on December 31, 1981.

The move followed talks between union general secretaries and News International management on Monday night at which it was also made clear, among other points, that demanning would be achieved by voluntary redundancy.

The Times NUJ chapel also passed a resolution opposing removal of the editorial staffs of the three supplements from Gray's Inn Road and saying that "hiving off the supplements and basing their editorial staffs in separate locations will damage their quality".

The chapel further called for *The Times Educational Supplement Scotland*, with offices and a small staff in Edinburgh, to be retained.

As negotiations with chapels, including representatives of National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel machine-room staff, continued, Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of that union, said: "I believe we are 75 per cent towards a settlement."

Mr O'Brien added: "I believe there will be problems. The time factor is working against us, but given goodwill on both sides I think we can solve the problems. I would love more time, but I hope that if there are one or two fairly minor problems to be sorted out after the deadline expires there might be a day or two more to do that."

Negotiations particularly involving some chapels of Natsopa, which represents about 2,000 employees of Times Newspapers, were thought to be focusing in part on the numbers to be fixed as agreed establishments in individual departments.

Mr O'Brien said he had been heartened by a meeting at the union's head office of chapel fathers yesterday at which he said "an appreciation was passed of the conduct of negotiations so far by the national officers and general secretary".

Woodland order is too late

By Michael Horsnell

An ancient woodland [illegible] Suffolk was felled by [illegible] farmer who owns it last [illegible] end while lawyers worke[illegible] vain to prepare a preserv[illegible] order in time to save it.

Last night Mr William [illegible] tell, the unrepentant fa[illegible] told indignant members of Suffolk council: "It is my [illegible] and I am entitled to do [illegible] I want with it. You were [illegible] late."

Councillors are insisting [illegible] preservation order will re[illegible] in force in an attempt to [illegible] vent him from ploughin[illegible] the roots of the 900-ye[illegible] 1.6-acre woodland, a [illegible] beauty spot where nightin[illegible] nested.

Mr Guy McGregor, the [illegible] cillor who pressed for [illegible] order, said: "Mr Battell [illegible] perfectly well the order [illegible] being prepared.

At the centre of the d[illegible] is Rectory Farm, Mellis, Eye, owned by Mr Batt[illegible] includes a 500-yard green [illegible] known as Cow Pasture with an ancient hedge b[illegible] ing a public right of wa[illegible] the end is a copse which, the hedge, is the subject [illegible] preservation order.

Last Friday the c[illegible] decided to go ahead wi[illegible] order but it was not until [illegible] day that Mr Richard W[illegible] the landscape officer, wa[illegible] to serve it. Mr Wassell [illegible] Mr Battell told me w[illegible] served the order that he [illegible] it was coming. But by th[illegible] chain saws had been hum[illegible].

On Sunday Mr Battel[illegible] two other men went to [illegible] destroying one side of [illegible] hedge, including nine spec[illegible] trees, and 90 per cent [illegible] copse.

Conservative MP to retire

Mr Percy Grieve, QC, Conservative MP for Solihull [illegible] 1964, will not stand at the [illegible] general election. After [illegible] retires. Mr Grieve, who [illegible] will continue as a Recorder [illegible].

General election: W. P. Grieve (C) 33,027; D. J. A. Hallam [illegible] 10,820; I. Gillett (L) 10,[illegible]; Stevenson (Nat Front) 9[illegible]. C majority 22,207.

Soviet threat likened to Nazi vision

By Our Political Editor

An unusual parallel between Soviet and Nazi threats was [illegible]sed last night by Mr John [illegible]tt, Secretary of State for Defence, in urging that Britain's guard be not dropped.

In a speech prepared for the Electrical Contractors' Association dinner in London he said that the Kremlin produced, with its declarations of peaceful intent, as many assertions of the inevitable advance of socialism and the role of military power in promoting it.

"Let us not forget that in the 1920s and 1930s another godless and authoritarian regime gave ample warning of a vision of political destiny which it did not hesitate to translate ruthlessly into action", he said.

Mr Nott said he would emerge from his purdah of on-the-job-learning in about three weeks to make a statement on the need for strong defences.

He grasped enthusiastically the nettle of Ministry of Defence and service training of unemployed youth. he Government recently said there would be no uniformed ventures and no conscription.

Mr Nott disclosed that he had, in the first weeks of office, been reviewing how the ministry and the services could make a greater contribution. "If we can conceive some new ideas, albeit on a small and experimental basis which will help a few young people in difficult times I think we should grasp them with enthusiasm."

Duke criticized: A group of Labour MPs tabled a Commons motion yesterday urging the Duke of Edinburgh not to be "the mouthpiece of a bellicose, reactionary Government"

In a reference to his speech *in Cambridge on Monday when* he emphasized the need for a powerful deterrent, the Labour party's international committee accused the Duke of breaking the well-established constitutional convention that members of the Royal Family abstain from political controversy.

Work on weapon likely to go on without US aid

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain will almost certainly continue to develop an airfield attack weapon for the RAF although the United States, its partner in the £130m project, has decided to pull out.

Senior RAF officers, bitterly disappointed by the American decision, say the weapon, an advanced bomb known as JP233, is vital to the future of the new £11m Tornado strike aircraft. One source yesterday went so far as to say they might as well scrap the aircraft if JP233 was prematurely abandoned.

A memorandum of understanding to develop JP233 was signed by Britain and the US more than two years ago and was described as an outstanding example of transatlantic cooperation.

Although the Americans were to pay half the costs, most of the work would be carried out in Britain by Hunting Engineering, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire. About 1,200 jobs in Britain were said to be involved.

JP233 is being designed to "crater" enemy runways, and has built-in anti-personnel explosives to inhibit repair work.

Forces pay warning: The Government has told the Armed Forces Pay Review Body that it wants a settlement well within single figures (our Economics Editor writes). Mrs Margaret Thatcher pressed the board to keep its award, due to take effect in April, within the 6 per cent guidelines.

However, the board, which is chaired by Sir Harold Atcherley, told Mrs Thatcher that as an independent body, it could not be party to any award which went against the principle of comparability, which in practice rules out conforming to a 6 per cent target. It said that if the Government wanted to make forces' pay fit in with pay in other parts of the public sector it will have to do so by openly breaking its pledge to use comparability as the test for determining pay levels.

An award of about 11 per cent is emerging as a strong possibility.

Pentagon demand, page 7

Mrs Williams stands by decision

Continued from page 1

moment of flux in British politics such as very rarely occurs in our somewhat rigid and ossified structure." He noted that politicians and journalists had reacted with scepticism and caution when he had 15 months ago, spoken of the need for a "strengthening of the radical centre".

"I thought they were wrong then in their cautious comments and I am convinced now that they were wrong", he said. While conceding that he too *might be wrong, he added*: "I am content to go forward and put these grave matters to the proof."

Mr David Steel, Liberal Party leader, appearing after Mrs Williams on BBC television's *Nationwide*, welcomed her latest indications of willingness to seek arrangements with the Liberal Party. He said the public wanted to see the Liberals and social democrats campaigning together.

Mrs Williams, on ITN's *News at One*, rejected the charge that she and her colleagues were too middle-class to stick to the fight within the Labour Party. After what she had gone through, she said, "I don't think the charge of lack of courage will stick. I think the charge of misjudgment might stick—we will have to see. Our judgment is that the party cannot now be saved."

In another BBC interview, Mrs Williams explained that the reason for some apparent hesitation was that all those involved in the social democratic venture had decided to move together. It was not a question of leaders taking the decisions; many *people had to* be consulted. She confirmed however, that she wanted a clear alliance, not a merger, with the Liberals.

Three of the Cooperative-sponsored Labour MPs who support the Council for Social Democracy write in *Cooperative News* today that none would be prepared to join a new party "unless we felt it offered at least as good a chance of achieving the cooperative ideals we aspire to as the Labour Party".

The three MPs, Mr John Roper (Farnworth) Mr Mike Thomas (*Newcastle upon Tyne*, East) and Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby), suggest that the consideration of their position within the Labour Party "ought to be paralleled by a wider discussion in the Cooperative movement as *a whole*".

Hopes grow of agreement in seamen's dispute

By Our Labour Staff

Hopes rose last night that terms would be agreed today for an arbitration hearing to settle the seamen's dispute. The National Union of Seamen's executive is to discuss those terms today.

The general policy committee of the General Council of British Shipping last night considered the union's conditions for going to arbitration and a spokesman said later that he was hopeful agreement could be reached today.

The arbitration would be carried out under the auspices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service. Shop stewards and officials from ports around the country will *meet after the executive's talks.*

Mr Benn tells churches to challenge twin evils

By Michael Hatfield, Political Reporter

Religious leaders were urged last night by Mr Wedgwood Benn to speak out against the *twin* evils of monetarism and militarism.

Mr Benn said he was not suggesting that the churches should come out in favour of one political party or another, but added: "It is not good enough to plead for moderation, or to ask the rich to be good and the poor to be patient."

His appeal was made at a senior church leaders' conference held at St George's House, Windsor Castle, entitled "Authority *in the World and* in the Church." It was attended by representatives from the Methodist Church, the United Reform Church, the Salvation Army, and the Church of Scotland.

Mr Benn said that ritualized religion or appeals to individuals to seek personal salvation, or await justice in the world to come, were not an adequate response.

"A clear moral challenge to evil ideas is needed. If this is not forthcoming other voices will emerge and become dominant as occurred in Germany before the war," he said.

Christians in Britain should speak up loud and clear against monetarism and militarism which now directly threatened our lives, he said. Monetarism, or the use of profit and loss as the main criterion for judging human activity "is a cancer eating into our society".

Mr Benn said: "All moral *values are then subject to the* religion of the market place, where those with wealth enjoy economic and political power and then use it to advance their own narrow and selfish interests, regardless of the consequences for the rest of society".

Laggers' dispute flares over peace formula

The simmering inter-union dispute at the Isle of Grain power station site in Kent came into the open yesterday when the executive of the General and Municipal Workers' Union called for implementation of the formula agreed last year when two unions were threatened with expulsion from the TUC.

The executive authorized Mr David Basnett, GMWU general secretary, to press the TUC for immediate implementation of the formula, which the GMWU has complied with, on who should do lagging work on the site. Some unions fear that if the dispute is not resolved the Central Electricity Generating Board may announce up to 500 redundancies.

The dispute revolves around the 54 substitute laggers whose unions argue that they will not leave the site unless other work is found or they receive "golden handshakes".

Amendments to Nationality Bill fail to satisfy Labour

By Philip Webster, Parliamentary Staff

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief opposition spokesman on home affairs, made it clear yesterday that recently tabled government amendments to the Nationality Bill in no way satisfied the Opposition's objections to the departure from the principle that every child born within the United Kingdom should have the automatic right *to British citizenship*.

At the first meeting of the Commons standing committee on the Bill, Mr Hattersley moved an amendment to reestablish that principle, saying that it had been the right of every child born in this country since the thirteenth century to be a British citizen.

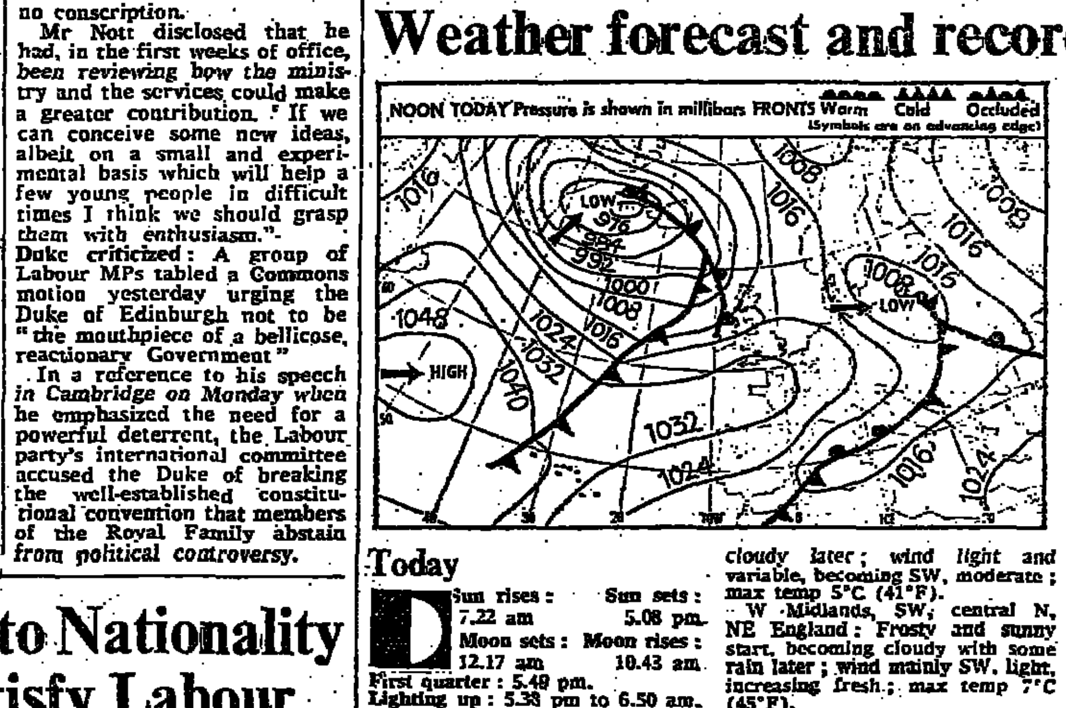
Under the Bill a person born in the United Kingdom shall be a British citizen if at the time of birth his father or mother is a British citizen or settled in the United Kingdom. "Settled" is defined as someone who is ordinarily resident, or not subject under the immigration laws to any time limit on his length of stay.

Last week the Government tabled amendments providing that a child born in the United Kingdom who did not acquire citizenship at birth could obtain it after 10 years' continuous residence, and that people acquiring British citizenship by registration or naturalization could transmit it to their children born overseas.

Mr Hattersley said that although the amendments might mollify the breach of principle, the principle remained wrong if it no longer stated that every child born in the United Kingdom was automatically a British citizen without qualification.

Discussion on the amendment will continue at the committee's *sitting tomorrow.*

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.22 am Sun sets: 5.08 pm
Moon sets: 12.17 am Moon rises: 10.43 am
First quarter: 5.49 pm.
Lighting up: 5.38 pm to 6.50 am.
High water: London Bridge, 6.01 am, 6.8m; 6.42 pm, 6.5m. Avonmouth, 11.40 am, 11.8m; 11.58 pm, 11.1m. Dover, 3.15 am, 6.3m; 3.48 pm, 6m. Hull, 10.49 am, 6.8m; 11.05 pm; 7m. Liverpool, 3.32 am, 8.5m; 3.55 pm, 8.06m.
1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

A ridge of high pressure will decline as a warm front crosses NW parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny periods, frosty start, becoming cloudy later; wind light and *variable, becoming SW, moderate*; max temp 5° to 6°C (41° to 43°F).

East Anglia, E England: Frosty start, some wintry coastal showers at first, sunny intervals, becoming cloudy later; wind light and variable, becoming SW, moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

W Midlands, SW, central N, NE England: Frosty and sunny start, becoming cloudy with some rain later; wind mainly SW, light, increasing fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Frosty but bright start, becoming cloudy with occasional rain; wind mainly SW, light, increasing fresh; max temp. 7°C (45°F).

Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy with rain at times; wind SW, moderate, becoming fresh or strong; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Frosty start, soon becoming cloudy with rain preceded by snow in places; wind light, becoming S, fresh or strong; max temp 6°C (43°F), after cold start.

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Unsettled with showers or longer outbreaks of rain; mostly cold.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, moderate; sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2°C (36°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 59 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.02in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1028.9 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	13	55	Copnhgn	sl	2	36	Lisbon	s	12	54	Nice	s	14	57
Amstrdm	c	4	37	Dublin	s	4	39	Locarno	c	8	46	Oslo	f	-5	23
Athens	s	15	59	Edinburgh	s	3	37	London	s	6	43	Paris	c	6	43
Bermuda	c	19	66	Florence	fog	9	48	Luxembrg	c	2	36	Rome	c	13	55
Barcelona	c	12	54	Funchal	f	15	59	Madrid	r	2	36	S F'cisco	f	12	54
Beirut	s	16	61	Geneva	c	4	39	Majorca	f	14	57	Stockholm	s	-2	28
Belfast	r	2	36	Gibraltar	c	13	55	Malaga	f	17	63	Tel Aviv	s	15	59
Biarritz	f	8	46	Guernsey	s	7	45	Malta	s	15	59	Toronto	sn	-1	30
Birmnghm	s	4	39	Helsinki	s	-5	27	Manchstr	s	4	39	Vancouvr	s	-2	28
Bristol	s	5	41	Innsbruck	f	2	36	Miami	c	26	79	Venice	c	3	41
Brussels	f	4	39	Istanbul	s	10	50	Moscow	c	-3	27	Vienna	c	5	45
Cardiff	f	4	39	Jersey	s	6	43	Naples	c	13	55	Warsaw	c	2	36
Cologne	c	4	39	L Palmas	f	18	64	New York	c	5	41	Zurich	f	4	39

Overseas selling prices

Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; [illegible] Belgium B frs 35; [illegible] Cyprus 450 mils; [illegible] Dubai Dh 7.00; [illegible] France Frs 4.50; Germany [illegible] Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2 [illegible] Iraq ID 0.500; Irish [illegible] Italy L 1100; Jordan [illegible] Kuwait KD 0.[illegible]; Lebanon [illegible] Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira [illegible] Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00 [illegible] Oman OR 0.700; [illegible] Portugal Esc [illegible] Saudi Arabia [illegible] Singapore $[illegible]; Spain Pes 100 [illegible] Switzerland S Frs [illegible] LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; Canada $1.50; UAE Dh [illegible] Yugoslavia Din 40

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HOME NEWS

BBC journalists get assurances on security reporting

By Kenneth Gosling

BBC unions are satisfied that their journalists are not prohibited from inquiring into all aspects of security in Britain.

Union representatives met Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, yesterday and a joint statement by the National Union of Journalists and the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, which had asked for the meeting *after allegations* of censorship of a *Panorama* programme on the security services, said they were pleased that a constructive approach had been taken to the matter.

The union also noted that the original material was to be shown as two programmes, one on security, the other on privacy.

It is understood that the union representatives were given assurances that an order to a reporter not to make contact with certain sources was a mistake and would not happen again, and on the way in which Sir Ian had approached members of the journalistic team working on the original programme.

The BBC also made a statement setting out Sir Ian's explanation to the unions of the background to the affair. He said the normal editorial process of the BBC operated through several levels and that *on occasion editorial matters* of special sensitivity were referred to him as editor-in-chief. It had always been recognized in the BBC's formal guidelines that although programmes dealing with security issues were proper matters of journalistic inquiry, they required reference to higher levels.

In this case a 100-minute programme was made after the project had been approved last summer; it was seen by himself and several senior colleagues. There had been no question of anyone "passing" the programme before he had seen it, Mr Alasdair Milne, managing director, BBC Television, *then indicated that BBC 1* did not want to carry a special programme and that it wanted the material condensed into a normal 50-minute *Panorama*.

Sir Ian had made some editorial comments on details of the *programme* and asked for it to be strengthened at certain points.

He suggested that one sequence, dealing with the serious but different question of privacy, could be transferred to a separate programme.

On the Government's role in the matter, Sir Ian said *Panorama* had at the outset written to a number of leading figures in the security services, past and present, seeking their cooperation.

"*The Government replied on* their behalf indicating that no cooperation would be forthcoming because it believed that such a programme could damage the security services." But no one had challenged the BBC's editorial independence.

The programme dealing with the accountability of the security services would go ahead; Sir Ian said it would be seen as dealing responsibly with a matter of legitimate public concern.





Sir Robin Day with his sons, Daniel and Alexander, and (right) Miss Gwen Berryman, MBE, who played Doris Archer on BBC radio, after a Buckingham Palace investiture yesterday.

Trade body expels car dealer

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Raymond Way Motors of Kilburn, north London, has been expelled from the Motor Agents' Association, the garage trade body, for allegedly failing to deal with complaints about *second-hand cars.*

Two motorists who bought used cars from Raymond Way Motors complained to the association about their poor condition. The association tried to investigate, but it is said the garage ignored its letters and telephone calls and failed to attend a disciplinary hearing.

The association said: "Our code of conduct obliges our members to cooperate with our conciliation service on customer complaints and Raymond Way *Motors lamentably failed* to honour this undertaking."

The decision to expel Raymond Way Motors was taken unanimously by the association's national disciplinary committee of 12 senior members.

The garage has been told that it must not display the MAA membership sign or issue any document bearing the association's badge or name.

Raymond Way Motors said yesterday it was appealing against the association's decision *but would* mae *no other* statement.

Police searching for arson motive

Stopped clock clue to blaze that killed 13

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

A charred and blistered wall clock is among the debris taken from the South London house where 13 young people were killed in a sudden, early-morning fire. Running 15 minutes slow, the clock stopped at 5.30 am on January 18. It would have taken about four minutes for the growing blaze in the front parlour at No 439 New Cross Road, to reach and stop the clock.

If all the calculations are right, just before 5.30 a 4ft-wide pool of paint thinner on *the carpet* was ignited. Flames licked at the net and drape curtains. The fire rapidly spread upwards through the house ending, in panic and terror, an all-night party for two coloured teenagers.

Today the event is marked at *Brockley Park police station* by an ever-growing pile of statements—400 at the last count. On the wall in Commander Graham Stockwell's office the house is blocked out in solid black on the grey-and-white of an enlarged Ordnance Survey map.

The red-brick Edwardian station is normally in the care of a single policeman but more than 50 officers under Mr Stockwell are working there. Elsewhere a fire brigade investigation team is at work.

There remains little doubt that the fire was started deliberately but while fresh information has brought clarification of some evidence it tends to pose new questions.

Mr Stockwell's men have traced more than 180 people who were at the party. Some were gatecrashers. There are possibly a further 10 of 12 people who were at the party. Detectives face finding people like "VW" or "Stevie's Brother", with little more information than that.

Thirty cars and their drivers near the house have been traced, including the man who was seen outside the house at the time of the fire before speeding off in his car. He came forward to say he saw the fire in the front room, pushed open the unlocked front door *and raised the alarm before* driving to a police station nearby to report the blaze.

Police believe that was the man who was apparently throwing something at the house. He was in fact shielding himself. In the rush to answer the fire call his name was not taken at the police station.

No one inside the house remembers seeing anything unusual in the front room on the ground floor before the fire. The room was used intermittently throughout the night.

When the fire started people went into the room and believe they saw only the curtains on fire.

The scientists' evidence shows that that room was the seat of the fire even though there is no explanation of how the paint thinner got there. It is a rare material for incendiary attack. A search of the debris has produced no container.

Above all there remains the question of motive. The police are still searching for a Rover car with black youths seen near the house and a white car with smoked windows driven four to six times past the house by a fair-haired white.

The party was attended almost entirely by young blacks. In an area of some racial tension the fire has been interpreted as a racially inspired attack.

Ashmolean attempt to buy ancient Greek vase fails

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, has failed in its attempt to buy an ancient Greek vase, despite raising enough money to do so.

The amount rivals the successful bid of £211,850 made by the vase's owner at a Christie's auction last July, but he has refused to sell it to the museum.

The 14in vase, known as the Northampton Amphora, dates from the sixth centur BC and was sold by the Marquess of Northampton, whose family had owned it for nearl 150 years. An export licence was deferred to enable the Ashmolean to match the price paid by the *successful bidder, whose* identity has not been disclosed.

The museum raised the money before the deadline last November, mainly with the help of promises of grants from the Victoria & Albert Museum and the National Art Collection Fund. Now that money is being released, about £10,000 donated *by Oxford colleges and Oxford* University is being returned and the museum is writing to 400 private contributors to ask whether they want their money back.

Mr David Piper, the museum director, said: "It is a great strain to raise so much money and then to be told you cannot use it. It will disappoint so many people who answered our appeal.

"It has been made clear to us that it was a point of principle to the owner. He would not have accepted it even if we had made a much higher offer."

Mr Piper said that the museum had not been officially informed who the new owner of the vase was, although it had "a pretty shrewd idea". He *would not say whether the* owner was English or foreign, or why he wanted to export the vase.

The museum does not know where the vase is, but the owner will now ge unable to apply for an export licence for 10 years because the Ashmolean bid for the vase.

Heart transplant operations to continue

By Nicholas Timmins

The continuation of the heart transplant programme at Papworth Hospital was approved yesterday by the Cambridgeshire Area Health Authority.

No formal decision was taken, but the authority received a report on the programme saying that waiting lists had not increased as a result of the transplant programme.

The report notes that alter the *Panorama* television programme on brain death last October, *the initially favourable* public reaction to heart transplants has diminished.

Mr Robert Jefford, deputy area administrator, said the meeting took note of a proposed four-year evaluation of the transplant programme, funded by the Department of Health, which would study its effects on the hospital and provide guidance in assessing the priority of transplants

The programme, in which 16 transplants have been completed, *with 10 recipients still* alive, has been questioned partly as a result of disagreements among staff at the hospital, and partly from fears that treatment for heart conditions not suitable for transplantation were suffering.

The report says that while personal differences of opinion have caused some disharmony among staff at Papworth Hospital, nursing recruitment and morale has improved.

Twenty candidates nominated for London's vice-chancellorship

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

About 20 names have been put forward as candidates for the vice-chancellorship of London University from next September. They include Lord Annan, the present vice-chancellor; Lord Flowers, rector of *Imperial College; Mrs Shirley* Williams; Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics and Dr Bryan Thwaites, principal of Westfield College, London.

The appointments committee, consisting of university academics, senior members of convocation and members of the university court, meets for the first time today to make recommendations on the appointment of London's first vice-chancellor to combine the posts of academic and administrative head of the university.

The successful candidate will not be announced before March 2 when the appointments committee has its final meeting. Any member of the university may put a name forward; the candidate does not even need to agree to his or her nomination.

There is still doubt whether Lord Annan, whose term of office ends in September, would be willing or able to stay on for a few more years. He will be 65 next Christmas, the university's official retiring age.

The new statutes, under which the new vice-chancellor will be appointed, stipulate that he or she will be appointed for a period of not less than two and not more than four years, with the possibility of reappointment for a further four years. Until now, the vice-chancellor has been appointed for one year at a time.

Lord Flowers, who chaired the committee of inquiry into London's medical schools, is considered a front runner, but there is some feeling that any internal candidate would find it difficult to take the impartial view required over the next few turbulent years of the university's history.

The university is also in the midst of electing a new chancellor, a largely ceremonial titl[e] held for the past 25 years b[y] Queen Elizabeth the Quee[n] Mother *until her resignatio[n]* last December. More tha[n] 35,000 votes from members [of] the university's convocatio[n] have been received so far.

Polling closes on Saturda[y]. Any member of convocatio[n], the 83,000 former graduates [of] the university, is eligible [to] vote. The last time there was [a] poll of convocation bare[ly] 5,000 votes were received.

The three candidates for t[he] chancellorship are Prince[ss] Anne, Mr Nelson Mandela, t[he] imprisoned South Afric[an] nationalist, and Mr Jack Jon[es], former general secretary of t[he] Transport and General Worke[rs] Union.

In brief

Cotswold direct rail link to end

Commuters are to fight a British Rail decision to end Inter-City services on the Oxford-Worcester line through the Cotswolds, the route regularly used by Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman. Passengers will have to change at Oxford from May, 1982.

British Rail is replacing heavy diesel locomotives with lighter units because the track is wearing out and it cannot afford £1½m to renew it.

Busmen march in fares protest

Three hundred busmen marched through Bristol city centre yesterday to demand the scrapping of fare increases. No buses have run on city routes since nine men were dismissed on Sunday for refusing to collect the new fares.

Press officers defended

Criticism of Whitehall press officers by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been rejected by Mr Francis Beckett, president of the National Union of Journalists.

Benny Goodman visit

Benny Goodman, the American jazz clarinettist will visit Britain later this year to give a series of classical recitals at the Benson and Hedges Music Festival at Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Jail inquiry head

Det Chief Supt Kenneth Merton, of Scotland Yard, was appointed yesterday to investigate allegations of a drink, drugs and gambling ring at Wandsworth prison, south London.

Gary Glitter banned

Gary Glitter, the pop singer, was banned from driving for three years and fined £150 by magistrates at Witham, Essex, yesterday for a drink and driving offence.

£16m conference centre

Bournemouth council is to build a £16m conference centre with a sports hall, swimming pool and an exhibition hall seating 4,000.

BL is found guilty of racial discrimination

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

British Leyland has been found guilty of racial discrimination in its plant at Acocks Green, Birmingham.

The Employment Appeals Tribunal has ruled that the company discriminated when it gave in to pressure from workers and discriminated against Mr Rolston Deson, a West Indian, aged 40, who is an Anglican lay preacher.

The discrimination arose after *Mr Mick Caffery, who* sood *as* a National Front parliamentary candidate in the last election, was moved to work with Mr Deson in a two-man team.

Mr Deson, of Tarry Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham, complained of racial abuse, and of difficulties at work; both men were moved to opposite ends of the shop. Management was told by shop stewards there would be a strike if the white man [was] moved, and the black man [was] not.

Mr Deson claimed it was [un]fair to move him because [he] had been doing the job hap[pily] for three years before Mr [Caf]fery joined him

A Birmingham indust[rial] tribunal last year rejected [his] claim that he was racially [dis]criminated against because[, it] said, he had suffered no de[tri]ment.

The appeals tribunal has [re]versed that decision on [the] *petition of the Commission* [for] Racial Equality, which re[pre]sented Mr Deson. British [Ley]land petitioned that the m[ove] had not been undertaken [by] them on racial grounds. [The] company's petition was rejec[ted] and leave to appeal was den[ied].

The question of compensa[tion] was left for another tribu[nal] but an out of court settlem[ent] is expected.

Farmers ask for Thatcher talks on bank interest

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Almost half of the net income of British farmers was being used to pay interest on bank loans, Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday.

He asked for an early meeting *with the Prime Minister* after hearing bitter speeches about the economic squeeze at the annual meeting of the union in London.

Mr Butler said in a letter sent from the meeting to Downing Street that the Government seemed to be campaigning for a further low increase in EEC farm prices.

"This is indefensible, and would be monstrously unfair",

Mr Donald Wilkinson, chairman of the Dorset branch, appealed to *the Government* to cut interest rates immediately, and in the Budget next month. "Rid us of this yoke of usury. Farmers and growers owe the banks some £3,000m-plus, and pay them in interest £500m per annum."

Many members were aggrieved that the Government injected cash into nationalized industries while giving little to farmers.

Local authority accused of sectarian bias

From David Nicholson-Lor[d]
Belfast

Evidence of discrimina[tion] *against Roman Catholics* [has] been found by Northern [Ire]land's Fair Employ[ment] Agency in its first compre[hen]sive investigation of a [local] authority's recruitment pol[icy].

In a draft report, which [was] discussed last night by [the] Unionist-controlled Cooks[town] District Council, co Tyrone[, the] agency says there is a "s[...] religious imbalance" in co[uncil] staff when compared with [the] local population. It re[com]mends an independent ass[essor] to monitor senior appointm[ents] and the introduction of f[...] procedures.

The findings will pr[ovide] ammunition for those who [argue] against any plan to hand [sub]stantial powers back to th[e] district councils on the gr[ounds] that discrimination persis[ts at] the grass roots.

The main local govern[ment] functions, such as educ[ation] and planning, have since [the] early 1970s been run [by] ministers and civil servan[ts].

The agency's report on C[ooks]town found that 45 per ce[nt of] job applications were [from] Catholics and 55 per cent [from] Protestants, closely refle[cting] the population of the are[a. But] only 30 per cent of Cat[holics] were successful compared [with] *68 per cent of Protestants*[. The] council headquarters staf[f is] entirely Protestant.

The agency attributes [this] to the overwhelmingly P[rotes]tant control of the counci[l over] the years.

Bombed ship [...] in Irish waters

The wreck of the Nel[...], the ship blown up by th[e Pro]visional IRA last weeke[nd, is] in Irish waters, the Irish minister said yesterday.

British and Irish auth[orities] had been waiting for th[e deci]sion on who has juris[diction] over the area where sh[e lies] so that the vessel c[an be] cleared of explosives wh[ich the] IRA says are aboard.

Stormy passage likely for sick pay Bill

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Continuing opposition from employers is expected to lead to a stormy passage for the Government's Bill to transfer responsibility for sick pay from the national insurance system to employers. The Bill, which is expected to be published tomorrow or Friday, is likely to *be opposed in the Lords if it* survives the Commons.

Further concessions offered to employers this week by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, have not succeeded in persuading the main employers' body, the CBI, *to call off its campaign* against the Bill.

Expert calculations show that, at 1980 prices, the proposals would add at least £35m to the annual public sector *borrowing requirement* (PSBR). That figure takes no account of any increase in the PSBR caused by extra claims on supplementary benefit from families with children who would receive less under the Bill's proposals than from *national* insurance.

The Bill will set the standard rate of sick pay for the first eight weeks at £35 a week, instead of £30 as proposed in a Green Paper last year. But that amount would be paid at a flat rate to all sick employees, *irrespective of their* family circumstances.

It is acknowledged that a flat-rate payment will result in higher sick pay for single people, but less for people with *children.*

The £35m cost to the PSBR is based on the difference between savings from the proposals and the loss to the Government from reducing employers' national insurance contributions in return for the extra burden of having to pay sick pay.

The CBI is opposed to the scheme because it would redistribute resources from manufacturing industries, which have higher sickness absence rates, to service industries and became the compensation terms to employers for the extra burden are insufficient.

Campaign to give mentally ill the right to vote

By a Staff Reporter

A campaign to give the vote to thousands of disenfranchised mentally ill and handicapped people was announced yesterday at a meeting in the House of Commons by MIND, the mental health charity.

Mr Charles Irving, Conservative MP for Cheltenham and chairman of th eall-party parliamentary mental health group,said it was a national scandal that under the law people in psychiatric and mental handicap hospitals did not have the right to vote.

He said there were probably more than 60,000 who needed little care but who had no other *home. The fact that they were* also disenfranchised was nauseating.

Under section 4, sub section 3 of the Representation of the People Act no one may use a mental or a mental handicap hospital as an address for voting purposes.

Mr Jack Straw, Labour MP for Blackburn, who chaired the meeting, said that created an anomaly because patients in psychiatric wards of general hospitals, in geriatric hospitals *or hostels could do so.*

Vehicles offence terms too loose, police say

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The new offence of interference with motor vehicles in the Criminal Attempts Bill *would not adequately fill the* gap left by the abolition of the "sus" laws, police witnesses told the Commons special standing committee on the Bill yesterday.

In contrast to most witnesses to the committee, which was holding its third and last sitting on the Bill yesterday, the police said that the new offence, far from being unnecessary or raising the same difficulties as "sus", would allow a number of potential criminals to go free.

A memorandum to the committee from the Metropolitan Police said: "We are concerned that the general public will not be afforded protection from housebreakers, street robbers, and *pickpockets*".

The Law Society took the opposite view: the new offence of interference with vehicles was "too wide, too uncertain in application, and could create the same problem as arose with '*sus*'".

Oxfordshire bows to RC pressure on pupils' fares

By Our Education Correspondent

Oxfordshire County Council yesterday reversed a decision to stop paying school bus fares for *pupils attending Roman Catho*lic schools. The church had threatened to take the council to court.

At present, Oxfordshire pays school bus fares for about 750 pupils to attend Roman Catholic schools at an annual cost of £123,000 and the council had recommended that should be phased out from Sept[ember]. There was an immediate [storm] of protest from Catholic parents.

The Roman Catholic *commission for Birmi[ngham]*, into whose area Oxfo[rdshire] falls, said that if the [plan] went ahead, it would a[sk the] Secretary of State to dir[ect the] council to provide free [trans]port for children at[tending] church schools. If the n[...] refused, it would take t[he case] to the High Court.

County stops school mea[ls]

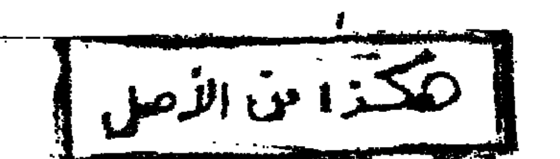
From Our Correspondent
Lincoln

School meals are to be stopped in Lincolnshire with the loss of 1,500 jobs, the county council announced yesterday.

From March only those children entitled to free meals will be catered for in primary schools, and secondary pupils face the same fate at the end of the summer term.

Announcing the decision, Mr Peter Heneage, the education committee chairman, sa[id] the National Union of [Public] Employees was to blam[e. The] union was pricing its m[embers] out of jobs by refusing to [accept] new contracts offered [by the] council, he said.

Last year the counci[l intro]duced a cafeteria servic[e despite] union opposition to en[d] school meals. The servi[ce was] scrapped when the [union] registered an industri[al dis]pute over the new c[ontracts] offered to its members.





HOME NEWS

Challenge to equality inquiry on mortgages

By Lucy Hodges

The Provincial Building Society in Bradford, the ninth biggest in the country, said yesterday it would challenge in the courts the right of the Equal Opportunities Commission to investigate its mortgage lending policies.

The society said it did not discriminate against women; therefore it could not accept the basis of the commission's investigation. It denied that its lending terms were discriminatory in any way.

The commission announced yesterday that it would be formally investigating the society to see whether its policy and procedures for dealing with joint applications from couples for mortgages discriminated against women.

It said it would examine, in particular, "instructions to staff which the commission believes may result in women being treated on a less favourable footing than men, and treatment of women's earnings in assessing advances granted to joint applicants".

The society said it treated applicants as people. "The society has tried to discuss its current lending terms with the commission without success," it said yesterday.

A spokesman said that if a couple approached the society for a mortgage, the sum of their incomes would be multiplied by 1.8 to assess how much they could be lent. The company had abandoned its policy of multiplying the higher income by 2.25 and adding that to the lower to establish how much could be lent.

The Commission's investigation is expected to take a year. If it finds evidence of discrimination it can issue a non-discrimination order, which is enforceable in the courts. The commission receives a large number of complaints about mortgages. That is the second highest area for complaint in its goods, facilities and services section.

1978 investigation: In 1978 the Equal Opportunities Commission asked the Consumers' Association to investigate whether building societies discriminated against women (Robin Young writes). Of 169 building society branches visited, the association found that more than one third did discriminate by using lower multiples on women's incomes. Building society head offices denied there was any discrimination.

Gang stole mint cash after smashing way into train, jury is told

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

A jury at Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday how with daring and courage a gang smashed into coaches carrying bullion from the Royal Mint in South Wales as the trains travelled to London.

The raids had been planned for months, if not years, and the stakes were extremely high, for some of the wagons carried more than £600,000, it was stated.

Mr Llewellyn Christopher-Jones, for the prosecution, said the raids, over a three-year period, had certain elements of a "wild West" adventure, except that the gang used cars instead of horses.

James Dowling, aged 47, of Feltham, London, and Bernard Moxham, aged 51, of Denham, Buckinghamshire, both pleaded guilty to three charges of theft totalling more than £36,000. Mr Moxham's brother Arthur, aged 49, of Hayes, London, admitted one charge of theft involving £36,000 and two charges of handling stolen money totalling £1,700.

George Robert Common, aged 37, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, pleaded not guilty to three charges of theft involving £36,000.

Mr Christopher-Jones said that on the first raid Mr Common and Mr Bernard Moxham boarded the train at Bristol Parkway station, broke the security padlock on one of the wagons, and threw £18,700 of 50 pence pieces in bags on to the verge at a stretch of track where the train was forced to slow down. They jumped from the train and loaded the bags into Mr Common's car which he drove to Newcastle.

Security was tightened and the wagons were loaded door to door on the flat bed trailers, counsel continued. In the next raid the gang tried to cut into a wagon with a power saw. The attempt failed. The saw was recovered from a farm near Newcastle, where it was kept by Mr Common.

On the second raid counsel said, the gang used crowbars and axes to smash into a container

The trial continues today.

Isolation of girls' borstal is deplored by MP

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

No visits were made by probation officers or social workers to 29 per cent of the girls released in 1980 from Bullwood Hall, near Hockley, Essex, while they were in that borstal. The figure was the same for 1979.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, gave the information in a written reply to a parliamentary question by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk.

No visit was made by family or friends to 13 per cent (23 per cent in 1979); and 16 per cent (20 per cent in 1979) had only one visit from relatives or friends.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said: "It is small wonder that these girls find it so difficult to reintegrate into the community. Clearly the isolation of Bullwood Hall must be a major factor and yet another reason why it should be closed down. If a borstal is indeed thought to be necessary for girls, then it ought at least to be near to their homes and families."

Acquitted after judge's doubt on police threat

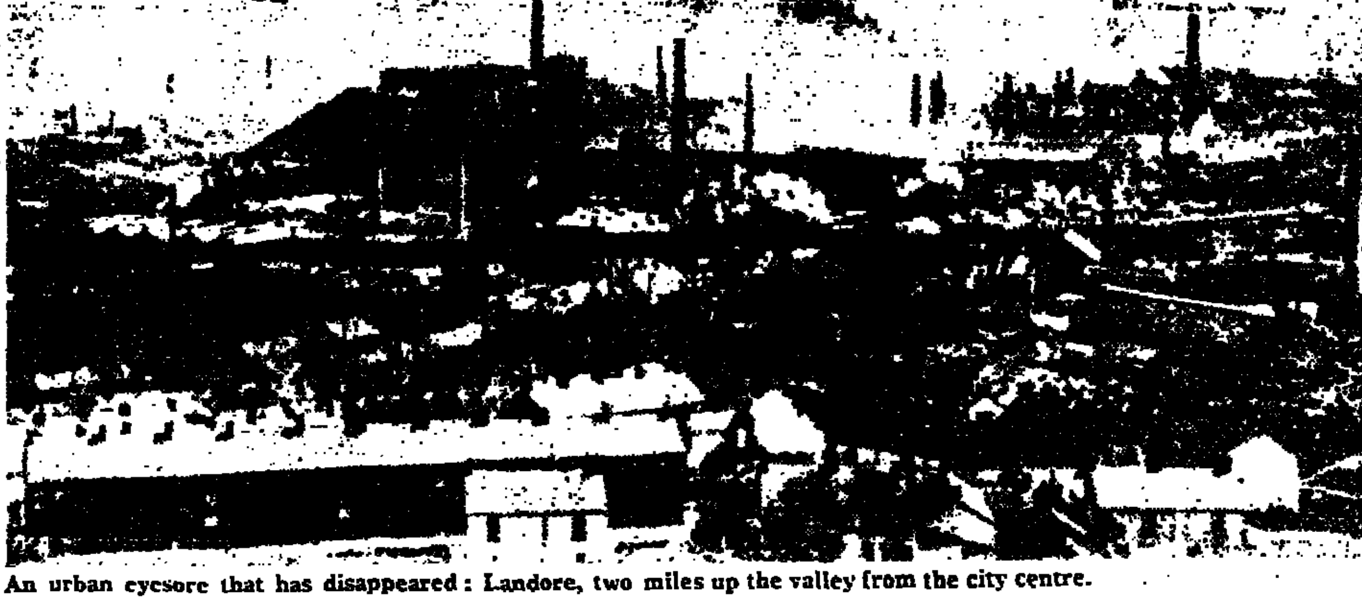
Richard Hill, aged 18, was cleared at Newport Crown Court, Gwent, yesterday of stabbing a policeman after Judge Powell spoke of lurking doubts that a detective threatened him into confessing. The judge ordered the jury to find him not guilty.

A year ago at Gloucester Crown Court Mr Hill was jailed for three years when he was found guilty of wounding Police Constable Richard Page with intent during a confrontation between "Punks" and "Teds" in a Gloucester shopping precinct.

In October the Court of Appeal, led by Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, quashed the conviction, set aside the sentence and ordered a retrial.

The court was told that after an appeal by Mr Hill's parents six teenagers had exonerated Mr Hill and named another man.

Mr Hill, of Lewis Avenue, Longford, Gloucester, claimed at Gloucester Crown Court that he confessed to the stabbing only because of threats from a detective sergeant.



An urban eyesore that has disappeared: Landore, two miles up the valley from the city centre.

Wasteland devastated by copper fumes reclaimed in pace-setting project

Swansea gives new life to its blighted valley

By John Young
Planning Reporter

In the middle of the Tawe valley, two or three miles from the Swansea waterfront, lies a big copper waste tip. It has a sort of eerie beauty and since it is the last of its kind in the valley, local opinion is divided on whether it should be left as a memento to the city's murky and malodorous past.

In the early nineteenth century Swansea seemed set to emulate such salubrious resorts as Brighton and Scarborough. With its superb sandy bay, steep hills and mountain backdrop, it had obvious attractions for those who built the elegant town houses, of which a few survive.

Within an astonishingly short time the "black gold" mined from the narrow valleys to the north changed its character irrevocably. Ships laden with ore from all corners of the world streamed into the docks, and by 1891 there were no fewer than 137 metal processing plants forming the greatest industrial concentration of its kind likely to be seen.

A century ago nearly three-quarters of the world's refined copper production was concentrated in the lower Swansea valley. The poisonous smoke and fumes destroyed vegetation, creating a nightmarish landscape that fascinated and appalled visitors.

Changing techniques and patterns of world production gradually made the processing plants obsolete, and the last two shut a few months ago. In 1974 the city council began reclaiming nearly seven miles of the valley, the largest single area of industrial dereliction in Britain.

The project is divided into three main parts. At the seaward end of the valley the disused docks, some of which had been partly filled in to make way for a now abandoned urban motorway, are being dredged and landscaped to provide a marina and other boating facilities.

It is hoped to build a barrage across the mouth of the river to prevent ugly mud banks being exposed at low tide.

The central section is in many ways the most striking, consisting mainly of parkland, burgeoning heath and woods where until recently nothing would grow in the polluted soil. It includes a new athletics track, the second largest in Britain,

The third section, farthest up river, is to be a light industrial estate, part of which has been designated as one of the new government-authorized enterprise zones where investors will be granted special tax incentives and relative freedom from planning controls.



The new athletics track built on land so polluted until recently that nothing would grow.

Girl aged 10 makes her debut as playwright

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

A north London schoolgirl aged 10 is to have *Perfect Pigs*, her first play, given a professional production at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs next month, as part of the 1981 Young Writers' Festival.

There were 330 entries from people aged up to 18, and the short play by Susana Kleeman, of Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, was one of four selected for production. The quartet will be performed nightly from March 11 to 28.

Susana's play, *Perfect Pigs*, is described by the theatre as an hilarious account of a family of guinea pigs, who include Boris, a bossy communist guinea pig, Elvira, who is God-fearing, and Edward, who is not very bright.

The Royal Court said it was an astutely written funny play. The staff had scarcely been able to believe that it had been written by such a young girl.

Susana said yesterday that the idea for the play came from her mother, who suggested attributing human thoughts to the family's two guinea pigs. *Perfect Pigs* is very much a comedy. "I could not write a serious play: it would be too boring", she said.

She likes writing poems and stories, but she had never tried to write a play before. Once she had started working on it: "I began to know the characters as friends". The difficulties diminished and she completed the play, which will last for about half an hour.

There is one sad aspect: her two guinea pigs have died.

The other winners are: Helen Slavin, aged 14, from Lancashire, whose play, *Detention*, is about the relationship between two young people; Tony Newton, aged 18, from north London, who wrote *Start Again*, about a young man returning home after a two-year absence; and Nick Davies, aged 20, from Burton upon Trent, who wrote, at the age of 18, the play *Ltd*, about a student doing a vacation job in a pie factory.

Two further works, *Hiroshima Atkins Orr* by Sean Brennan and *Soldiers of Destiny* by Tomás Bartlett, will be given readings during the festival, and on March 28 there will be readings of the best of the rest by the young writers.

Mr David Sulkin, the festival organizer, said that this year there were more entries from younger children than from older teenagers.

WEST EUROPE

Fish talks extend into third day after deadlock in Brussels

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 10

Agriculture ministers of the European Community agreed here tonight to extend their crucial negotiations on a new fisheries policy into a third day, in an effort to bridge the wide gap still separating Britain and France.

Mr Peter Walker, the British minister, flew back to London tonight, but he returns to Brussels tomorrow to continue the talks. It seems likely that he will brief Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, on progress so far, and possibly seek new instructions.

Earlier in the day the talks had seemed to be heading for certain failure after Mr Walker had rejected as "totally unacceptable" a compromise proposed by the European Commission.

He objected to both the content of the proposal, which he felt smacked far too much of French influence, and the way in which it had been presented by Mr George Kontogeorgis, the new and still inexperienced Greek EEC Commissioner for Fisheries.

The proposal was withdrawn and by evening tempers had cooled. Mr Gerrit Braks, the Dutch minister chairing the meeting, then suggested that he and Mr Kontogeorgis should draw up a new proposal for discussion by ministers tomorrow afternoon. This was agreed.

The main task facing Mr Braks and the Commission is how to reconcile British and French views on the right of coastal states to reserve their waters wholly or partially for their own fishermen up to a certain distance from the shore.

Mr Walker insists that fishing within 12 miles of the British coast must be reserved permanently for local boats, though some foreign fishing within this zone where it is economically "vital" for the country concerned is conceded.

In addition, Britain wants areas in the Irish Sea and off the north of Scotland stretching out as far as 50 miles from the shore to be closed to all boats above 80ft in length, to give preference to local fishermen.

M Daniel Hoeffel, his French counterpart, is willing to extend for another ten years existing restrictions on coastal fishing negotiated at the time of Britain's EEC entry, which will lapse at the end of next year.

These arrangements allow Britain to keep exclusive fishing rights within six miles of the shore, and to extend this to 12 miles along parts of the coast, subject to the "historic rights" enjoyed by the French, and some other foreign vessels.

The French estimate that they now catch about 45,000 tonnes of fish a year within 12 miles of the coast, mostly off the south and south-west of England, and want to maintain this catch, while Mr Walker wants a reduction.

Mr Hoeffel insists that France is not prepared to accept any limit on boat size in areas beyond 12 miles, arguing that such a restriction would effectively exclude most of the French boats now fishing off the north of Scotland.

He claims that fishing off the north-east of Scotland, in particular, is "fundamental and essential" for France and he could not accept restrictions of any kind there. This, however, is precisely the area Mr Walker considers to be most in need of protection.


Cologne Cathedral standing above the flood waters of the Rhine.

Assassins halt nuclear plant construction

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 10

The company which is building a nuclear power plant near Bilbao has suspended construction until further notice after three years of terrorist attacks on its installations and staff, which culminated last weekend in the assassination of the project's chief engineer, it was reported in Madrid today.

A spokesman for the firm, Iberduero, said the decision was made out of consideration for the "anguish" of fellow employees of Señor José María Ryan, the murdered engineer.

After Señor Ryan was shot dead with one bullet in the back of the neck last Friday, the terrorist organization ETA issued a statement threatening other Iberduero officials.

About 1,000 employees of the power company, which has already spent an estimated £400m on the Lemoniz plant, near Bilbao, staged a protest demonstration in San Sebastián today.

Those employed at the nuclear power site decided jointly last week, after Señor Ryan was kidnapped by the ETA, but before he was killed, that they would not put the plant into operation without a decision on its future.

The attacks on Iberduero, which cost the lives of several workers and policemen in various incidents before the murder of Señor Ryan, went on over the weekend. On Sunday morning, according to reports published here today, an explosive charge, believed to have been placed by the ETA, damaged a transformer station near Burgos.

New Prime Minister nominated in Spain

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 10

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo was today nominated by King Juan Carlos to seek a majority from Parliament and so become Spain's next Prime Minister.

The present Government crisis was provoked when Señor Adolfo Suárez, Prime Minister for the past four and a half years, resigned on January 29. He personally proposed that his successor should be Señor Calvo Sotelo, who since last September has been Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs.

The King announced his decision after calling Señor Landelino Lavilla, Speaker of the Lower House, to the Zarzuela Palace. As required by the Constitution, King Juan Carlos had previously held a round of consultations with leaders of all the parties represented in the Cortes.

Today the King also informed the other main party leaders of his decision, including Señor Felipe González, head of the Socialist Party, the biggest opposition force.

The King's nomination came one day after Señor Calvo Sotelo's party, the Centre Democratic Union (UCD) had ended its conference in Palma, Majorca, where his candidacy was endorsed by acclamation.

As candidate for the prime ministership, Señor Calvo Sotelo, a 54-year-old former banker and senior business executive turned politician, now has to present his programme of government to the Lower House and answer the Opposition's questions.

Under Article 99 of the Constitution, the candidate, alone and without any Cabinet colleagues named, then seeks a vote of confidence. He must obtain at least 176 votes from the 350-member Lower House.

At present, the UCD has only 163 MPs and Señor Calvo Sotelo, like Señor Suárez before him, will require the support of three small regional parties—from Andalusia, the Basque country and Catalonia, all of which agree with the UCD on the principal national issues.

Their attitude is not in doubt and the UCD party conference endorsed a pact with them. However, Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, Justice Minister in the outgoing administration and leader of the Social Democrat wing of the UCD, has complained for the past two days of a swing to the right he believes now threatens the party.

The minister, who has indicated he will remain in Government as Justice Minister only to defend the text of a Bill to permit divorce in Spain, told Radio Nacional today: "We are going to help Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo inside the party, in government, and wherever else it may be needed if the programme presented is really worthwhile for society."

About 25 MPs are identified as Social Democrats in the UCD parliamentary party.

Señor Calvo Sotelo was today working on his programme. But no date has yet been set for the day in Parliament perhaps next week—when the man known hitherto for his aloof, technocratic manner rather than for any parliamentary brilliance, will be called upon to display the qualities of a prime minister.

In Señor Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, who has made it abundantly clear that he would like to head the Government, he will face the ablest orator in the Cortes.

M Chirac tries to project statesmanlike image

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 10

President Pompidou once gave M Jacques Chirac the nickname of "the bulldozer", which summed up both his forceful energy and drive, and his rather shattering political methods which carried all before him and sometimes broke more china than he could afford.

Today, for his first press conference as a presidential candidate in a Paris hotel, it was the image of a tamed bulldozer which he wished to put forward. The language was measured and statesmanlike; the criticism was muted; the manner calm and relaxed. It was a call to arms, or rather to change, but without any of the old sabre rattling.

He abstained from personal attacks. President Giscard d'Estaing was hardly accorded a direct mention. But M Chirac described the President's economic policy as a form of "rampant collectivism". If it continued unchecked for another seven years, Frenchmen would be working every other day for the state, and it would be quite superfluous to ask them if they wanted socialism or not. And the President's foreign policy was lacking in firmness.

But in answer to a question, M Chirac declared that he did not subscribe to the current wave of criticism of the President's alleged authoritarianism; it was his role to conduct the affairs of the country.

"Our institutions have proved their worth. I do not wish them to be modified in any way, but perhaps to introduce some changes in practice, like the revival of the referendum system, and perhaps a shortening to the presidential mandate to five years."

M Chirac called for drastic cuts in government spending and taxes, the stimulation of productive investment, and an emphasis on the role of medium and small firms in reflating the economy and providing a solution to unemployment.

He insisted that "unemployment costs 100,000m francs (£9,090m) a year in benefits, without the least counterpart in the production of goods and services. There is no more inflationary effect than that".

IATA airlines to put up some fares from April

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Increases of between 2 and 6 per cent in many air fares are to be introduced by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) airlines from April 1, it was decided at a meeting in Geneva.

European fares will go up by 5 per cent, 2 per cent of the increase covering extra fuel costs and 3 per cent to cover other operating costs. There will also be increases in fares on the north Atlantic route, in Canada, where some fares are to go up by 10 per cent, parts of Africa, the Middle East and eastern Asia.

France and the Netherlands decided to introduce fuel increases of between 2 and 4 per cent from July.

Duke for funeral

The Duke of Edinburgh is to represent the British Royal family at the private funeral and burial of former Queen Frederika, which is to take place tomorrow at the royal estate of Tatoi, north of Athens.

Pope's request may dim the Vatican lights

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 10

Lights may be expected to be dimmed a little in the Vatican after the Pope's appeal this week not to waste electricity. He was talking to the steering committee of the Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique.

He told them: "One should not permit the waste of energy which the Creator has placed at our disposal, when we bear in mind the shortages from which our world is suffering."

Italy has recently suffered a series of blackouts due to an overburdened grid.

Italian party leader may boycott Soviet congress

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 10

The Italian Communist Party is officially leaving in some doubt the question of whether Signor Enrico Berlinguer, its leader, will announce a decision to break with precedent and not attend the Soviet party's congress later this month.

Reports have been circulating here that the decision had already been taken and that the Kremlin has been informed that Signor Berlinguer would send Signor Giancarlo Pajetta, head of the party's foreign relations department in his place.

The reason said to have been given to the Russians is that the political situation in Italy requires Signor Berlinguer's presence. In fact, it is reported, events in Poland and the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan have convinced Signor Berlinguer that his presence would be embarrassing for both sides.

According to the official view at party headquarters, this is not a decision that Signor Berlinguer would want to make on his own responsibility and he will have the chance next week to consult the national executive.

Signor Berlinguer has been present at every congress of the Soviet party since he took over the leadership

OVERSEAS

Bodies not blown up by Israelis, UN admits

New York, Feb 10.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, admitted today that Dutch United Nations peacekeeping troops had erred in reporting that Israeli forces had blown up the bodies of five Palestinian guerrillas killed in southern Lebanon on Christmas Day.

In a statement issued here, he said that a three-man military board of inquiry had "not found evidence to support the account" given to the press by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil).

The Secretary-General, who arrived in Delhi today to attend a conference of the non-aligned movement, said the board had unanimously agreed that "Unifil soldiers had no intention of deliberately making incorrect statements".

Dr Waldheim added a note of censure saying he "deeply regrets that Unifil issued a press bulletin (on December 31) containing an incorrect statement of the facts".

The Israeli mission to the United Nations issued a statement saying it was pleased to note that, in the report "Israel's position has been fully vindicated".

The Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Yehuda Blum, had earlier sent Dr Waldheim what was described as a "sharp" written protest against the "false information given by Unifil".

In extenuation of the false Unifil report, Dr Waldheim said the board of inquiry believed that "distance, angle of observation, smoke resulting from the explosions when the (Israeli) soldiers blew up the ammunition and equipment of the Palestinian armed elements, and the prevailing tension all contributed to the Dutch soldiers of Unifil reporting what they thought they had seen, rather than what actually occurred".—AP.

Mr Sadat argues the Palestinian case to European Parliament

From David Wood
Luxembourg, Feb 10

President Sadat of Egypt, addressing the European Parliament here today, called for additional security guarantees as a European contribution to peace in the Middle East and also for the establishment of "a Palestinian entity after a transitional period" as a positive development for stabilizing the region.

Mme Simone Veil, the Parliament's Jewish President, who still has her concentration camp number printed indelibly on her forearm, welcomed him as "a pilgrim of peace".

He said: "I have a promise to sacrifice my life for that role". That formed part of a peroration which earned him a standing ovation as he left the chamber.

President Sadat came out in strong support of the Palestinian cause, but took care to argue that the Palestinian entity he wanted established would also serve Israel's best interests.

He wanted a comprehensive peace that would serve all nations, and Egypt had repeatedly urged the West to support the right of self-determination and national dignity—a god-given right that could not be denied without an open invitation to extremism and obstructionism.

A Palestinian entity posed no threat to Israel. It was a guarantee to build bridges with other nations and prevent acts of violence and hostility. "We should like you to participate with us in persuading Palestinians and Israelis to accept mutual and simultaneous recognition", the President said to prolonged applause.

That, [Western Europe's help in persuading Israelis and Palestinians to accept mutual and simultaneous recognition] should be the start of any initiative he said.

But he downgraded t[...] importance of a Jordanian ro[...] which has been much canvass[...] The difficulty he said, involv[...] Palestinians, not Jordania[...] and although Jordan had [...] place in a final settleme[...] any solution ignoring the ex[...] ence of a distinct people w[...] a Palestinian identity v[...] "doomed to failure".

Jordan could participate a[...] proper stage but not in [...] absence of or to the detrim[...] of Palestinians. A premat[...] Jordanian role would be [...] complicating factor. And it [...] not a prerequisite for [...] Palestinian role.

There need be no quest[...] that President Sadat, the fi[...] state leader to address [...] European Parliament during [...] 22 years in existence, set [...] great value on the politi[...] prestige and the diplom[...] opportunity that today's inv[...] tion offered him.

Some here would add t[...] the present inertia of the Ca[...] David agreement was forc[...] him to explore new paths [...] find new partners in the W[...] However, he emphasized: [...] have not come here to sell Ca[...] David".

For their part, as [...] extremely warm reception gi[...] to President Sadat suggest[...] the Parliamentarians not o[...] admired an unusual and b[...] national leader, but also basl[...] in the interest and publicity [...] occasion aroused. It is not of[...] the European Parliament [...] granted even a walking on p[...] in the dramas of higher di[...] macy.

The day was marred only [...] the zeal of President Sad[...] armed entourage. Miss A[...] Clwyd, a Welsh MEP, co[...] plained that she was str[...] three times with a loaded r[...] on her way to the chamber. T[...] other Labour MEPs called [...] behaviour of the gua[...] "loutish".

Leading article, page

Troops fail to stop bombing and shooting in Lebanon villages

From Robert Fisk
Al Tiri, Lebanon, Feb 10

The wind came snapping up the wadi, cold and damp, tearing at the olive trees and sending a thin tide of refuse across the dark puddles that befoul Al Tiri's only dirt road.

Even the children shuddered in the wet evening gale, their eyebrows joined together with curiosity at the United Nation's soldiers in their village.

The United Nations' Irish Battalion has been guarding Al Tiri village for almost three years now but everyone knew that we had come to look at Mr Aly Shaitar's home. It lies just beside the little olive grove, a carpet of smashed stone walls, lintels, window frames and roof timbers, blown to pieces with the expertise of men who have made a habit of destroying people's homes.

Commandant Pearse McCorley pulled his blue beret low over his forehead. "Aly Shaitar is the *mukhtar* of Al Tiri but he was away when this happened", he said.

"On the night it was blown up, we had a listening post just next to where this wall was standing. Then our patrol went off round the village and it had not been gone five minutes when the bomb went off. We came straight back but there was no one here."

Major Haddad's Israeli-supplied and Israeli-supported militia, who can look down on Al Tiri from the hill to the south, claimed that the Palestine Liberation Organization had blown up Mr Shaitar's house. The Shia Muslim villagers say that the major's men were responsible and recall that only a few days before the explosion Mr Shaitar had officially refused to hand over Al Tiri to Major Haddad's control.

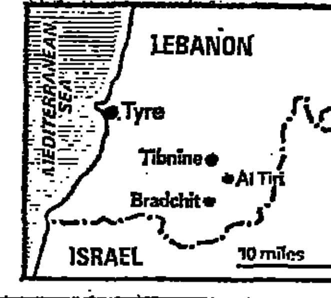
Just outside Al Tiri, where the Irish have a machinegun post, there is another pile of rubble. This was the house of Mr Mansour Mansour, a shopkeeper whose home mysteriously blew up on Christmas night. He is still in hospital.

The road from Al Tiri runs eastwards then turns north towards the Irish Battalion headquarters at Tibnine. But for the past year the Irish have been forbidden to use this road. For reasons that the 48th Irish Battalion says it does not understand—another unit from Dublin was here at the time—the road passed to the control of the Haddad militia and the United Nations vehicles now have to cross three miles of deep mud and sharp rock to the north to reach the old road outside Tibnine.

Al Tiri, however, is not the only village in which the Irish have failed to protect their civilian wards. In Bradchit, to the east, two houses were blown up in November. Major Haddad claimed they both belonged to leftists.

In mid-December another house in Bradchit was destroyed. A fourth house was then attacked by a squad of gunmen who shot three of the occupants.

While this was going on, an Irish unit billeted 50 yards away came under fire. By the time they had fired back and reached the fourth house, there were only bodies beside it. Mr Mansour's home was blown up a week later and the local doctor at Tibnine lost his house a few days after that.



By the time Mr Shaitar's home was attacked last mon[...] the Irish had already institu[...] extensive night patrolling. Th[...] were desperately anxious [...] intercept and identify at le[...] one set of bombers.

The Irish are particula[...] sensitive to suggestions t[...] they fail to protect the lo[...] people. They say that althou[...] their failures are obvious, th[...] successes may never be know[...] They cannot find out how m[...] times their night patrolli[...] prevents a raid by Ma[...] Haddad's men.

Yet they can hardly disco[...] such facts when not one Ir[...] soldier in Lebanon spea[...] Arabic or Hebrew and when [...] attempt is made to monitor t[...] radios of the Israelis, [...] militias, the Palestinians or [...] joint leftist forces around [...] United Nations zone.

Things are changing [...] southern Lebanon. The Unit[...] Nations mandate has been [...] newed again in New York a[...] there is a new force co[...] mander taking over fr[...] General Emmanuel Erskine [...] Ghana. General Willi[...] Callaghan, an Irish Unit[...] Nations veteran, will, we a[...] told, take a tougher line wi[...] any paramilitary group th[...] tries to push the Unit[...] Nations around.

But Major Haddad's inc[...] sions are turning into a patter[...] Al Tiri and Bradchit, [...] example, lie along strategic [...] ridges and control of th[...] would allow the militias [...] dominate perhaps another [...] square miles or more of Unit[...] Nations territory. They alrea[...] have a tank 20 yards from [...] Irish checkpoint at Bei Yaho[...] between the two villages. [...] has been there for almost [...] year now.

If part of the milit[...] strategy is to demonstrate t[...] weakness of the United Natio[...] they have not done too bad[...] so far.

Dutch set date for Jerusalem consulate move

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, Feb 10

The Dutch Consulate-General in Jerusalem will be transferred to Tel Aviv on April 1, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in The Hague announced today.

Originally the Netherlands had planned to maintain a consular representation in Jerusalem but it proved impossible to reach agreement with the Israeli government regarding the consulate-general's competence which the Dutch wanted to limit to west Jerusalem but which the Israelis wanted to include east Jerusalem.

The status of a number of consulates-general in Jerusalem is based on a 1947 Security Council resolution which declared the holy city a "Corpus Separatum".

Although this concept of Jerusalem as an international city has been rejected by both Israel and the Arab countries a number of countries including the United States, Spain and Belgium continue to maintain consulates in Jerusalem based on the fiction of the Corpus Separatum and are thus not accredited to any government.

Elections approved: The Knesset in Jerusalem voted today to shorten the administration of Mr Menachem Begin and to hold parliamentary elections on June 30 instead of in November when the tenure of the incumbents expires (Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes).

Curfew in Hebron after Jewish student is stabbed

From Christopher Walker
Hebron, Feb 10

Heavily-armed Israeli troops imposed a strict curfew on the commercial centre of Hebron today after a young Jewish settler was stabbed in the back as he walked through the narrow streets of the bustling markets.

The incident has renewed dangerous tension between Arabs and Jews in a town which has over 50,000 Arab inhabitants, and which has traditionally been the focal point for intercommunal violence in the West Bank. Regarded as the burial place of the three patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Hebron is holy to both Muslims and Jews.

Today's attack took place in mid-morning close to the spot where another young Jewish settler, Mr Joshua Saloma, was murdered by Arabs a year ago, and only a few hundred yards from the street where six Jews were murdered last May as they returned from Sabbath prayers.

By tonight, the authorities had still not named the victim of the attack, but it is known that he was studying at the controversial Jewish religious college, established by extreme Jews in the centre of Hebron. The college is situated in a battered former clinic which has been illegally occupied by Jewish squatters for nearly two years and which is guarded round the clock by Israeli soldiers.

According to an army spok[...] man, the unknown attack[...] escaped with the AK47 au[...] matic rifle which the stude[...] was carrying for his protectio[...]

After the imposition of t[...] daylight curfew, official deta[...] about the incident were ke[...] to a minimum and no Ara[...] living in the market area we[...] permitted to leave their hom[...] The wounded Jew was rush[...] to a Jerusalem hospital, [...] his condition was la[...] described as not serious.

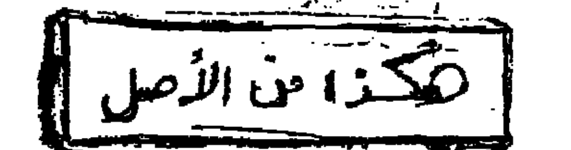
The attack has raised fea[...] of possible violent retaliati[...] against the Arabs of Hebro[...] and neighbouring districts [...] militant Jewish settlers w[...] live in Kiryat Arba, the large[...] West Bank settlement.

Mrs Rachel Klein, a memb[...] of the ultra right-wing Gu[...] Emunim and a spokesman f[...] the Kiryat Arba settlers, to[...] me: "People here are ve[...] upset and annoyed becau[...] they are convinced that n[...] enough has been done [...] ensure their safety after t[...] murderous attack against Je[...] in Hebron last year."

Many foreign governmen[...] and moderate Israeli politicia[...] have criticized the policy [...] permitting Jews to settle in th[...] centre of Hebron, which ha[...] been an exclusively Arab tow[...] since the last Jews fled in 19[...] after more than 50 of th[...] small community were killed.

But the government of M[...] Menachem Begin has refuse[...] to react to outside criticism[...]

هكذا من الأصل



President's son under investigation in California

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Feb 10

President Reagan's eldest son is under investigation for allegedly diverting funds invested in a gasohol project to his personal use, the *Los Angeles Times reported today*.

Mr Michael Reagan, aged 35, who lives in Sherman Oaks, a suburb of Los Angeles, is also alleged to have offered and sold stock in a corporation that, according to court documents, was planned but never incorporated.

The Los Angeles District Attorney's Office as well as the California Department of Corporations is investigating the matter. They are said to be seeking information on how the President's son used $17,500 (about £7,300) given to him by investors who bought shares in his energy resources venture.

Mr Reagan has told investigators that the company, which he runs from his home, is involved in the distribution of gasohol, but also serves as a broker in procuring alcohol for use as a fuel additive, the *newspaper reported.*

In addition to the alleged diversion of funds, investigators are also looking into possible violations of state corporate securities laws involving the offer and sale of company stock. Neither Mr Reagan nor any of his associates have been charged with any crime.

Today Mr Reagan's lawyer, Mr Donald Wager, said: "I'm sure he's (Mr Reagan) going to be exonerated by the time the investigation is complete."

Scandals involving family *members of reigning American* Presidents are not unusual. When Mr Richard Nixon was President, his brother, Donald, got into hot water over a loan he obtained from the late millionaire Howard Hughes.

But perhaps the best known case involving a President's close relative was that of Mr Carter's younger brother, Billy, and his connexion with the Libyan Government.

The investigations into Mr Michael Reagan have shocked people in Washington and California *who know the family*. Married with his own family, Mr Reagan is considered the most solid of the President's offspring.

The others are extremely colourful and have made the front pages for a variety of reasons. President Reagan's oldest child, Maureen, aged 38, is an outspoken woman who has been twice divorced.

The President's other daughter, Patti, is an actress whose career has taken off since her father moved into the White House. His youngest child, Ronald, aged 23, is a ballet dancer, who apparently did not invite his parents to his recent wedding.

Pentagon said to want extra $32,000m for US armed forces

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 10

The Pentagon is reported to want an increase of about $32,000m (£13,675m) in American defence spending over and above the record military budgets submitted by former *President Carter for this year* and next.

According to officials in the Defence Department and in the defence industry quoted by *The New York Times* today, the additional funds would be spent on extra ships for the Navy, tactical aircraft and a new bomber for the Air Force, and to recruit more Army staff and pay salary increases for existing members of the armed forces.

These proposals are closely in line with the military priorities outlined by President *Reagan and his staff during the* recent election campaign.

The bulk of this year's extra defence spending, totalling about $7,000m would go towards improving military *readiness and pay scales. It* would bring the present defence budget to a total of $178,000m. The plans for new ships and aircraft would await the next financial year which begins on October 1. That year's budget would rise to about $220,000m, according to *The New York Times*.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the *new Defence Secretary*, has announced that he will retain General David Jones of the Air Force as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff against the wishes of Mr Reagan's most conservative supporters. The latter accused General Jones of aligning himself *too closely* with controversial decisions like the Panama Canal treaties and the cancellation of the B1 bomber during the Administration of President Carter.

Nevertheless, a Defence Department spokesman has announced that General Jones has been asked and has agreed to serve the remaining 18 month or so of his term of office. The general is reported to be delighted with his new boss's decision.

By contrast, Congress will *not be entirely pleased by the* Pentagon's plans for a huge increase in military spending when all other areas of federal spending, including welfare programmes, are destined for large-scale reductions totalling about $50,000m over the next couple of years.

The Defence Department is expected to try to take some of *the sting out of the proposed* increases by trimming existing programmes which are lower on the list of the new Administration's military priorities. Mr Weinberger, who earned the *title of "Cap the Knife" during* one of his previous incarnations in Washington, is expected to be *particularly* adept at *this* exercise.

During his *first press conference* last week, the new Defence Secretary promised that his budget would be ready for submission to the White House by February 25 at the latest.

Pakistan urging 'troops out' clause in Delhi declaration

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Feb 10

Attempts to persuade the *non-aligned* movement to harden its attitude to the Russian occupation of Afghanistan appeared tonight to have had some success.

The *anodyne reference* to Afghanistan in the draft declaration being haggled over by the non-aligned foreign ministers in conference here has been challenged in an amendment urged by Pakistan.

After hours of argument in the drafting committee's private session it seems that Pakistan's wording that "the foreign *troops" to be withdrawn from* Afghanistan has been accepted.

The original draft, drawn up by India, talks of "the inadmissability of the use of force in international relations" and expresses support for the "sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan".

Pakistan, supported by several other countries, believes the movement will lose respect and credibility if it cannot put some bone into its declaration on Afghanistan.

If the "troops out" call appears in the *final* draft it will be a blow to the Russians and to the pro-Soviet countries in the movement which have been trying hard to keep such phrases out.

Pakistan's success in pushing the question of Russian with*drawal is bound to lead to more* heated and bitter argument.

Mr S. Dhanabalan, Foreign Minister of Singapore, *said today* that if the conference does *not come out openly against the* presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan he would question the purpose and worth of the non-aligned movement.

The conference's position on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he said, would give a clear indication of the future direction of the movement.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, arrived here tonight for the movement's twentieth anniversary ceremony to be held tomorrow. He plans to have separate talks with the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan in the hope of initiating a discussion on the Afghan question.

General who opposed force to lead Poland

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Feb 10

Although he has spent all his life as a soldier, the slightly-built General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who was yesterday proposed by the central committee of the Polish Communist Party to take the premiership does not look like a soldier. Rather he has the stamp of a Polish nobleman, which is his family background.

In the Second World War he went to the Soviet Union, where he joined the newly-formed Polish Army three *years later. Trained in the* Soviet officers' school in Ryazan, he fought with the Dabrowski Polish Division, and joined the Polish Communist Party in 1947.

His whole career was spent in the armed forces, where in 1960, he was promoted to head the political department and later was assigned the job of *chief of the Polish General* Staff.

He has been Defence Minister since 1968 when the then Prime Minister, Mr Cyrankiewicz, *took him into the government. At the same time*, his political career in the party hierarchy continued to advance from membership of the central committee to the Politiburo in 1971, thereby combining military activity with that of a politician in the highest party office.

He was the man often spoken of as likely to take up the post, either as head of state or at one time even as head of the party.

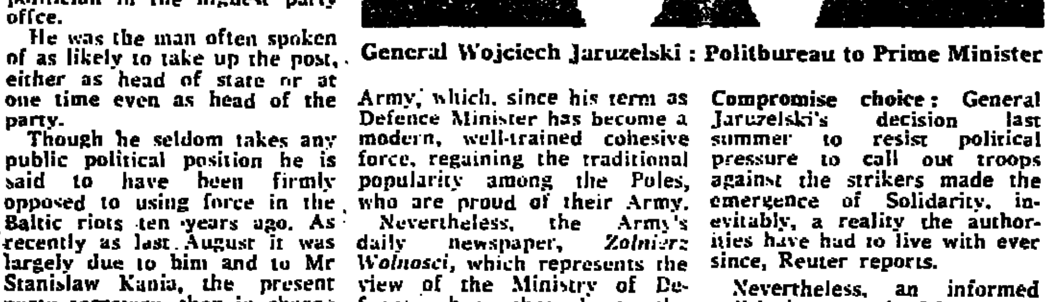
Though he seldom takes any public political position he is said to have been firmly opposed to using force in the Baltic riots ten years ago. As recently as last August it was largely due to him and to Mr Stanislaw Kania, the present party secretary, then in charge of army and security police in the Politiburo, that force was not used against the strikers.

General Jaruzelski has the reputation of a moderate, but he is also representing the Army, which, since his term as Defence Minister has become a modern, well-trained cohesive force, regaining the traditional popularity among the Poles, who are proud of their Army.

Nevertheless, the Army's daily newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, which represents the view of the Ministry of Defence, has throughout the recent crisis taken a harder attitude to the activities of the alleged anti-socialist forces, and expressed alarm over the deterioration *in* the social and political situation.

Compromise choice: General Jaruzelski's decision last summer to resist political pressure to call out troops against the strikers made the emergence of Solidarity, inevitably, a reality the authorities have had to live with ever since, Reuter reports.

Nevertheless, an informed political source in Warsa says the appointment of General Jaruzelski, as a counter balance to the hardliners in the hierarchy, is seen as a "compromise, *which will also please* Mosco".



General Wojciech Jaruzelski: Politbureau to Prime Minister

Clashes feared at Iran revolution festivities

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 10

The colourful celebratory flags that have been hoisted in various parts of Tehran in the past few days belie the general apprehension over tomorrow's celebrations of the second anniversary of the revolution.

The press, some with *special* colour supplements, did their best today to paint the positive side of the anniversary, which marked the "victory of blood over the sword" in the words of one.

On the face of it, all those in politics after two turbulant years have cause for celebration that the revolution has survived enormous difficulties. But it is the nature of that survival and the deep political divisions it *has created that give rise to* fears about the outcome of tomorrow's festivities.

The newspaper *Islamic Republic*, representing the dominant religious fundamentalists today gave warning of a "widespread conspiracy" to create clashes tomorrow, led by the "American group" Peykar, which was involved in clashes *in Tehran last Friday which left* one dead and many injured.

The group, which is in fact extreme left, has issued a statement calling supporters to its own anniversary celebration outside Tehran university. The Government, the statement claimed, was not competent to hold the celebration because it had "deviated" the revolution.

If the meeting takes place political observers fear a repeat of last Friday's violence. Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, the Interior Minister, said last night that security officials would act "decisively" against "those who intend to plot and create disturbances".

The timing of the demonstration clashes with one of the main events of the day, a speech by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr at the large Azadi Square in the west of the city. It is not clear whether the *President will use the occasion*, as with his last big speech in Tehran *on* November 20, to launch a further attack on his fundamentalist political opponents. The President's aides have indicated he will.

The President has been approached by clergymen from a special council set up to resolve differences between the warring factions in the power structure and yesterday talked with Ayatollah Khomeini. Afterwards the President spoke more of the unity of the nation than its disunity—a possible sign that the ayatollah had told him not to rock the boat.

Such a warning was given by *Islamic Republic* today which declared that any attempts to sow discord tomorrow would be regarded as "counter-revolutionary".

The difficulty for the President is that so many people are expecting him to add to his *strong words of November*. Political observers believe that should he choose to stay silent tomorrow it might disaffect a large section of his popular base.

Attempts may also be made, as in the past, to disrupt the President's speech before he has a chance to say anything. To add to the nervousness, the leftest, *Islamic mujahidin*, Khalq guerrilla organization which is closely associated with the President but is much reviled by the fundamentalists in the real seat of power, has called its members out in force to listen to the speech.

In an attempt to counter the publicity for the President's speech, his opponents have arranged a controversial ceremony in the afternoon in which the "nest of spies"—the former United States Embassy in central Tehran—will be officially transferred for the use of the wounded of the revolution and the war with Iraq.

The move is in contravention of government indications that the compound would be handed to the Swiss Embassy in accordance with international law. It also ignores a statement by Ayatollah Beheshti, head of the Supreme Court, that the *question of the compound would be* dealt with by Parliament.

Suspension of US aid leads to political crisis

Only two options for Nicaragua

From Stephen Downer
Managua, Feb 10

Washington's suspension of economic aid to Nicaragua has contributed to a political crisis in the country which many Nicaraguans expect will peak within six months.

By then, it is widely felt, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the country's main political force, will have to have *made up its mind* whether to become more moderate or more radical. "These are the only two options", said Señor William Baez, a leading private business *spokesman*. "The country cannot continue in this way."

"There are probably going to be *some* internal political problems as the Sandinistas *decide what to do*", another private sector spokesman said. "They may decide to become more moderate or to blame their problems on the United States and become more radical. Whatever happens, there will probably be a purge of important people in the Government."

The Reagan Administration has suspended economic aid, while it investigates the use to which the money is being put. One of the conditions attached to President Carter's aid package was that Nicaragua should not interfere in other countries' affairs. In recent weeks, State Department officials have accused Nicaragua of intervening in El Salvador on *the side of left-wing* guerrillas fighting to overthrow the American-backed government.

Dr Arturo Cruz, a moderate member of the five-man junta governing Nicaragua, last week denied Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador. He said suspension of aid, could force the revolution to become more radical. There was no intention of turning *Nicaragua* into a totalitarian state. "It's inaccurate to say this is a Marxist-Leninist *revolution* and I personally feel it would be *unjustified* for Reagan to asphyxiate us financially."

Señor Baez, despite being a critic of the Nicaraguan Government's "inefficiency", backs Dr Cruz. "There are many people in this country, *including* myself, who think foreign aid to Nicaragua should continue."

He described Dr Cruz, who worked for 10 years with the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, as the most crucial man in the country. "He is very well trusted by the private sector. He has very good *international* connexions. He is an honest man and has no political ambitions.

"He is the right man at the right time in the right place. In this crisis he will play a very vital role."

Managua is being administered by the junta but *real* political power is in the hands of the nine-man National Sandinist *Directorate*. The Sandinistas run key *ministries* such as Agrarian Reform, Planning, Defence and the Interior.

The private sector and the Government have been at loggerheads over how the economy should be run for the past year. Dialogue between them was suspended last autumn, when the *private* sector's six representatives on the 47-member Council of State resigned, and has not been reopened.

The move was in protest over the *Sandinista-dominated* council's alleged failure to permit political pluralism and what the private sector considered true press freedom, among other points.

The mass withdrawal compounded the Sandinistas' problems. They were already under pressure from the Roman Catholic Church to release *Father Miguel d'Escoto, the* Foreign Minister, and other priests from their official Government posts. The Church says the men *cannot* be *priests* and politicians.

Labour unrest has helped cut industrial production by half and there are constant fears of a counter-revolution, which to the Sandinistas and Nicaraguan Government appears to be a very real possibility today.

Another headache has come from the agricultural sector. Nicaragua will lose between 15 and 20 per cent of its cotton and coffee crops *in 1981* according to official and private sector estimates, due to a greatly reduced picking force.

Violence and political problems in Honduras and El Salvador have kept thousands of pickers from those two countries at home. The government has appealed to the population to help and last week the five junta *members spent a day* in the fields setting an example.

Hopes rise for Guatemala deal on Belize

By David Spanier.
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hopes are rising that the long *standing* wrangle between Britain and Guatemala over the future of Belize, formerly British Honduras, may be settled this week.

After talks in New York last week, described as making some encouraging progress, Mr George Price, the Premier of Belize, is conferring with his colleagues, and on the other side, the Guatemalan Government is understood to be considering its own position in the light of the talks.

British and Guatemalan officials are to meet in New York again tomorrow. Although it is too soon to know if a deal will stick, the decision to meet is seen as hopeful.

Pilots escape punishment after illegal work-to-rule

From Our Own Correspondent
Singapore, Feb 10

A Singapore court today discharged without punishment 15 *air crew* of the state airline, Singapore Airlines, but fined their union, the Singapore Airlines' Pilots Association for taking illegal industrial action.

While the union was fined 1,000 Singapore dollars (about £200) the pilots were set free because they have proved their good intent since the illegal work-to-rule last autumn. Their action ended with an ultimatum from Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, that he would shut down the airline unless normal working resumed. All the pilots had *pleaded guilty* when first brought before the court last December.

There has been no disruption of flights since Mr Lee's threat but the atmosphere among expatriate flight crews is still strained. Government negotiations on a new collective agreement with the union, which at one point was being threatened with deregistration, have been resumed with a deadline of between four and six weeks.

The judge said today he thought the pilots had been adequately punished because of all the adverse publicity their case had aroused.

A similar case against a flight *deck crew who were dismissed* during the dispute is due to be heard in April. Captain Douglas Campbell, a Scot, his first officer, Mr John Maguire, and *their two Singaporean collegues* were recalled from a Singapore-London flight and dismissed after they stood down at Zurich claiming overtiredness.

OVERSEAS

Britain and the Third World: Far East investment projects set up

Pioneer spirit breaks ground in Indonesia

This is the second of four articles examining the work of the Commonwealth Development Corporation

From David Watts
Singapore, Feb 10

Two projects of the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) in South-East Asia epitomize the kinds of investment which light the eyes of CDC executives.

The latest, and the one of which they are most proud, is a pioneering venture which will bring jobs and development to an outback area of Irian Jaya, Indonesia, and the other is a longstanding investment, called BAL Estates in Sabah, east Malaysia.

The two ventures illustrate well CDC's most favoured activities—the first, breaking ground with a panache recalling the days of empire, and the second, a gilt-edged, money-maker now well established.

A year ago on February 10, 1980, a small barge was run ashore near the hamlet of Ransiki in Irian Jaya and logs dumped to form a temporary ramp for a bulldozer for ground clearance. Thus started one of CDC's more ambitious schemes which would ultimately yield handsome profits and provide organized development of agriculture in an area which provides only subsistence living for Indonesians.

To reach the Ransiki project requires a long, island-hopping flight from Jakarta to Manokwari from where it is still a sea journey of more than 40 miles to the site.

The past year has been spent on site-clearing and preparing what will ultimately be a plantation of 755 hectares of cocoa and 260 of coffee involving a total investment of about £7m. Sixty per cent of the equity is being provided by CDC.

Only recently have the pioneering staff moved out of the tents they have been living in to permanent wooden houses on stilts in the local style. But the project has not been without hitches even though it is still at a fundamental stage of development.

The Ransiki river, which flows from hills a few miles inland from the project site, spreads into a fertile alluvial fan which is excellent for agriculture. But not long after the project appraisal stage had been completed the Ransiki river burst its banks and changed course during exceptionally heavy rains in March, 1978.

There was concern about the project's future until experts identified a fresh tract of land to the north which compensated for the land cut off to the south by the river's change of course.

A different type of soil in the new tract has resulted in the project changing from a planned plantation of cocoa and coconuts to the substitution of more valuable coffee in place of the coconuts.

The first 80 hectares of cocoa are planned for planting during the present year and the first 10 hectares of coffee during 1984. Both commodities should be fully planted two years later.

A factory to process the cocoa is to be built in two phases in 1983 and 1986, by which time the Ransiki project should be producing a good return on CDC's original investment given the continuing strong showing by the price of the commodity.

The value of the Ransiki project both to the Indonesian Government, which has designated Irian Jaya a resettlement area for Indonesians from Java, and to the local community can be judged from the fact that despite its large land area Irian Jaya has a small population and only 0.5 per cent of its land area is under cultivation. Agricultural exports total 2,000 tonnes a year, mainly nutmeg and copra.

"We like to go into new ground-breaking schemes but we have to have money-makers too", said Mr Christopher Stephenson, regional controller of CDC for Asia, whose base is in Singapore.

Just such a money-maker is the BAL Estate in Sabah which now has 1,900 hectares of cocoa, 5,100 hectares of oil palms and 3,000 hectares of rubber. With a work-force of 3,180 the estate comprises a community of 7,000 people, including dependants.

The 1979 pretax profit for the estates, at £5.6m was lower than the two previous years but still about 10 per cent up on the previous five years. The estates are strong foreign currency earners for Malaysia and now have Malaysian nationals in all but the most senior executive posts.

CDC has been involved with the estates since they were bought by Borneo Abaca Ltd in 1949. They were in Japanese hands before that.

"We sincerely hope that we are not going to be cut back because one objective is to do the maximum development we can with our resources. But, at the same time we are obliged to pay our way from year to year." Mr Stephenson said.

"We have to maintain our portfolio in real terms, so we need to make commitments of £90m every year. A considerable amount comes from self-generated funds but the balance must come from government."

Mr Stephenson sees significant opportunities for expansion of business in agriculture with the possibility of assisting in a smallholders' scheme in the Philippines and the deployment of CDC management skills in a Sri Lankan sugar project.

With the World Bank, the CDC has been instrumental in the reseeding of rubber plantations in southern Thailand. There will soon be an opportunity to contribute to the second phase of that project as well as new projects in Indonesia and Malaysia as long as the funds are available.

Next: Swaziland

Social Focus

Why so many families are facing the big switch off

A private member's Bill which has its first chance of a second reading on Friday would end gas and electricity boards' right to disconnect domestic consumers without a court order.

The bill, introduced by Mr John Cartwright (Labour MP for Greenwich, Woolwich, East) who is drawn fifteenth in the private members' ballots, stands little chance of reaching the statute book.

Yet it spotlights an issue which is causing increasing concern to consumer representatives, welfare agencies, and advice bureaux.

The number of disconnexions is growing rapidly. For several years electricity disconnexions have been almost stable at about 90,000 a year. In 1980 there were 122,000. The gas figures, though lagging behind, are now on a similar upward trend.

The gas and electricity boards' right to disconnect, which they share with other statutory undertakings such as the water authorities and the telephone service, is unlike any other system of debt collection. It deprives families of essential services without any recourse to law.

To evict a tenant for non-payment of rent a landlord has to go to court. So must a hire-purchase company reclaiming goods, or anyone else seeking repayment of a debt from people who are unwilling or unable to pay. It is a criminal offence to harass a debtor or his family by threatening violence, publicity, or anything likely to cause alarm, distress, or humiliation.

Yet gas and electricity boards can leave people without heat and light at officials' discretion.

Since 1976, a code of practice has offered some protection to "hardship" cases: those receiving supplementary benefit, unemployment benefit or family income supplement, those with young children, and old age pensioners. But slips occur.

Last month in Andover, Hampshire, men from Southern Gas cut the lock from a family's front door while the mother was taking her baby to the clinic, cut off the gas, and left the door unsecured on the way out. The family had forgotten to pay a bill which arrived just before Christmas, and had received no reminder.

Last week officials of the London Electricity Board arrived to cut off the supply of a mother whose bills were already being paid by the Department of Health and Social Security. There had been "a communications gap".

In another case the LEB threatened to cut off for a second time a family of seven, with the father receiving unemployment benefit and the mother chronically sick, after they had made, and kept to, an agreement to pay £5 a week off their arrears.

The board thought they had been promised £10 a week, though they now accept the family could never have afforded so much.

Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, the most experienced of the chairmen of the electricity consultative councils representing consumers in the regions, supports the Cartwright Bill. So does her council, the South-Eastern. "We believe that you should have an outside, judicial eye looking at the merits of the cases. People should have the chance of arguing about their fuel bills, which at present they are denied."

The use the boards make of their right to be judge and jury on disconnexions varies. South-Western Electricity report every case to district sub-committees of consumer representatives before taking action. In the quarter to the end of September 1980 they cut off only 671 homes. The London Electricity Board in the same period made 10,764 disconnexions. Families in London are now being disconnected at the rate of 150 a day. The LEB have been accused of frequent breaches of the code of practice.

Mr Cartwright says that even if his Bill fails it may at least hasten the industry's promised review of the code of practice, which has now been awaited more than two years. It may also call in question the marketing material which still accompanies every fuel bill; the ways in which arrears are allowed to mount; and the lack of advice that is available on energy conservation and the economic use of fuel.

Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Atom plant built by Chinese

From David Bonavia
Peking, Feb 10

China's disclosure that it has developed a high-flux atomic reactor for research purposes caused a stir in knowledgeable circles in Peking today, but it is seen as a logical step towards introducing nuclear power and conserving other energy resources.

The reactor is reported to have a thermal power of 125,000 kilowatts, not in itself capable of making a great contribution to the country's energy needs of some 60,000 megawatts.

The development of a domestically built reactor—which has taken more than 20 years of research and is mainly based on technology originally supplied to China by the Soviet Union in the 1950s—is a matter of prestige as much as a serious contribution to energy requirements.

Purposes for which the reactor can be used include testing of the effects of neutrons on materials and engineering projects, and production of radioactive isotopes.

The official news agency said that precautions had been taken to "protect the operators, local inhabitants and the environment." The reactor is said to be located "in south-west China", and is probably close to the city of Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province.

China has launched a campaign to economize on the use of electricity produced from oil, coal and hydro-electric plants. Production of coal and oil is not being increased much over the next year or two to encourage economy measures.

Government workers in the Philippines sort out welcome flags for the Pope's visit

Zimbabwe death toll rises

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Feb 10

At least one person was killed today in the second outbreak of factional violence in Zimbabwe national army battalions since the weekend. As clashes continued tonight there were indications that the toll would rise.

The violence today flared at the Connemara Barracks between Que Que and Gwelo on the main Salisbury-Bulawayo road. Roadblocks sealed off the stretch of road between the two towns tonight and strict security measures were being enforced, limiting the flow of information from the area.

The clashes involved soldiers supporting Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, and those following Mr Joshua Nkomo, his partner in the coalition Government. It is believed that elements of one group last night seized weapons from the battalion armoury and opened fire on their comrades-in-arms.

Violence spread to the roads this morning when motorists travelling between Que Que and Gwelo came under fire and three people were wounded. Roadblocks were set up although army convoys were apparently taking essential traffic through the trouble spot.

Police stayed out of the area but an army group was deployed in an attempt to quell the violence. In an exchange of fire with the unit, one of the dissident soldiers was reported to have been killed.

Tonight the area was still cordoned off while the sound of gunfire continued.

The incidents are likely to have been sparked by factional clashes over the weekend at the barracks at Ntabazinduna about 95 miles further along the road to Bulawayo in which one person was killed.

The seriousness of the situation was emphasized by the scheduling of an address by Mr Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, to the House of Assembly tomorrow.

Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the minister of state with responsibility for security, was expected to have been questioned by white Rhodesian Front MPs in Parliament tonight on the security situation but the questions were deferred pending Mr Mugabe's speech.

Many believed killed in Soviet air crash

Moscow, Feb 18.—A Soviet Defence Ministry announcement today about the air crash on Saturday, in which Admiral Emil Spiridonov, the commander of the Soviet Pacific fleet was killed, suggested there was a heavy loss of life.

The brief announcement carried in the Defence Ministry newspaper *Red Star* said the victims were "admirals, generals, officers, warrant officers, ensigns, sailors and employees of the Pacific fleet".

It extended sympathy to the relatives and friends of those killed during what appears to have been a military exercise.—Reuter.

Chairman Hua absent from Mitterrand talks

From Our Correspondent
Peking, Feb 10

M François Mitterrand, the leader of the French Socialist Party, who is on a visit in Peking, is meeting several top Chinese leaders, but no engagement with Chairman Hua Guofeng has been announced.

As M Mitterrand is here at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party rather than the Government, this is seen as further confirmation that Mr Hua will soon resign

Mr Hua caused a stir on the eve of the Chinese New Year last week by appearing on television in an official capacity. This is now thought to have been no more than a face-saving measure pending the convening of a plenum of the Central Committee at which he is expected to step down.

Among the leaders receiving M Mitterrand are Mr Hu Yaobang, the Secretary-General of the Chinese party, Mr Li Xiannian, a Vice-Chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior Vice-Chairman, and Mr Fang Yi, a member of the Politburo.

Last week M Mitterrand told journalists that he and the Chinese leaders did not see entirely eye to eye on foreign policy. "I do not think that our foreign policy has to choose between China and Russia," he said

Britain's Commissioner in Canada to retire early

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir John Ford, British High Commissioner in Canada, whose recent comments on the Canadian constitution had attracted some controversy, is leaving his post. He will be succeeded by Lord Moran, the British Ambassador in Lisbon.

But the Foreign Office said yesterday that Sir John's departure—expected to be around May—had been planned for some months, and had no connexion with his interventions on the constitutional issue. He will, in fact, be giving up his post about nine months before the normal retiring age of 60, but such a move was described as quite normal in the Diplomatic Service.

At the same time, though apparently by only a chance coincidence, the Canadian High Commission was in contact with British Government officials the day before the announcement of Sir John's departure, to review the handling of the constitutional question overall.

It can be assumed that the role of the British High Commissioner in Ottawa was discussed in this context, with some implied criticism of Sir John's record.

Premiers pledge: Six provincial Premiers who are opposing the constitutional plan of Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, have pledged to "continue the struggle on all fronts", in the words of Mr Sterling Lyon, the Premier of Manitoba (John Best writes from Ottawa).

At an all-day meeting in a Montreal hotel room on Monday, they agreed to intensify their efforts, both in Canada and Britain.

Afterwards they told reporters they plan to go as a delegation to London to carry on the struggle after the constitutional package has cleared Canada's Parliament and is sent to Westminster for approval.

Mr Brian Peckford, the Premier of Newfoundland, predicted that the delegation would leave for London about one week after the reform plan was referred to the British Parliament.

Eight of Canada's ten provinces opposed the plan, but yesterday's meeting involved the premiers of only the six which have launched court actions against it. In addition to Mr Peckford and Mr Lyon they are: Mr René Lévesque of Quebec, Mr Peter Lougheed of Alberta, Mr William Bennett of British Columbia, and Mr Angus Maclean of Prince Edward Island.

Leading article, page 15

Peking welcomes Sihanouk candidature in Kampuchea

From Our Own Correspondent
Singapore, Feb 10

China has welcomed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's agreement to lead a united Kampuchean resistance movement but made no mention of the conditions laid down by him.

The Prince announced his somewhat reluctant candidature for the leadership of the disparate groups in the resistance movement from his self-imposed exile in Pyongyang on Sunday.

A brief statement from the Foreign Ministry in Peking today, however, did not mention whether or not China was now willing to give full backing to such a unified resistance movement.

It seems unlikely that the Prince will make good on his gesture unless guarantees of both material and military support for his united front are forthcoming.

The other leading non-communist Kampuchean resistance leader, Mr Son Sann, of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) has twice been refused the full backing of the Chinese because he could not pledge the full unification of his own movement with that of the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk said in his statement that he was willing to incorporate the KPNLF into his movement.

San Salvador university board are kidnapped

SanSalvador, Feb 10.—Armed men broke into a meeting and kidnapped the advisory board to the national university here today, a university communiqué said. Its rector and the general secretary and members of the university union were among those seized.

The number of people kidnapped by about 20 armed men with pistols and sub-machine guns was not known

The university was closed last June by the Government on the grounds that it was a spawning ground for guerrilla activity. It has remained closed and has been occupied by troops since.—AP.

Gunmen kill 18: At least 18 people were killed today when a bus was attacked by machine gunfire, mortars and grenades near the town of Suchitoto, north-west of here, police said.

The attacks on the bus, an electricity plant and other centres appeared to be the work of left-wing guerrillas trying to overthrow the ruling junta which is supported by the United States.—Reuter.

Photographer dies: A French photographer, M Olivier Rebbot, who was shot and seriously wounded by sniper fire in El Salvador last month died in Miami last night, hospital officials said.—AP.

Race relations: so difficult to provide justice for all

The Conservative Party is showing a sharp distaste for some recent findings in race relations cases. The most controversial was a recent industrial tribunal case in which British Leyland admitted indirect racial discrimination because it insisted that people applying for labouring jobs filled in application forms in English.

During questions to the Prime Minister, Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said: "Is not this absurd? Can she confirm that English is still the language of England?" Mrs Thatcher replied: "I wholly agree with Mr Stokes".

After a ruling by the High Court, the Commission for Racial Equality has now begun investigating the immigration service. The ruling brought strong reaction from Mr Harvey Proctor, Conservative MP for Basildon, who urged Mr Whitelaw to repeal the law which established the Commission.

The implications of cases like this are to be explained by the Commission in a new legal publication for the benefit of lawyers and others seeking to interpret the by now significant case law building up under the Race Relations Act. Many more people may be offending than is generally realized. Practices used for years may be discriminatory.

The point at issue in the British Leyland language case was that BL were allegedly testing abilities not required for a particular job, in this case labouring. The test affected one racial group disproportionately, because the qualification demanded was the ability to read and write English.

Mr Peter Sanders, director of the Equal Opportunities Division of the Commission, said that the ruling should not be taken to imply that the requirement to complete an application form was unlawful in all circumstances. It would be lawful for a job in which an ability to read and write English was needed. There might be many employers who inadvertently, perhaps, were breaking the law in the same way, Mr Sanders said.

Mr Geoffrey Bindman, legal adviser to the Commission, added: "The legal position is that a test which adversely affects members of racial groups offends the Race Relations Act unless the employer can show that the test accurately reflects the needs of the job".

The Commission wants to interpret the results of cases and formal investigations in a way that would be of use to those seeking redress and to firms or organizations anxious to know where they stand.

One ruling with wide implications was by the Court of Appeal on January 20 that services to the public provided by the Inland Revenue not only in the collecting of taxes, but in granting relief from taxes, making monetary repayments and giving advice on such matters were covered by the Race Relations Act.

Mr Prabhudas Savjani, of Leicester, was asked to bring to a tax office a full birth certificate, instead of a short one, to obtain relief in respect of his child. Lord Denning said the father was upset because he knew that if he had been an ordinary Englishman the short form of certificate would do. It was plainly a case of discrimination. The father had been treated less favourably than other fathers.

In a letter to the Race Relations Board in 1977, the chairman of the Inland Revenue had quoted a report by the Public Accounts Committee to Parliament in 1968. It "found that fraudulent claims to personal reliefs had been made upon an extensive scale by immigrants from the Indian sub-continent". Following that report, the Inland Revenue "were obliged to introduce more stringent checks upon claims by immigrants". Those included "the inspection of the full birth certificate which enables the child allowance entitlement of the claimant to be verified".

The Act has given far more muscle to tackle discrimination than was available previously. Some 45 formal investigations have now been started by the Commission and 10 of them have been completed.

In a formal investigation of the recruiting methods of a baker's and confectioner's, the Commission decided that recruitment by personal recommendation (by word of mouth) in two of its departments was discriminatory. The Commission says it is convinced that recruitment by word of mouth is one of the most serious obstacles to equality of opportunity.

One of the objects of the CRE's new journal, which is expected to be published three times a year, will be to encourage the development of an effective civil rights movement capable of helping people fight their own cases of alleged discrimination.

At present, little such capability exists. Part of the reason may be that at least some organizations which feel alienated are more likely to seek redress of grievance through protest and politics than through the county court or industrial tribunals. And ordinary people may sometimes find the procedures intimidating.

It could be argued that the presence of statutory agencies like the old Race Relations Board and the present Commission for Racial Equality inhibit the growth of an effective civil rights movement by doing part of its job for it. One of the accusations hurled at the statutory agencies by militants was that they were brought into being as safety valves to reduce the force of the politics black activists were preaching.

Whatever the reason, one of the objects of the Race Relations Act as originally conceived is not now being achieved. The idea before it was drafted was that the new Commission should be freed of individual cases so as to be able to concentrate on strategic formal investigations. But it has not worked out that way. Just as prescient people on the Race Relations Board and Community Relations Commission forecast, fears that individuals are inhibited from taking cases to county court or industrial tribunals seem to be confirmed by the figures.

The Commission's advice and help is being sought instead. Out of about 4[illegible] successful cases over a two year period in tribunals the Commission gave assistance in about 36; in most cases that involved representation.

Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Laws too dangerous to toy with

Toys are never safe. The European toy manufacturers (FEJ) themselves say so. It is, rather strangely, their very first objection to the European Commission's draft directive on toy safety. In face of fierce attacks from the toy manufacturers, the directive looks likely to join the long list of good causes lost in the European log jam.

The preamble to the 80 page draft says "only toys that are safe should be placed on the market". That must come out, FEJ argue, because "it is impossible to ensure absolute safety in this area".

Just how dangerous toys are, and how many accidents they cause, is difficult to assess. The European Commission relies mainly on a 1975 report by the Organization of European Co-operation and Development using American and British statistics for its claim that the need to protect children is amply demonstrated. The British Toy and Hobby Manufacturers Association (BTHA) quotes later British statistics (1978) as "casting serious doubt on the need for a comprehensive directive", and the American experience, according to them, "suggests strongly that toys are among the safest products on the market".

It happens that the United States and Britain are among the few countries to provide any statistics relating to toy safety. In both countries the evidence has prompted the introduction of strict national safety regulations, which have already improved matters. Other countries have widely different, and sometimes minimal regulations, and collect no statistics to show what injuries toys cause.

One proposal in the directive is that EEC member states should give the Commission figures relating to accidents involving toys. The British manufacturers, pleading that another EEC draft directive (also firmly stuck in the system) aims at the general collection of accident statistics, "fail to see the need for this article".

In Britain, the Home Accident Surveillance System figures for 1979 showed 530 accidents involving toys, compared with only 12 for fireworks, 18 for skateboards and 26 for guns. Analysis in 1978 suggested that in most cases it was not defects in the toys which were to blame, but there are still exceptions.

The Department of Trade is concerned about cheap jack-in-the-boxes being sold by market traders. The braking mechanism inside is a simple rubber band. When it snaps the toy flies open viciously, with ample force to put a child's eye out. So far the manufacturers have not been traced.

The Government has recently had to deal with cases involving dolls whose heads and limbs came off to expose sharp metal spikes; tear-gas capsules whose contents could blind if splashed in the eyes; and a baby's handbell which might have suffocated an infant who pulled it apart. The handbell in fact complied with the British Toys (Safety) Regulations 1974 (though not with the European Toy Safety Standard which has been adopted as a British Standard). The case supports the European Commission's claim that it is impossible to define technical standards which will eliminate all possible risks from toys.

Toys have become big business. Well over 60,000 types are marketed. Only foods are available in greater diversity. The world's playthings are so various that they can present every imaginable hazard. Licking and chewing may poison. Detachable parts may be swallowed. Wooden or plastic toys may splinter. Sharp edges cut, moving parts trap fingers, and some toys too easily catch fire. At the extreme toys can be electrically dangerous, chemically corrosive, carcinogenic, polluted with health hazards, or even radioactive.

Manufacturers have been concerned about the barriers to trade caused by the differing safety rules different countries have chosen. Within the Community, Holland and France have widely different, and sometimes contradictory, rules. Italian toys are not acceptable in Germany.

Meanwhile, Community exports are blocked by ever more complex regulations applied in the United States and Japan, while manufacturers there find exporting to Europe less difficult. More and more toys are also imported from new producers in the Far East.

The original call for the toy safety directive, accordingly, came from both toy manufacturers who saw harmonization as essential to free trade in toys, and from consumer groups interested in the safety of children.

Now the consumer groups are appalled that the manufacturers appear to have turned against them. The draft directive is taking a battering in the committees of the European Parliament, which at present seems disinclined to support the Commission's proposals.

The Commission proposed that consumer associations should be able to get the authorities to test toys they thought were dangerous. FEJ say: "this would create an unfortunate precedent . . . associations cannot be assimilated within the organs of jurisdiction." Article 14 proposes that member states must "ensure that appropriate effective, rapid and inexpensive means of redress shall be available" to anyone injured using a toy. FEJ says: "We do not see the usefulness of this article."

The consumer groups are even more deeply hurt by the attitude of the British manufacturers, the BTHA. The BTHA starts from the uncompromising position "The directive has assumed a toy safety problem which does not exist."

Like their German counterparts, BTHA want article 13, on false and misleading advertising of toys, "deleted". (The Commission has a separate draft on misleading advertising stuck elsewhere in the labyrinthine system.) The British say Article 14, dealing with redress, should be struck out also as it anticipates the European directive on product liability (another draft trapped in the EEC's bog of despair).

On these and other points, no doubt compromise should be possible, though the haggling might take years. The bones of contention still include such basics as the definition of toys, and how much abuse of toys by children manufacturers might be expected to foresee.

BTHA say they do still want a directive to free trade in toys, though they think it should only apply to toys sold internationally, and should exclude most of the Commission's present proposal. They would rather have no directive at all than accept general safety requirements which are not backed by common technical standards.

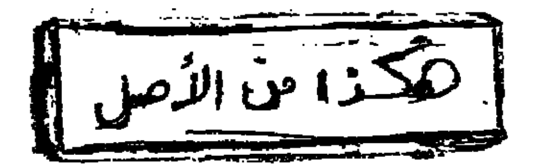
Annexe III of the draft lists the general safety requirements, such as that toys "may not constitute a dangerous flammable element in the child's environment" or "must not be explosive or contain elements or parts likely to explode".

The Commission plead that if they tried to set technical standards for every toy they would, first, fail, and secondly, stultify all technical innovation. So they must state general requirements.

BTHA say the directive must set precise technical standards or member-states will make the general safety requirements mean whatever they want them to, so that the directive raises more barriers to the free movement of toys than it removes.

It is more aggravating and frustrating than anything a toy puzzlemaker ever devised. What it proves, unfortunately, is that legislating to ensure Europe's children's safety is anything but child's play.

R. Y.



Lord Chancellor rejects move to allow journalists to refuse to name their sources in court

House of Lords

The provision in the Contempt of Court Bill which was meant, in part, to deal with the decision of the European Court of Human Rights on the case of *The Sunday Times* would limit the discussion of public affairs and achieve the kind of difficulty experienced in the case of *The Sunday Times*, Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said during the report stage of the Bill.

He moved an amendment to Clause 5 (Discussion of public affairs) which provided that a publication made as part of a discussion of public affairs should not have to be made "in good faith" for it not be treated as a contempt of court under the strict liability rule, if the risk of prejudice to legal proceedings was merely incidental to the discussion.

He said that if the words "in good faith" were left out a proper objective test would be created in relation to the discussion of public affairs. The introduction of the phrase "in good faith" introduced a subjective test, which could seriously restrict the value of the new provision in regard to discussion of public affairs.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) said, to put the onus upon those who were endeavouring to avoid strict liability by having to prove that what they did was "in good faith," was subject to very subjective interpretation.

The words "in good faith" were not used in the Phillimore report on contempt. It had used the word "legitimate".

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, said the Government believed that "legitimate" was intended to convey an important idea and in the Bill that idea was accurately reflected in the phrase "in good faith".

The Government considered that the clause in its present form would have the desirable result of preventing an accused or litigant being seriously prejudiced by discussion which was not genuine, but orchestrated for the purpose of causing embarrassment to the litigant or person accused.

The amendment was rejected by 115 votes to 81—Government majority, 34.

Lord Morris (C) moved a new clause to provide that no court might require a person to disclose, nor was any person guilty of contempt for refusing to disclose, the source of information contained in a publication for which he was responsible, unless it be established to the court's satisfaction that disclosure was necessary in the interests of justice, of national security, or for the prevention of disorder or crime.

The underlying issue could never have been put more eloquently than by Lord Denning in the Granada case in 1980 when he said that the courts were reaching towards the principle that the public had a right to access to information which was of public concern and of which the public ought to know. Newspapers were the agents of the public to collect information and to try to tell the public of it.

The insertion of the phrase "in the interests of justice" in the proposed new clause since it was first suggested at committee stage put the journalist in the same position as clergymen and medical men. The amendment was not designed to grant privileges to journalists, still less to their informants, but to grant privilege to the public interest which was the client and ultimate beneficiary of journalistic endeavour.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) said if someone was brave enough to make a statement about a firm or individual, would he not also be brave enough to state the source of his information.

Lord Scarman said that they were not discussing the guts or lack of guts of journalists. They were not preserving the privilege of fearful and timid journalists, if they existed, but preserving and strengthening the right of the public to be informed.

One did not wish to protect the weasel but there was every need to ensure that the right of the public to get information was statutory.

Judges had for long followed the practice of seeking to prevent questions being put to journalists to disclose their sources of information unless the judges thought it absolutely necessary, and seeking also to protect journalists from answering unless absolutely necessary.

The amendment would in no way alter the practice of many judges for a considerable time, but would give a statutory basis supporting the practice.

Judges would not have to rely on their ingenuity or influence in their court to see that the practice was observed. They would have the statute behind them.

It was said that journalists would abuse this, but no right had been discovered which some would not endeavour to abuse, if the courts had power and where justice required it.

Lord Wigoder (L) said that the issue was 'whether Parliament wanted the greatest possible amount of information to reach the public through the media.'

Lady Jeger (Lab) said that supporters of the amendment were not asking for a special category for journalists. The amendment dealt with a publication, which could involve a vicar writing in a parish magazine.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, said that the amendment concerned a restriction on the compulsory answering of questions and it did not directly relate to the subject in the Bill. The whole area, of which this was a part, was considered by the Law Reform Committee of 1967 which said that the policy of common law had always been to limit to a minimum the categories of privilege which a person had an absolute right to claim.

The amendment would give statutory backing to the discretion of judges so it ought not to have much effect on the flow of information. The present position was reasonably satisfactory. The amendment did not leave the flexibility which the present law left.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone said that the amendment protected anyone who made a publication, and not necessarily a journalist. It could be someone who put an advertisement in a newspaper. Anybody who wrote a scurrilous letter to a newspaper would be protected.

The amendment brought into an inappropriate Bill an revolutionary concept which might affect the whole range of the law. It was not something which would protect editors.

A judge ought never to permit anybody to ask a question which was not required in the interest of justice. The amendment was a mishmash of muddled thinking.

The amendment was negatived.

Harman case issue misunderstood

Lord Gifford (Lab) moved a new clause (Documents disclosed in litigation) under which the obligation to protect and maintain the confidentiality of the contents of a disclosed to a party to litigation, or his agent, terminated if and to the extent that the contents of the document were read aloud in open court in proceedings not subject to any limitation on reporting.

He said that since the committee stage of the Bill the Court of Appeal had decided in the case of Harman v the Home Office.

The issue was simple. Documents were disclosed by the Home Office to Mr Williams, the prisoner who was suing. Miss Harman, as Mr Williams's solicitor, had a duty to keep those documents confidential. Many of them were never read out in court, but some were.

They took on a different character and instead of being purely private became part of the evidence in a public trial and of legitimate public and press comment.

Miss Harman did not show to any reporter any document which had not been read out in court. She did have the authority of her client to show a reporter some documents read out.

The journalist took notes and used them to write an article which was highly critical of the Home Office. That conduct was the conduct being held to be a serious contempt of court.

If what had been made public was to be allowed to become subject of contempt of court proceedings serious dangers could flow.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said that the issue had been wholly misunderstood. It did not involve the press reporting of a case at all.

Miss Harman was not judged guilty of contempt because she had disclosed to a member of the press a document which had been read out to a court. She was adjudged to be guilty of contempt because as an officer of the court she had made a promise and broken it.

The Court of Appeal had not decided that all the contents of all the documents handed over to the journalist had been read over to the court.

If the amendment was passed, it would be a serious blow for the legal profession in relation to the discovery of documents. The administration of justice in the country would be dealt a blow if the amendment was passed.

What was claimed by the Court of Appeal was that Miss Harman had been guilty of a serious civil contempt because she had broken her promise to the court and disobeyed the order of the court.

He (Lord Hailsham) did not believe that was an intrinsically wrong decision or silly decision or any of the epithets lavished upon it.

He agreed with the Master of the Rolls (Lord Denning) when he said he wished people who criticized judge's decisions would study the facts first.

I do not think in this case (the Lord Chancellor said) the facts have been fairly presented either to the public or to this House.

The Court of Appeal had been unanimous in its decision. The court did not consist only of the vivacious character whom they loved so much and whose judgment had been quoted so widely. There were also two of the most experienced judges sitting on the case.

This House would be making a gross mistake (he continued) if in the course of a Bill, which is basically to do with criminal contempt, it sought to overturn in the twinkling of an eye the considered opinion of Mr Justice Park in the first instance and then of three Court of Appeal judges.

I know we shall be misrepresented in the press. I know we shall be criticized in many quarters for taking this view.

It was open to Miss Harman, if she thought she had suffered an injustice, to go to the House of Lords appeals committee and ask for leave to appeal.

When the question of appeal was out of the way he would discuss the matter with his colleagues but without any undertaking as to what might emerge.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Wigoder (L) earlier moved an amendment to Clause 2 (Limitation of scope of strict liability.) The Bill lays down that a strict liability rule under which any conduct which interferes with the course of justice in legal proceedings would be contempt of court.

The amendment which was agreed to, would insert the word "substantial" to make the provision say: "The strict liability rule applies only to a publication which creates a substantial risk that the course of justice in the proceedings in question will be seriously impeded or prejudiced."

The report stage was concluded.

House adjourned, 7.31 pm.

Tolpuddle law to be repealed

The Unlawful Oaths Act of 1797, which Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said had slept peacefully since the Tolpuddle Martyrs had been deported under it, is being repealed.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, moving the second reading of the Statute Law (Repeals) Bill, said that the Bill, a consolidation measure, proposed the repeal of 190 old Acts and the removal of redundant provisions from 123 Acts. Such a Bill inevitably awoke memories of historic Acts.

The Unlawful Oaths Act, 1797, was the Act under which in 1834 the Tolpuddle Martyrs were sentenced to seven years' transportation because they had administered oaths of secrecy to members of an agricultural workers trade union. They were subsequently granted a free pardon and brought back home at public expense. Ever since then the Act appeared to have slept peacefully.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said that he was glad that it had fallen to the Lord Chancellor to repeal at last the abominable legislation under which the agricultural workers of Tolpuddle were made martyrs. It was a piece of interesting historical irony that it should fall to a Conservative Government to remove this ancient injustice.

Its quality as a piece of legislation was reflected in the index to the report of the Law Commission with a quotation from *The Times* of April 1, 1834, after the conviction of the agricultural workers in that case, and the decision which caused a public outcry.

One reason for the suspicion, as *The Times* reported it, was that advantage had been taken of the letter of the law by prosecuting a man for one offence, in itself a matter of little moment, as the only means of ensuring his chastisement for another offence, morally and substantially of a graver character which it might be thought desirable to punish.

The Times said: "The dilemma in which the prosecution stands is this—a crime which could not be punished was not proved. The crime brought home to the prisoners did not justify the sentence."

A noble statement (he continued) on a piece of monstrous injustice. The men concerned were granted a free pardon and properly brought home at public expense, but after much suffering in a cause which has taken a memorable part in Labour history.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone said that Lord Elwyn-Jones should not express surprise that it had fallen to him to repeal the Unlawful Oaths Act.

It is always (he said) left to a Conservative government to do the really useful work left undone by its predecessor. (Laughter).

The Bill was read a second time.

Sadat proposals on third world

European Parliament

Luxembourg

An appeal to the European Parliament to support the right of Palestinians to self-determination and national dignity as a God given right that could not be denied under any circumstances, was made by President Sadat of Egypt when he addressed the Parliament.

He invited Europeans to participate with his country in persuading both the Israelis and Palestinians to accept a formula of mutual and simultaneous recognition. They should take part in additional security guarantees as an European contribution to peace in the Middle East, he said.

He disagreed with the voices of doom and gloom which predicted the collapse of the western civilization. Instead Europe with its resourcefulness and rich cultural heritage was uniquely qualified to pay a prominent part in the world today.

He proposed a tripartite agreement with the establishment of a new partnership between Europe, the *Middle East and Africa*, and the third world at large. They must maintain a sense of justice, equality and opportunity for all.

Speaking in English to a crowded Parliament, President Sadat was loudly applauded several times during his speech and left the chamber to a standing ovation.

He recalled that history had taught them that there was no substitute for cooperation and coexistence. The bitter conflict that erupted over Jerusalem proved the futility of war and the fallacy of exclusive control over that city.

The new partnership he was proposing should be based on a firm belief in the oneness of their destiny and the similarity of their interests.

Afro-Asian countries should not be regarded as a source of raw materials or a market for manufactured goods. A healthy partnership should be founded on a code of ethics because interests alone could not sustain their existence.

They should agree together a set of principles to guide their interaction and mutual help. Unless they established a criterion for differentiating between right and wrong, they would be unleasing the law of the jungle to destroy the fabric of their collective existence.

If they were to create a new world order, they had to adopt a firm stand against the malaise of foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of third world nations. If this dangerous phenomenon was not checked they would be imperilling all the gains made this century.

What was needed most was the strengthening of the non-aligned movement with a strict adherence to the principle of non-intervention.

Civilized people should settle their differences not by killing each other, but by reasoning together in a spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding. The Egyptian people had not hesitated to take the most formidable risks for the sake of peace. They did so from a position of strength not weakness. They were determined to pursue the goad as it was their destiny and mission.

The establishment of a Palestinian entity after a transitional period would be a positive development to all countries in the region. It posed no threat to the security of Israel, but would be the best guarantee for it.

A Palestinian entity (he said) faced with the task of reconstruction and building bridges with other nations will certainly bear the responsibility of preventing acts of violence and hostility.

We would like you to participate with us in persuading both Israelis and Palestinians to accept a formula of mutal and simultaneous recognition. We invite you also to take part in additional security guarantees as a European contribution to peace in the Middle East.

Jordan could particpate in the negotiations at the proper stage, but not in the absence of or detriment to the Palestinians. A premature Jordanian role would be a complicating factor.

Mrs Thatcher refuses request to intervene in pit closures

House of Commons

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, rejected a request from Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, for a debate on the coal industry.

Mr Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab) asked if she had studied the serious matters arising on the agenda of discussions between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers.

Does she not think it utterly deplorable (he went on) that this country should be contemplating closing pits, and pits that still have coal in them, at a time of world crisis in energy?

How does she square this with the undertakings which she and the Government gave at the Venice meetings a few months ago?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): This is a matter for the NCB to consider in the light of all their duties, coal stocks and requirements, productivity and the prices which they are charging.

We have already fixed the external finance limit for the NCB for next year at the considerable sum of £882m.

Mr Foot: Will she reconsider her answer? This is a matter for the nation to consider. (Labour cheers.)

Will she give an undertaking that no steps will be taken along this road until the House has had a chance to discuss these matters and reconstitute the tripartite system of discussion for the coal industry which produced the plan for coal which the Government said it was carrying forward?

It would be much better for our industry and country as a whole that an agreement should be reached between the coal board, miners and Government about a plan for the whole industry rather than that she should condemn it to the disaster of quarrels between all three?

Mrs Thatcher: It would be wrong for the Government to attempt to manage every single nationalized industry. (Conservative cheers). It is for the Government, in conjunction with the NCB, to fix the amount of finance that is available. It has done so.

The figure I gave him is the considerable figure that will have to be found either from taxation or borrowing to go to the NCB for its operations next year. That is in addition to the price we have to pay for coal and the increased price for electricity because the price of coal is high.

Mr Foot: As the future of the nation is concerned with this matter and that we will never recover from the recession if she and her friends let the coal board sink into this condition, can we have an undertaking from her that the whole of these proposals will be discussed in the House before the procedure under which she is directing that industry proceeds?

Mrs Thatcher: No. I am not directing that industry. We have fixed the amount available for the industry. It is for the management of the NCB to maintain these arrangements and we shall stand by that arrangement.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) later unsuccessfully applied for an emergency debate on threatened pit closures.

He said he had just come from the National Coal Board. They could be witnessing another period of pit closures from which there could be no escape because pits once closed were unable to be reopened.

It was important to discuss the matter because the Prime Minister *had today implied that the closure* programme had nothing to do with the Government.

It was also important because if they were to ensure the future of the coal industry they had to put a curb on the ever-growing imports which had taken place under this Government, and because this industry, unlike many that had fallen foul of the Government, had been increasing its productivity at a rate much faster than any other industry.

Government consider grant-loan system

The Government was considering the possibility of a grant-loan system for students rather than a straight loan system, Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary for Education and Science, stated.

He indicated his disagreement with a suggested graduate tax. Any new system would not penalize people on low incomes.

Mr William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C) urged Mr Boyson to bring to bear his formidable critical faculties on a proposition floated in some quarters: that a loan should subsequently be repaid by an additional tax on a graduate.

Would that not inflict (he went on) increased direct taxation on wealth creators? *Can it be supported by anyone who is a true supporter of the Prime Minister's policy?* (Laughter).

Mr Boyson (Brent, North, C): I am grateful for the question (Renewed laughter) and that I can identify myself, like Mr van Straubenzee as a true supporter of the Prime Minister's policies.

When we asked for a report from the department on various ways in which a loan grant scheme could be introduced if we decided to do it, one scheme which was put up was exactly that —a graduate tax. I went on record the same day saying that I disagreed with a graduate tax which seemed to be a tax on intellect as well as being direct taxation. Whatever we are considering, it is not a direct taxation scheme.

Mr Allan Stewart (East Renfrewshire, C): Has the minister seen recent opinion polls which suggest that a student loan would be more popular and acceptable than is often believed?

The effective choice is not between a loans system and a grants system. There might well be much to be said for a combined scheme of both.

Mr Boyson: We are considering the possibility of a grants-loans system, not a straight loans system.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): A loans scheme *in areas of the industrial north and of high* unemployment would lead inevitably to regional disparities since young people would be reluctant to enter a period of indebtedness.

Mr Boyson: Mr Hardy will be as concerned as I about the present system which is not solving this. It will not penalize those earning low incomes now or when they come out of education.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C): When can we expect a decision?

Mr Boyson: I hope that within two or three weeks we can come to a conclusion as to whether a scheme is likely to be available. If we decide that it is, we shall put out a consultative document.

Mr Reginald Freeson (Brent, East, Lab): Is the minister going much wider than grants for university studies and looking at educational maintenance support and at disparities like those between different manufacturing industrial training boards and the like?

Mr Boyson: I have no doubt that the system of grant by different funding bodies is often unfair to the people in it. Some people are on mandatory grants and some—an increasing number—on discretionary grants. It is increasingly unfair and I hope we can look at the whole of it.

Rail passenger grant limit up to £3,000m

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, (Sutton Coldfield, C) moving that the draft British Railways Board (Increase of Compensation Limit) Order 1981 be approved, said its purpose was to provide for the continuing payment of grant by the Government to the British Railways Board for their rail passenger system. At present the limit on the total cumulative payments which might be made from the end of 1978 was *£1,750m. This order would increase* that to £3,000m.

The Government expected that payments would approach the limit only towards the end of this year. It would be publishing tomorrow (Wednesday) the final report of the joint British Railways and Department of Transport review on eletrification.

There had to be an increase in productivity. The board indicated in their corporate plan of last November that they would run the railway with about 38,000 less posts, and that would not mean a smaller railway.

Output in terms of passenger miles and frieight-tonne miles was planned to increase and by increasing productivity and efficiency, BR could generate the funds that could enable it to afford the investment to secure its long term future.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab) said that 3,000 out of the 12,000 miles of railway netowrk were at risk of being put under speed restrictions and ultimate closure because there was not enough investment in them. British Rail were faced with higher operating costs because they were using out-of-date stock.

The order was approved.

Killer disease research

Mr Allen Adams (Paisley, Lab) was given leave to bring in a Bill to put a statutory obligation on health boards to set aside a proportion of their existing resources for research into the causes and effect of muscular dystrophy or to fund any research project approved by the Secretary of State into its causes and effects.

He said that although the disease was not apparent at birth it was detectable at birth by a process which was used in Japan and Germany, and to some extent in France, but not in this country.

The disease would destroy half a child's muscle by the age of five, so if any slowing down in that process was to take place detection at birth was vital. There should be universal testing for the disease at birth.

If the disease followed its usual course a child was in a wheelchair by the age of eight, then subject to progressive distortions of the body as the muscle weakened and never came out of the wheelchair. Death generally followed between 16 and 20.

It killed with absolute certainty. Nobody had survived, not a single soul. It destroyed childhood because it destroyed the ability to be a child.

Society had done little to combat the disease. Such a cruel and horrible disease was worthy of more money and research.

The Bill was read a first time.

Euro-MP travel called 'gross extravagance'

If the amount reported to have been spent on overseas travel by Euro-MPs was correct, it was gross extravagence, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions.

She was answering Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-West, C) who had asked: When she goes to the European Council will she comment on the interesting letter by our distinguished colleague, Sir Fred Catherwood, in *The Times* today, asserting that the Euro-junkets such as we have heard about recently are necessary and should continue and that the EEC has a trade policy independent of the EEC's nation states?

Services may give new help to jobless

After a thorough review the Government had decided to retain the death penalty for five offences under the Discipline Acts applying to Servicemen and some civilians, Mr Philip Goodhart, Under Secretary of Defence for the Army, said during the second reading debate on the Armed Forces Bill.

Mr Goodhart (Bromley, Beckenham, C) said the primary purpose of the Bill was to renew and revise the provisions which determined the day-to-day legal framework within which members of all three armed Services lived their Service lives.

Under the Bill the death penalty would not be retained as the maximum sentence for the offence of spying for an enemy on board one of HM ships or within a naval establishment abroad.

The other five offences for which the death penalty was being retained were those relating to communicating with the enemy, obstructing operations, mutiny or incietment to mutiny, and surrender of a post to an enemy without lawful excuse.

The Government was in line with this country's major allies in deciding to retain the death penalty for these offences. The Soviet military code contained no fewer than 16 separate criminal offences punishable by death in time of war.

Mr Arthur Davidson, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Accrington, Lab) welcomed the Bill. He said if young jobless people were to be trained in uniform and to work with military personnel in uniform, they would presumably be treated before the law in the same way as other military people. How would they be affected?

Mr Clive Soley (Hammersmith, North, Lab) said the death penalty should have been abolished completely. It was a measure of the standards of civilization and the sophistication in a society. It was unlikely to be used anyway and would not deter. Britain was behind the times in keeping it.

Mr Goodhart said a genuine note of controversy was struck with reference to the possibility of some training in the armed forces for young unemployed.

Discussions were taking place to ascertain what further help the Services might give to unemployed young people, but no firm decision had yet been taken.

Th earmed forces had some of this country's best training establishments for young people and at present they were not always fully used. For many years there had been a short service limited commen could come in for a period of months and gain some experience of the Army before going up to university. This had worked well.

He did not share the horrors expressed by Opposition speakers on extending this elsewhere.

The Bill was read a second time.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on housing and building industry.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Debate on Mr David Steel's 10-point plan for economic recovery.

Women's rights report criticized

It was an immoral mechanism to use women as a reserve category on the labour market in times of economic growth, and to send them back to unpaid household work during recessions, Mrs Johanna Maij-Weggen (Netherlands, EPP) said opening a debate on women in the Community.

She said that historically and culturally in Europe, work had been split between men and women with the latter being made responsible for unpaid labour. This had led to an isolated and underprivileged position for many women.

There should be a total redistribution on paid and unpaid work between men and women throughout the EEC. There was a considerable gap even where they did the same work.

Mrs Maij-Weggen moved the adoption of a report by the ad hoc committee on women's rights which claimed that the three European directives on equal treatment were inadequately implemented in member states. It *recommended* that they should be improved through better information, improved supervision, and compulsory reporting procedures.

Mr Ivor Richards, Commissioner for employment and social affairs, said the report was comprehensive and advocated sweeping social and economic changes affecting at least half the population of the EEC. They should be under no illusions as to the difficulties which faced them in attaining these objectives.

The changes needed to bring about equality must be paid for by society. They would not come easily, particularly in the current period of economic recession. Indeed there were some signs of regression in what had already been achieved. The areas where the dangers were the greatest were employment, work sharing, and the opening of the labour market to new entrants.

They had to ensure what had been striven for at Community level was not lost or undermined so that in the present crisis women were not compelled to pay a higher price than other groups.

Dame Shelagh Roberts (London, South-West, ED) on behalf of the European Democrats, said she agreed with the ultimate aim of bringing about a greater degree of fairness and justice for women, but it did not help to overstate the case.

By doing so they would alienate the sympathy of reasonable people. In stating that the majority of women in the EEC were lagging intolerably behind in almost every sector of society was to overstate the case and demeaning to women.

The report seemed to be based on the assumption that every married woman wished to go out to work. They should be careful not to give the impression they were second class citizens.

Miss Gloria Hooper (Liverpool, ED) said legislation was not enough. Law must follow opinion if it was to be observed and benefited from. There was no need to whip-up militant fighting talk to improve the lot of women.

Mme Daniel Vie (France, DEP) said this was a bad report containing both what was necessary and what was superfluous.

The use of words like "oppression" in the report was too bellicose and she did not like its language generally. It should be recognized that there was a fundamental difference between the sexes (Protests).

Mr Derek Enright (Leeds, Soc) said it was utterly wrong to say that the developing countries were outside the scope of Parliament's consideration. Within the scope of the treaty, they should perhaps not have been listening to President Sadat addressing Parliament, yet it was right that they had done so.

In Britain it was a discraceful state of affairs that in working men's clubs, women were not allowed to be members of committees. This was an anomaly that needed to be cleared up.

Voting on the resolution will take place tomorrow.

Commercial freedom preferred for high technology company

The Radiochemical Centre Ltd (TRC) was plainly an excellent candidate for privatization, Mr Norman Lamont, Under-Secretary for Energy, said when moving the second reading of the Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

Mr Lamont (Kingston upon Thames, C) said the main purpose of the Bill was to enable the disposal of shares in The Radiochemical Centre Ltd. This small company, made radioactive isotopes for industry, medicine and research.

The Bill clarified the present powers of the Government to dispose of shares held in companies operating in atomic energy in general and clarified the present powers of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to dispose of shares in any company.

In particular, it would enable the sale of up to 100 per cent of the shares in TRC which were currently wholly-owned by the Atomic Energy Authority.

TRC had developed into a commercial and manufacturing organization with a worldwide business, employing some 2,000 people, its main markets being in medicine, research and industry. It was a world leader, with about 80 per cent of its sales revenue coming from abroad.

For example, in research radiochemicals it had captured about 80 per cent of the United Kingdom market, some 30 per cent of the United States market and roughly 30 per cent of Japanese sales. This had been achieved by a dynamic management and dedicated workforce in the face of tough international competition.

The proposal to sell shares in TRC was in accordance with the Government's policy of introducing private capital into public sector companies and, in view of previous proposals, coupled with TRC's record as a successful commercial operation, TRC was plainly an excellent candidate for privatization.

The Government had avoided intervention in the day-to-day running of the company, and had never provided subsidies. Its only link with the public sector was the fact that its shares were held by the AEA and this was now an anachronism. The Government believed that this company would benefit from being fully integrated into the private sector.

The company's board had been consulted and agreed with the principle of disposing of shares in TRC.

The proceeds of disposal of shares, less the administrative costs of making the disposal, would be paid into the Consolidated Fund. This was in accordance with one of the Government's other objectives from privatization—to reduce the size of the public sector borrowing requirement.

While the Government wished to maintain the option of selling up to 49 per cent of shares in British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, it had no plans at present to do so. Similarly, the option to sell shares in the National Nuclear Corporation was being kept open though the Government had no such plans at present.

The Bill would enable a sale of up to 100 per cent of the shares in TRC. The Government had not yet decided on the exact timing, method, or extent of the disposal although it seemed unlikely that a sale could take place before the end of this year at the very earliest. For the time being, it wished to keep these options open.

He realized there might be uncertainties about the disposal but could assure MPs there were no grounds for anxiety. The Government saw TRC as a national asset and would not agree to plans that endangered the future of the company or the livelihood of those who worked there.

Petty and irrelevant

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab) said that it was a petty and irrelevant Bill. The only justification for it was to give the Government power to sell of the whole of the radiochemical centre. The minister had presented a rotten case to justify taking the power.

The Bill was all about the power to sell off a company which was commercially and technologically capable and more than one step ahead of its competitors. It had made a lot of money and could make even more as a 100 per cent government company or as a government-controlled company.

Industrial relations there were good and there was an intense and special commitment to the company by employees. Why cast doubt and uncertainty over the firm then? The amount by which the PSBR would be reduced would be peanuts.

If the minister got this Bill through he should at least give an assurance that the TRC would not be sold to any international or foreign company but would be *maintained as a thriving independent company.*

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C) said Mr Rowlands had totally failed to understand the Bill's provisions. It merely empowered the Secretary of State not only to acquire shares but also to dispose of them. He would have thought that a sensible thing to do.

He hoped the Bill also marked a turning-point, albeit a small one, in the fortunes of the nuclear power industry in this country. He hoped the Government would ensure that a new impetus was given to the industry.

Mr Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab) said the reason for the existence of this little wretch of a Bill was simple doctrine. It represented that view of society and industry which believed all public ownership, big or small, to be undesirable, and hence it should be restricted and wherever possible the assets sold off.

Mr David Trippier (Rossendale, C) said the employees of TRC would benefit from the freedom of the private sector and this benefit would extend to consumers, as radioactive isotopes were used in medicine and research.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said if the company was to be sold off the shares should be diversified among a large number of people so that no particular group of multinational organization succeeded in gaining control over it.

He objected to selling it purely and simply because it was to do with atomic energy. Government monopoly on the exploitation and possibilities of atomic energy should be maintained.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford, C) said British Nuclear Fuels Ltd and the National Nuclear Corporation should also be disposed of at the earliest opportunity. Close monitoring and interventionism by Government should be taken away from these companies.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) *said that just as it was* right for the Government to put money into private enterprise companies which were having problems so it was right that part of the Government's industrial strategy should be to return public sector companies to private enterprise.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab) said that if the Government sold the firm at too low a figure it would be grossly irresponsible in failing to serve the interests of the British taxpayer.

Mr Rowlands said the overwhelming majority of staff and workers at TRC wished the Government to maintain a majority control in the company. The Opposition considered the Government should leave well alone.

Mr Lamont said what was proposed in the Bill would in no way endanger the company or the livelihoods of those who worked there.

The Bill was read a second time by 181 votes to 136—Government majority, 45.

PM and the closed shop

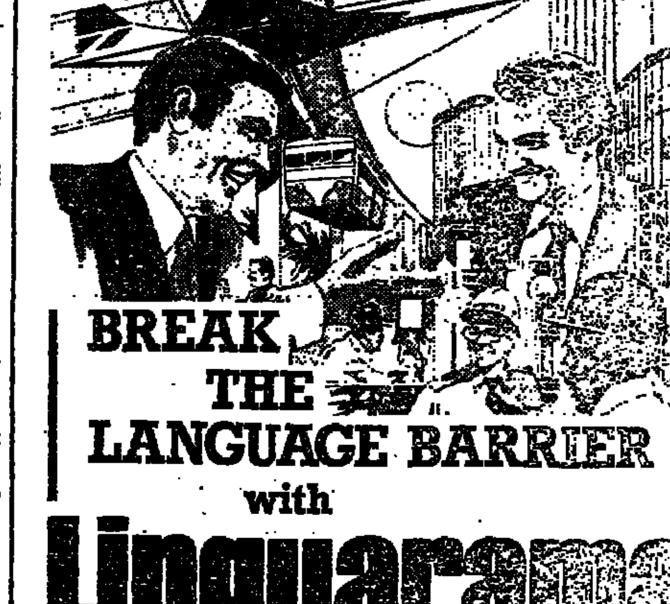
The Government was reviewing the law on trade union immunities and would consider what to do about it in the light of cases like that of Miss Joanna Harris, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said at question time.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C) asked if the Prime Minister would study the Employment Act 1980 with particular reference to the case of Miss Harris, the West Midlands poultry inspector threatened with dismissal from her job with Sandwell Council because of her refusal to join a union

Many of us on this side of the House (he continued) believe that a person's right to work should not depend upon union membership and that in these circumstances a closed shop is a denial of free choice. (Conservative cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: I entirely agree about the operation of the closed shop. I hope those affected by it will take full advantage of the change in the law in the Employment Act 1980.

Following the Green Paper on trade union immunities we are reviewing the law and will consider what to do about it in the light of the Sandwell case and other instances.



Football

Liverpool take a ride to Wembley on stout City shoulders

By Gerald Sinstadt

Liverpool 1 Manchester City 1

After a tie that was a distilation of everything that is best in British football, Liverpool have qualified for their second League cup final. Manchester City arrived at Anfield last night a goal down from the first leg. By half-time a goal from Dalglish had doubled Liverpool's advantage but early in a magnificent second half Reeves equalized to light the fuse for an explosion that reverberated to the last kick.

In years to come this game is likely to be ranked beside such glowing Anfield memories as the encounter a few years ago with St Etienne. Here was a marriage of skill and passion that drained the emotions. At the end, admiration for the winners was tempered by profound sympathy for the losers. A crowd of 46,711 saw two teams who would have graced Wembley in the final.

Liverpool had Dalglish, Thompson and McDermott back in their side but their recent uncertain phase was more a matter of attitude than personnel. City without their ineligible players and with Buckley summoned to replace the injured Boyer had to prove that the dauntless spirit which has served them so well in this competition could overcome the handicap of Kennedy's disputed goal in the first leg last month.

In the early exchanges Liverpool were predictably cautious passing back to Clemence rather than take any risks in their own half. No more surprisingly, Manchester City were impetuous, falling rather too easily offside. Tueart forced a corner at one end, Dalglish was awarded a free kick at the other when he was clumsily brought down by Reid. Neither set piece was productive.

Soon Reeves was swivelling to put a low shot past the far post. Then Tueart and Mackenzie combined to push Bennett through but his centre slipped tantalizingly behind Tueart's continuing run. If this suggested that all was still not well with Liverpool's defence evidence quickly followed that the attack was rediscovering its old fluency.

A low cross from Lee eluded Dalglish but reached Kennedy, only for Corrigan to save brilliantly, low and at close range. Then Neal burst down the right to win a corner. Johnson produced a superb header to meet Lee's kick and though Dalglish's first shot was blocked, he recovered to flick the ball past Corrigan.

A aggregate score of 2—0 almost became three when Johnson's crisp pass gave Dalglish room for a fine rising shot but Corrigan matched it with his save. That was the cue for a redoubled effort by City, driven forward by the urgent prompting of Mackenzie and Tueart, but though Clemence had to turn aside at full stretch a back pass from McDermott, Liverpool ended the first half in command.

City were left with 45 minutes to score twice against a team who had not allowed them a goal in six and a half games over a period of more than two years. That statistic became obsolete after only five more minutes. As Bennett threatened to drive a path through the middle Neal flattened him with a foul that earned the Liverpool defender a caution.

Mackenzie took the free kick, curving a wicked shot that Clemence parried but could not hold. Reeves followed up to score and City found fresh impetus. Buckley crossed from the right and Bennett headed the ball out of Clemence's hands against the bar. The rebound fell to Reeves but Liverpool scrambled the chance away.

In the last quarter hour Johnson, Dalglish and McDermott all extended Corrigan to the limit but these were in breakaway moves. The initiative remained to the end with Manchester. All that was missing was the finishing touch that would have given City the extra time they so thoroughly deserved.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, R. Money, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Johnson, T. McDermott, G. Souness.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson (sub A. Henry), T. Caton, N. Reid, P. Power, T. Booth, D. Tueart, G. Buckley, S. Mackenzie, D. Bennett, K. Reeves.

Referee: C. B. White (Harrow).

Exeter are bedazzled by Portsmouth illuminations

By Nicholas Harling

Portsmouth 5 Exeter 0

As though determined not to let their rivals from along the south coast have all the attention, Portsmouth illuminated their part of the shoreline last night. With an enterprising, attacking display they enhanced their claims to promotion from the third division.

The margin of defeat can have done nothing to restore the confidence of Exeter, only four days before their FA Cup visit to Newcastle. If Exeter were preoccupied with illusions of grandeur in that competition, Portsmouth took full advantage, extracting revenge for a recent league defeat and advancing to within two points of Huddersfield, the third-placed club.

Portsmouth's last four goals came in a remarkable eight minute period midway through the second half when Exeter failed utterly to resist the efforts of Tait, who was responsible for three of those goals. At the time Exeter were without Kellow, their own and the league's leading scorer. Only minutes before he had limped off with a hamstring strain

No doubt the soothing hands of Exeter's two female physiotherapists would do their best to have Kellow fit in time. His departure hardly influenced the game's transformation for Lee Roberts, the substitute, forced the best save of the match from Knight within moments of going on.

They had survived their most alarming moment when the elbow of Tait, a midfield player bought for £100,000 from Hull in the close season, displayed more legitimate anticipation at the other end to head Portsmouth's second goal after Rafferty had nodded back a centre from the splendid Alan Rogers. Within five more minutes Tait had headed in another cross, this one from the other wing by Ellis, and driven in a free kick that had been touched to him by Bryant.

The fifth goal fell deservedly to Rafferty who controlled the ball expertly on his chest before sweeping it irresistably beyond Main. The goalkeeper can hardly have expected to end the evening in such ignominy. He had been beaten just once in the first hour in the eleventh minute, when Bryant scored his first of three successive headed goals turning in a cross from Hemmerman.

PORTSMOUTH: A. Knight; P. Ellis, K. Viney, R. Doyle, S. Aizlewood, S. Davey, J. Hemmerman, M. Tait, W. Rafferty, S. Bryant, A. Rogers.

EXETER CITY: I. Main; M. Rogers, J. Sparrow, R. Forbes, J. Giles, P. Roberts, I. Pearson, P. Rogers, A. Kellow (sub, L. Roberts), F. Prince, P. Hatch.

Referee: M. J. Taylor (Walmer).



Keeping it close to their chests: Sealey hugs the ball while Stewart kisses the earth.

Neighbour brings the house down

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

West Ham 2 Coventry C 0

Young Coventry, full of dash and dreams, had their chance of reaching Wembley for the first time snatched away by West Ham's suave and more seasoned team in last night's Football League Cup semi-final round second leg at Upton Park where Neighbour's goal in the last minute was decisive.

A marvellous rallying of effort in the first leg had seen Coventry recover from two early and distressing goals to begin last night 3—2 ahead. However, in the return they were under pressure from the beginning and although they almost took the game into extra time their aggregate defeat by 4—3 was a just outcome, even if they contributed magnificently to the occasion.

None of the fervour of the first meeting evaporated. If Coventry had intended to increase their lead their ambitions were quickly hidden under the weight of West Ham's own determination not to give them a moment's encouragement. The flow for most of the game was in one direction as Brooking and Devonshire dictated with their fine control and an understanding that was a delight.

Coventry's defence coped with the bombardment for an hour, but not easily. Sealey was on a knife edge seeing some of his defending colleagues gradually losing control. Early in the first half Goddard appealed in vain as he was brought down in the penalty area and Bond's, inspiring as ever in his 600th game for West Ham, had a shot cleared off the line before Coventry raised their first convincing attack. There was no respite as Pike's 20-yard blast was knocked over the bar by Sealey and Brooking saw the ball sheared off his foot by Roberts just as the goal came into his view.

Coventry's replies were rare, but not for the want of trying. Bodak again proved a dangerous winger often keeping Devonshire as well as Lampard occupied, and Hateley scooped the ball over the bar when given one fleeting but clear opportunity. That effort apart, Coventry spent most of the time trying to intercept West Ham's ingenious attacks involving Brooking, the master, his touch and imagination proving the perfect answer to Coventry's enduring vitality.

In the fading minutes of the first half Cross unwittingly denied Devonshire a straight header to goal when glancing Brooking's centre inches over his colleague's head, and Lampard smacked a drive at Sealey. Coventry were pinned down yet aware of their manager's forecast that to avoid conceding a goal in the first half an hour could bring overall success. One would not have banked on it, but certainly they emerged in the second half with several strong attacks that forced West Ham to lift their game to even greater levels of tenacity.

This was a performance that bore no traces of West Ham's past tendency to spoil their best work with moments of carelessness or lack of aggression. Neither did they want for patience because the goal that put them level on aggregate was almost an hour in the making.

The waiting was no hardship for it was an absorbing time full of tension, but pleasantly short of cross words. What is more the goal was a pearl, plucked out of the depths of midfield where Cross headed forward to Goddard. With a twisting movement Goddard may have confused Sealey in the goal 25 yards away. His instant shot caught the goalkeeper unprepared as it went past him before he had noticed the danger.

Coventry reacted positively. Thompson and Hately led them bravely against the shattering tackles of Bonds and Martin and they saw Cross twice block Thompson's headers and Parkes cleverly cling to a volley from Daly, who was trying to emulate Goddard. Yet there was no fruit for their labours.

The full 90 minutes had passed and extra time was looming when Thompson gave away a free kick which finished with the ball loose in the penalty area. Despite a cluster of defenders, Neighbour took the ball in his possession and somehow found room to shoot in a goal bringing a crescendo that must have shaken every house within a mile radius and sent West Ham to Wembley for the third time in a year.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; R. Stewart, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, A. Martin, A. Devonshire, J. Neighbour, P. Goddard, D. Cross, T. Brooking, G. Pike.

COVENTRY CITY: L. Sealey; D. Thomas, R. Roberts, A. Blair, P. Dyson, G. Gillespie, P. Bodak, G. Daly, G. Thompson, M. Hateley, S. Hunt.

Referee: K. S. Hackett (Burncross).

Last night's results

League Cup

Semi-final round, second leg

Liverpool (1) 1 Man City (0) 1
Dalglish — Reeves
46,711

Liverpool win 2—1 on aggregate.

West Ham (0) 2 Coventry (0) 0
Goddard — 36,551
Neighbour

West Ham win 4—3 on aggregate.

Third division

Carlisle (0) 0 Reading (0) 0
3,889

Portsmouth (1) 5 Exeter (0) 0
Bryant — 12,743
Tait (3)
Rafferty

Scottish second division

Stenhousemuir (1) 2 Queen's Pk (2) 2
Meechan — McCoy
Hancock — Dickson

EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Wales 2, Republic of Ireland 2 (at Swansea).

WELSH CUP: Quarter-final round: Newport County 3, Bangor City 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet 4, Yeovil Town 4.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup, fourth round: Bognor Regis 2, Addlestone and Weybridge 0. Midland division: Stourbridge 1, Alvechurch 1; Witney Town 0, Bedworth United 1. Southern division: Hillingdon Borough 0, Hounslow 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Bishop's Stortford 3, Metropolitan Police 1; Chesham United 0, Kingstonian 1; St Albans City 1, Billericay Town 2; Wembley 2, Clapton 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 3, Netherfield 3; Gainsborough Trinity 1, Grantham 1.

OTHER MATCHES: Linfield 0, Manchester United 1; Wycombe Wanderers 2, RAF 0.

LA PAZ: Bolivia 1, Romania 1.

RUGBY UNION: Aberavon 17, Abertillery 10.

McGovern gives way to youth

Tokyo, Feb 10.—Nottingham Forest will be without their captain, John McGovern, for the World Club championship match with Nacional, the South American Cup holders of Uruguay, here tomorrow. McGovern was missing from the Forest midfield at Manchester City on Saturday and the manager, Brian Clough, said today he had not fully recovered from a calf strain.

McGovern's place in the side will go to 20-year-old Stuart Gray who only made his first League appearance on Saturday. The European Cup holders had one hour's practice here

Cricket

Trinidad get their heads down in the island's Port of Rain

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Port of Spain, Feb 10

There was nothing in England's cricket here today, in the drawn match with Trinidad, to suggest that they will be able to bowl West Indies out twice in the first Test match which starts on the same ground on Friday. When the match ended Trinidad were 392 for eight in reply to England's first innings total of 355.

Each Trinidad batsman had to be dug out. It was a slow, hard slog, with the two faster bowlers, Botham and Dilley, looking less like it than they did yesterday, and the three spinners taking only three wickets in their 78 overs.

There will be other pressures at work in the Test match, some of which will help the bowlers. England today looked like a side in need of a challenge. It is good that the Tests are about to begin.

Again rain delayed the start, this time for half an hour after breakfast showers. With the match so far behind the clock, Trinidad set out simply to prevent England from winning, which was understandable enough. Having started at 144 for two in their first innings, they were 202 for four at lunch, Gooch, with his third ball, and Miller having taken a wicket apiece, each with Downton's help.

Gooch's ability to swing the ball makes him, to my mind, an underused bowler. The atmosphere here, and the hills which fill the northern landscape, are conductive to swing, and it was off a ball that left him that Logie was caught at the wicket. Gomes had batted for 4hr 40min with a better understanding of the pitch than most, Queen's Park being his home club, when Miller drew him down the pitch, and, with a slightly faster, wider ball, had him stumped. Cuffy lived up to his name, going straight into the attack against Miller and hitting him in two overs for three fours and a six.

The struggle which England were having to take wickets did not augur well for the Test match. Where on Sunday and Monday Trinidad's wrist spinners had turned the ball appreciably, England's finger spinners found it much harder to do so, and the pitch was slower than ever. With the new ball, taken immediately after lunch, Dilley had Rajah leg before with one that kept low, whereupon Cuffy and Murray added 51 in 40 minutes. It is being said here that Murray's absence from the Test side will be reflected in the Test attendance. They are more parochial in Trinidad even than in Sydney and Sheffield.

In the corresponding match to this, seven years ago, Murray scored one of his ten first-class hundreds. Now 37, he played no less well today. He is still a better cricketer, I would have thought, than his namesake who has superseded him in the West Indian side. Nanan was also revealed as a solid hitter of the ball. Together they added 122 for the seventh wicket and, in Trinidad's favour, settled the matter of the first innings lead.

Among the Test captains already in the island, or due to arrive, are two from England, Peter May and Colin Cowdrey, and one from Pakistan, Intikhab Alam, who is to act as the official "observer" in Friday's Test match. In Pakistan recently the four Test matches between Pakistan and West Indies attracted four different such watchers from the skies—Rohan Kanhai, the former West Indian Test player, and three from England, Charles Robins, Raman Subba Row and the secretary of MCC, Jack Bailey.

If by their presence they help to restore the somewhat tarnished reputation of Test cricket, that will be all to the good. The idea, first mooted at last August's International Cricket Conference, came from Pakistan, whose national airline is prepared, where possible, to defray the heavy costs involved. The observer's function is just that: he is not an arbitrator. Australia, New Zealand and India have been going without them in Australia this winter.

In the Shell Shield match in Grenada yesterday, between the Combined Islands and Barbados, Hartley Alleyne, the Barbadian who plays for Worcestershire, was no-balled for throwing. He has not been called before. A report of the incident is being sent to the West Indian Board of Control.

ENGLAND: First innings, 355 (G. A. Gooch 117, G. Boycott 70; H. Joseph 5 for 116).

TRINIDAD: First innings

R. S. Gabriel, lbw, b Botham	[illegible]
R. Bainey, b Botham	6
R. Gomes, st Downton, b Miller	[illegible]
A. Logie, c Downton, b Gooch	39
H. Rajah, lbw, b Dilley	13
T. Cuffy, b Stevenson	50
D. Murray, c Emburey, b Willey	75
R. Nanan, not out	66
A. G. Burns, b Willey	1
A. T. Daniel, not out	0
Extras (b 2, lb 13, nb 12)	27
Total (8 wkts)	392

H. J. Joseph did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—101, 3—148, 4—170, 5—105, 6—266, 7—388, 8—392.

BOWLING: Dilley 31—8—63—1; Botham 16—4—44—2; Emburey 32—11—72—0; Stevenson 17—4—46—1; Miller 25—6—65—1; Willey 20—3—61—2; Gooch 13—6—14—1.

Umpires: C. Cumberbatch and C. Shafrali.

India survive threatened walk-out

From Dilip Rao

Melbourne, Feb 10

Had their manager, Wing Commander Durrani, not intervened, India—who still have at least a faint hope of pulling off a win in the third Test at the Melbourne Cricket Ground—would have lost it today by default when their captain, Sunil Gavaskar, attempted to call off the contest in protest against an umpiring decision against himself.

Gavaskar, whose 70 out of an opening partnership of 165 with Chetan Chauhan, was his first score of any consequence in the series, was given out, leg before to Lillee by the umpire, Rex Whitehead. Gavaskar's objection to the decision was that he "hit the ball on to the pad with a thick inside edge".

As he walked away in a blind rage, Gavaskar ordered his partner, Chauhan, to accompany him back to the pavilion, which meant only one thing—that Gavaskar did not wish to continue with the match. Faithfully, Chauhan followed his captain, although sheepishly walking a few steps behind him.

The two were met at the gate by Wing Commander Durrani who obviously countermanded the captain's orders—and without one word of argument Chauhan was on his way back with Dilip Vengsarkar. Undermined by the second new ball and the low bounce of the pitch, India were bowled out for 324, which left Australia only 143 to get.

This would have been a daunting task for Australia had India's attack been at full strength. Still, when play closed, they were 24 for the loss of Dyson and Greg Chappell, to successive balls from Ghavri, and Wood. All of them were out trying to force the ball off their legs.

Chappell was bowled from behind, missing the ball because it kept viciously low, and Wood, who stepped out to Doshi, overbalanced and was stumped by yards. But Dyson's dismissal from a leg-side catch by Kirmani was a matter of strong doubt. In this instance, the verdict was given by Mel Johnson and not his colleague, Mr Whitehead, against whom Gavaskar's wrath was directed.

Gavaskar said that he lost control of himself not just because of the bad decision he had got. He added: "This umpire has stood in all our three Tests and we have lost count of the bad 'uns we have had from him". As far as the Indian team is concerned, Greg Chappell got a king pair in this Test match. Kapil Dev had him plumb leg before in the first innings."

The rumpus that Gavaskar caused did not help Chauhan, who was 77 at the time. His application lost, he made a hash of trying to square-cut Lillee a quarter of an hour later and was caught at cover. If it is any consolation to Chauhan, who had made 85 and again missed his first Test century, he will go down in the records as the batsman whom Lillee claimed to get past Richie Benaud's tally of 248 wickets and become Australia's most successful Test bowler of all time.

The two wickets fell within 11 runs of each other but then Vengsarkar and Viswanath staged a rally with a partnership of 67. It was ruthlessly terminated by the second new ball. Viswanath, Vengsarkar and Yashpal Sharma were swept away while the score moved from 243 to 260. The first victim and the last in this collapse were undone by low balls. Before the innings subsided, there was a spectacular flurry of strokes against Lillee and Pascoe by Patil who, at one stage, pillaged 31 runs from 16 balls.

The pitch is a disaster area, but Australia, despite today's upheavals, hold the edge because the off-spinner, Yadav, must miss the rest of the match because of a fracture in his toe. The crack was lengthened by his efforts to bowl in the Australian first innings and his team will ask no more of him. Kapil Dev did not venture out today because of a pulled muscle, but he is expected to enter the fray tomorrow.

INDIA: First innings, 237 (G. R. Viswanath 114; D. K. Lillee 4 for 65)

Second Innings

*S. M. Gavaskar, lbw, Lillee	70
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Yardley, b Lillee	85
D. B. Vengsarkar, c Marsh, b Pascoe	41
G. R. Viswanath, b Lillee	30
S. M. Patil, c Chappell, b Yardley	36
Y. Sharma, b Pascoe	[illegible]
S. M. H. Kirmani, run out	[illegible]
Kapil Dev, b Yardley	[illegible]
K. D. Ghavri, not out	[illegible]
D. R. Doshi, b Lillee	[illegible]
S. Yadav, absent hurt	[illegible]
Extras (l-b 8, b 11, n-b 7)	26
Total	324

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—165, 2—176, 3—243, 4—245, 5—260, 6—296, 7—296, 8—308, 9—324, 10—324.

BOWLING: Lillee, 32.1—5—104—4; Pascoe, 29—1—80—3; Higgs, 15—3—41—0; Yardley, 31—11—65—2; Border, 2—0—8—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings, 419 (A. R. Border 124, K. D. Walters 78, G. S. Chappell 76).

Second Innings

J. Dyson, c Kirmani, b Ghavri	[illegible]
G. M. Wood, st Kirmani, b Doshi	10
*G. S. Chappell, b Ghavri	[illegible]
K. J. Hughes, not out	[illegible]
B. Yardley, not out	[illegible]
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 2)	[illegible]
Total (3 wkts)	24

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 1—11, 3—18.

BOWLING (to date): Ghavri, 8—4—10—2; Patil, 2—0—5—0; Doshi, 5—2—6—1.

HYDERABAD: Women's match Indian South Zone 158 for 5 dec (S Rangaswamy, 53 not out, F. Khaleel 57 not out); England 66 for 3.

ST GEORGES: Shell Shield: Combined Islands, 196 and 195, Guyana 96 and 45 for 1.

Today's fixtures

FOURTH DIVISION: Bradford City v Halifax (7.30); Wigan Athletic v Hereford (7.30).

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Meadowbank v East Fife (7.30).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Dover v Aylesbury (7.30).

EUROPEAN YOUTH CUP: Qualifying round. First leg: England v N Ireland (Walsall) (7.30).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Lincolnshire FA XI v FA XI (at Boston United FC).

UNIVERSITY MATCH: London University v RAF (at Motspur Park) (7.30).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round (2.15): Exeter v Sheffield (at Bath University).

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Bath v RAF (7.15); Cambridge University v Rosslyn Park (2.30); Cardiff v Neath (7.15); Glamorgan Wanderers v South Glamorgan Institute (7.0); Oxford University v Royal Navy (2.30); Swansea v Pontypridd (7.0); Edinburgh University v Sydney University (2.30).

COUNTY MATCH: Norfolk v Cambridgeshire (Norwich, 2.30).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Kent Schools Under 19 v Sussex Schools Under 19 (New Beckenham); Combined London OB v Kent Clubs (O Alleynians, 2.30).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round (2.30): Durham v Manchester (Headingley); Loughborough v Swansea (Clifton).

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Bristol v Trent (Stratford-on-Avon); Wales v North Staffordshire (Worcester).

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Old Kingstonians v Cambridge University; Oxford University v Guildford.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Loughborough v Exeter (at Bath University, 12.0); Manchester v Reading (at Lilleshall, 2.0).

WOMEN'S UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Bristol v Aberystwyth (at Lilleshall, 2.15).

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Brighton v Sheffield (at Bedford College, Polhill, Bedford, 12.30); Leeds v Bristol (at Madeley College).

OTHER MATCH: Birmingham University v Worcester President's XI (at West Hills).

Professionals attack 'defensive' three-point system

By Norman Fox

Reactions to the Football League chairmen's cosmetic touches to the face of the game ranged yesterday from the qualified welcome of the body representing managers, coaches and secretaries to rigorous criticism from Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager.

Responses generally reflected a feeling that, while the meeting in Solihull was welcome for its recognition of an urgent need to restore football, the undertakings were modest contributions. The decision to retain the three quarters majority for voting at future meetings was viewed as a means of subduing the more progressive ideas that are likely to be put forward if the latest moves prove insufficient.

Although he welcomed aspects of the League's action, John Camkin, the chief executive of the Football League Executive Staffs Association, described the vote against a two thirds majority as leaving "the biggest barrier to progress in football." He added: "We were disappointed but it was rejected by only four or five votes so that gives us hope for the future." He said it had taken twenty years to apply promotion/relegation of three up and three down but there was a chance that the voting system would be changed "in a year or two."

Mr Camkin regarded the "gentlemen's agreement" not to approach managers of other clubs during the season as a great step forward. "But what if they don't want to be gentlemen?" He said there would be a temptation for struggling clubs to obtain coaches of more successful sides, but overall he felt the idea gave his association "something to work on" and he hoped it would later receive legislative support.

The proposal that a player's contract may be transferred to a new club was welcomed by Mr Camkin who said it would prevent the player, say on a three-year contract, demanding a move after 18 months and negotiating a new contract worth more money. His association gave full support to the new points system of three for a win, but doubts exist among many other people involved in the game.

Mr Neill was the most vociferous opponent of the new system. He said: "It will fail to encourage attacking football, indeed it could have the opposite affect, with teams sitting on a one-goal lead." Ron Saunders, the Aston Villa manager, was of a similar opinion.

Experiments in minor leagues have shown that matches involving this system tend to have more goals, but it has to be appreciated that in these leagues defences are not as competent as in the higher professional ranks. One trusts that if the experiment fails, the League will not involve themselves in more complicated proposals.

Mick Mills, the Ipswich Town captain, said yesterday: "I feel it will make sides more cautious and is not really an extra incentive. Yesterday's meeting was just change for change's sake. They did not take football's troubles by the horns."

The Professional Footballers' Association attacked the chairmen for their failure to improve the transfer system. Alan Gowling, the PFA chairman, was angry that the plan to force clubs to pay half a fee immediately, with the rest to be settled within 12 months, was rejected. He said: "Football's major ills are financial, but little was done to alter that yesterday."

In opposing the limited introduction of Sunday football, Mr Neill said he found it curious that while the rest of Europe was moving back towards Saturday, the League should believe a change in the other direction would encourage bigger crowds. For the time being only six matches will be allowed on Sunday and yesterday Graham Kelly, the League's secretary, said: "We don't want to ride roughshod over people who don't want Sunday football."

Darlington will become the first club to play a League match on a Sunday this weekend. Their fixture change with Mansfield Town was approved yesterday as were two other Sunday dates: Bolton Wanderers v Oldham Athletic (February 21) and Tranmere Rovers v Bradford City (February 20) Other clubs made tentative plans even before the decision was taken. Orient are particularly keen. Their chairman, Brian Winston, described the change as "a great chance for football". But York City's chairman, Michael Sinclair, took the opposite view. In refusing Port Vale's request to apply for their match on March 7 to be moved, he said: "I cannot see any point in switching the game if you are going to get roughly the same crowd."

Ron Noades, the man in the centre of the debate over a decision to stop officials being involved in more than one club, welcomed the rule and immediately offered to sell his shares in Wimbledon. He is now a director of Crystal Palace and says he may relinquish all interests in Wimbledon. Meanwhile, the League say they now have the authority to look into the whole affair but will not make a decision until they have received documentation from Crystal Palace. At least they need not concern themselves over proposals to hold Rugby League at Selhurst Park. Mr Noades says he has dismissed the idea.

Third and fourth division clubs yesterday overwhelmingly rejected a plan—to return to regionalised football, which operated until 1965, when the fourth division was formed.

Athletics

Coe faces stiff challenge from East German pair

Britain expect Sebastian Coe to produce something special in today's indoor international against East Germany although he is a long way from his peak.

Coe, the Olympic 1,500 metres champion, faces a tough race against two of the world's top runners over 800 metres, Busse and Wagenknecht. "Seb is not as racing fit as he might want to be, but I am sure he will adapt because he will want to do well for Britain," Peter Coe, his father and coach, said.

"You always expect the East Germans to field top-class opposition and Seb is prepared for that, although he is expecting a quiet year because of his studies."

Wagenknecht was runner-up to Coe and Busse was second to Steve Ovett in the Olympic semi-finals. Coe went on to take the silver medal behind Ovett with Busse fifth and Wagenknecht sixth in the final.

A former European indoor 800 metres champion, Coe has only competed once on the boards this winter when he won the AAA 3,000 metres title. Tactics could play an important part and Britain will be looking for maximum points. Mike Whittingham, of Herne Hill Harriers, who has made a smooth switch from the 400 metres hurdles to 800 metres teams up with Coe.

The East Germans have sent a strong team which includes two Olympic champions, Thomas Munkelt (high hurdles) and Bärbel Wöckel, who won the gold medal in the 200 metres. Britain's leading hurdler, Mark Holton, has withdrawn from the match and his place goes to Alan Sumner (Edinburgh), who is paired with Peter Kelly (Wolverhampton).

Gordon Rimmer (RAF) has also pulled out and his place in the 1,500 metres is taken by 18-year-old Gary Taylor, of Hounslow. Mark Naylor, a student at Borough Road College, will need to reproduce the high jump form that saw him beat the top West Germans in January if he is to challenge Freimuth, the Olympic bronze medal winner.

Holmes defends

New York, Feb 10.—Larry *Holmes will defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight* title against the Canadian champion, Trevor Berbick, at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas on April 11, Don King announced here today. It will be the first contest for the titleholder since he stopped Muhammad Ali at the end of the 10th round in Las Vegas last October 2.—Reuter.

Squash rackets

Australia seeded to win British title for 20th year

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Vicki Hoffman (Adelaide), who conceded only 13 points to Susan Cogswell (Birmingham) in last year's final, has been seeded to win £1,500 by beating her again in the final of the British women's championship, sponsored by Pretty Polly, the hosiery manufacturers. The championship will be played at Hove from February 20 to 26 with a rest day on February 24.

The seedings suggest that in the semi-final round Miss Cogswell, three times runner-up, will play her chief domestic rival, Angela Smith (Stoke-on-Trent), who coaches in Manhattan. The only other British competitors seeded to reach the last eight are two young Guernsey players now based at Nottingham, Martine le Moignan and Lisa Opie.

Australians have won the championship for 19 consecutive years—Susanne King, Barbara Wall and Miss Hoffman having built on the 16-year reign of the great Heather McKay. Of the 16 seeds only the top eight have been numbered:

EXPECTED LAST 16: V. Hoffman (Australia) (No 1 seed), v T. Hargreaves; M. le Moignan (5) v J. Ashton; R. Thorne (Australia) (4) v D. Murray; R. Anderson (Australia) (8) v A. Cumings; M. Zachariah (Australia) v S. King (Australia) (7); B. Diggens v A. Smith (3); R. Aucamp (SA) v L. Opie (6); R. Strauss v S. Cogswell (2).

Tennis

Miss Navratilova defeated by 17-year-old German

Oakland, Feb 10.—Claudia Kohde, a young West German, scored a remarkable upset when she beat the No. 1 seed, Martina Navratilova, in the first round of a $150,000 tournament here last night. It was the first time Miss Navratilova had lost an opening round match since a tournament in Dallis in 1977.

Miss Kohde, aged 17 and 6ft tall, used her power and an excellent backhand to upset Miss Navratilova after losing the first set 6—2. She won the second set 6—4 and, though she was 7—6 down in the tiebreak to decide the match, she took the next three points to win the final set 7—6.

Rosalyn Fairbank, of South Africa, outlasted Iva Budarova, of Czechoslovakia by 7—6, 4—6, 6—3 in the only match on the opening day between two players from outside the United States. Both women are aged 20, both are about the same size, and both like to hit the ball hard. One important difference, however, is that Miss Fairbank is a right-hander whereas Miss Budarova is left-handed.

"Ordinarily my forehand is one of my best strokes, but I was not at all happy with it today," Miss Fairbank said later. "The fact she's a left-hander and gives the ball a spin opposite to what I'm used to probably explains why my forehand wasn't working that well today."

Miss Fairbank's victory avenged a defeat by Miss Budarova on the only other occasion they met, when they were juniors. Miss Fairbank hopes the victory also means she is back on the winning trail, which has eluded her since late in 1979 when she scored successive wins over Hana Mandlikova and Dianne Fromholtz.

The No 6 seed, Mima Jausovec, of Jugoslavia, had little trouble beating the 16-year-old American Susan Mascarin, by 6—1, 6—3, and Paula Smith defeated the only amateur in the tournament, Lisa Bonder, by 6—2, 7—5.

FIRST ROUND: R. Fairbank beat I. Budarova (Czechoslovakia), 7—6, 4—6, 6—3; P. Smith beat L. Bonder, 6—2, 7—5; P. Teeguarden beat C. Stoll, 6—0, 6—0; M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat S. Mascarin, 6—1, 6—3; K. Horvath beat M. Redondo, 6—4, 6—7; S. Collins beat P. Louie, 6—1, 7—6; C. Kohde beat M. Navratilova, 2—6, 6—4, 7—6.—Agencies.

Golf

Ballesteros has yen to play in Japan

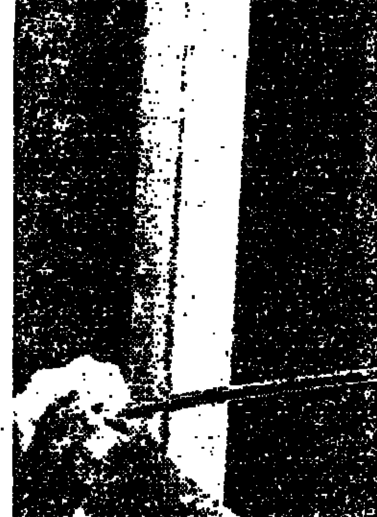
Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, said yesterday that he would be playing in up to six tournaments in Japan this autumn in addition to six or seven events in Britain and one or two others in the rest of Europe.

At a press conference in London yesterday, when it was announced he had signed a five-year contract as tournament professional at La Manga, Spain, Ballesteros said: "They want to see me play in Japan. Over there they play for double the prize money and they are prepared to pay me a much bigger appearance fee. It can be as much as $30-40,000 for one tournament. Unless I won the US Masters and US Open this year, I would not expect more than $25,000 appearance fee in Europe."

Ballesteros, who has not played since December, will start practising this week and play three tournaments in the United States before his defence of the Masters title in April. He will contest three other events in America including the United States Open and PGA championships. The first of Ballesteros's appearances in Britain will be in the Martini tournament at Wentworth in May, when he will defend the title.

The La Manga sports complex has been taken over by European Ferries Ltd, the British shipping and sports group, who have appointed Ballesteros's elder brother, Manuel, resident professional.

Desmond Smyth, the Irish Ryder Cup player, will compete in three tournaments on the United States circuit while he is on honeymoon. Smyth is getting married next Saturday and the following day leaves for Florida where he will play in the Bay Hill Classic, the Inverrary Classic and the Doral-Eastern Open. He is to marry Vicki Reddan, whose mother Clarrie (née Tiernan) was an Irish international and Curtis Cup player.





Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Getting his teeth into it: Ballesteros tests the silver content of the La Manga Trophy.

Table tennis

Hilton and his bat suffer from over exposure

From a Special Correspondent
Boras, Sweden, Feb 10

England, top of the European Super League for the first time with five wins, still found the mood less than buoyant when they arrived for their crucial penultimate match against Sweden here tomorrow. Desmond Douglas, the English Open champion, went to bed with a mild stomach bug. John Hilton, the European champion, arrived exhausted after 10 dismal defeats in the European top 12 competition in Hungary at the weekend, and there were leg and body bruises for Jill Hammersley and cuts to the chin and hands for Linda Jarvis, both from falls.

The injuries to the two women were no more than mild inconveniences, although not until the match starts will anyone be sure whether Douglas, playing in four of the seven encounters, will be adversely affected. Possibly most important of all, Hilton's tiredness in his first full professional season at the age of 33, is not something that will go away quickly.

"The pressure's really getting to me, I must admit", the likeable Hilton said, but perhaps a bigger worry is whether prolonged exposure to international competition is providing opponents with the chance to work out which rubber he is using when he twiddles his celebrated combination bat.

Peter Simpson, the England captain, does not think this is happening, but the record of 10 losses for Hilton in the past month must raise doubts about his continued ability to puzzle the best. His record against Sweden in the past two European championships has been better than against any other country, so to fail again now would be deeply discouraging.

The Swedes may decide to bring in the former world and European champion, Stellan Bengtsson, in his first match of the season and drop Ulf Thorsell, the surprise winner of the Welsh Open recently, but Hilton's only victim in the top 12 event. One win out of two from Hilton and parity in the four singles is vital for England, who have an even money chance of sharing the two doubles and should win the women's singles through Jill Hammersley.

Rugby Union

Cuthbertson's fitness only doubt as Scots field unchanged side

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

After a rousing victory over Wales by a margin, 15—6, that did not flatter them in the least, the Scottish selectors predictably have announced an unchanged side for the Calcutta Cup match against England on Saturday week. They will be seeking what would be only a second Scottish victory at Twickenham since the war, and a record [illegible] in the long run of 1938.

Bill Cuthbertson, the Kilmarnock lock forward, whose recall to the side was celebrated with a splendid game against Wales, will have to prove his fitness when the Scottish squad musters for training at Murrayfield on Sunday. He injured a shoulder last Saturday, and may not play for his club against Stewart's Melville next weekend.

It is interesting to reflect that Cuthbertson almost certainly would not have won a second cap if Tom Smith, the big, athletic Gala lock, had been fit. But for a knee injury at the end of the trial in early January, Smith surely would have been chosen to play against France. After the defeat in Paris the selectors still could not bring in Smith, who had not resumed club rugby.

So they turned once again to Cuthbertson, the Mick Molloy of Scottish rugby, who is as honest and hardworking a lock forward as they come.

Smith was back in the Gala side, in a hard Border League game against Kelso last Saturday, and the selectors surely will be observing his form when he plays against Hawick this weekend. Their interest in Smith explains why they have retained five of the reserves who stood by for the Welsh international but omitted Gordon Dickson (Gala) and nominated A. N. Other in his stead. It is expected that Smith will be added to their number if he goes well for Gala.

Ian Milne, the Heriot's tight-head prop who withdrew from the Scottish side in Paris, was not considered because he has not yet started to play again. The centre, David Johnston, who won four caps last season, is back in action with Watsonians after a hamstring injury but I understand he has been suffering with a haematoma on a hand and the selectors cannot have been satisfied about his fitness. It was always unlikely that they would want to disturb a successful side in which Keith Robertson has played a notable attacking role in midfield, but in normal circumstances they would have been expected to bring in Johnston as a centre or wing reserve at Twickenham.

The full back and captain, Andy Irvine, will be winning his fortieth cap, Jim Renwick, now by some way the most honoured of Scottish centres, his 38th and David Leslie his 14th. I include the Gala forward in this list because on a day when the whole side lifted themselves to a performance of the most aggressive commitment against Wales, it was his fiery presence on the open side that contributed so much to the victory. Gareth Davies certainly was made aware of it.

In the days when Ian McLauchlan played for Scotland, his "stick it to them" approach made him, so I am told, a splendid motivator in the dressing room before battle began. It appears that Leslie, exuding a simmering belligerence, in a different fashion, now has the same desirable effect.

Blackheath will celebrate the centenary of the first England-Wales match with a "golden oldies" game between former international players on Saturday morning, as a prelude to their encounter with Richmond at the Rectory Field. The 1881 international was played on Richardson's field, the Club's headquarters at that time by the Old Dover Road. The teams changed on the edge of the Heath in the Princess of Wales hostelry. This is now managed by Charrington and Co, who will sponsor the occasion on Saturday.

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP, captain); S. Munro (Ayr), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), K. W. Robertson (Melrose), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. Aitken (Gala), K. G. Deans (Hawick), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), J. H. Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), J. R. Beattie (Glasgow Academicals), D. G. Leslie (Gala). Reserves: [illegible] (Scotland).

Bristol may be too mature for Trent

By Richard Streeton

Bristol meet Trent at Stratford-on-Avon and Wales play North Staffordshire at Worcester, in today's semi-final matches in the British Polytechnics Rugby Cup, sponsored by the magazine, Rugby World. Bristol, the 1978-79 winners, and Wales, the holders, have contested the last two finals and on form are expected to do so again this year when the final takes place at the London Irish ground, Sunbury, on March 11.

Wales, in particular, have a hard, experienced side, with several first team players from senior Welsh clubs. In the quarter-final round they beat Thames 46—0. North Staffordshire, 9—6 winners over Leeds at the same stage, include Madeley PE College in their catchment area, and are invariably a fit and fluent side. In the present soft going, though, the Welsh will start favourites.

Bristol's team has a mature look and they are invariably well drilled. Trent beat the powerful Liverpool team 22—14 in the quarter-final round, one of several good results they have achieved this season. Trent's best days, though, could still lie ahead.

The British Polytechnic's representative side to play the British Army at Wilmslow on Sunday, February 15 (2.30), includes the promising Wasps scrum half, Melville, who has been hailed as a future England player, and Smallwood, who played No 8 for Northumberland recently when they won the county championship final.

It was permissible for Polytechnic officials to claim after Jeavons's first England cap that they feel their contribution to the game's higher levels will become increasingly significant. Jeavons represented British Polytechnics for the last two years, and another current England player with a Polytechnic background is David Cooke.

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS (v British Army): [illegible] (Bristol); [illegible] (Leeds), [illegible] (Trent), [illegible] (Liverpool); [illegible] (Leeds), N. Melville (North East London); [illegible] (Wolverhampton), [illegible] (Leicester), [illegible] (Trent), R. Smallwood (Newcastle), [illegible] (Liverpool).

The team to play the Universities Athletic Union at Manchester University on Wednesday, March 8 (3.00) will be chosen from the above together with: [illegible] (Bristol), D. Bennett (Bristol), [illegible], D. Spencer (Wolverhampton), C. Richardson (Leicester), [illegible], I. Holeman (Leeds), E. Holme (Nottingham), M. Pyrgos (Kingston).

Minister's appeal

Hector Monro, Minister for Sport, has called upon the Irish Rugby Football Union to reconsider their decision to tour South Africa in May. Mr Monro has asked the president of the IRFU to make the Government's views known to its members at their next meeting on February 13.

Swansea are back to square one at No 9

By a Staff Reporter

Loughborough have a good chance of winning the University Athletic Union rugby title for the eighteenth time, but first they must overcome Swansea in the semi-final round at Clifton today (kick-off 2.30).

A solid performance by the Loughborough pack was the foundation of their 4—3 victory over Exeter in the last round with a try near the end. They have strengthened their back row by bringing in Dennis O'Callaghan for Jelinek at flank forward. He is the brother of Chris O'Callaghan, a former Loughborough captain who gained a Cambridge Blue in 1978. Loughborough favour a 15-man game and hope that the pitch at Clifton is not too soft.

Swansea caused a surprise at the quarter-final stage by eliminating UWIST, the holders, 16—3 —reversing a defeat by 18—0 earlier in the season. Swansea's main problem seems to be at scrum half. They have tried five men in that position. Today the lot falls upon Starkey, the original incumbent, who will hope that his pack are better matched in the tight than they were against UWIST.

The Swansea trump card will be Wyatt, whose kicking was a key factor in the last round. They have added pace to their back division by including Monteil, a speedy black wing.

In the other semi-final match, at Headingley, the going will be heavy, which may give Manchester an edge over Durham. Manchester have chosen Bob Stevenson, a Sale flanker, who played in the outstanding England 19-group side five years ago, when Nick Jeavons, the new England senior cap, and Toby Allchurch were in the back row and Marcus Rose was at full back.

Manchester proved too powerful for Bristol in the quarter-final round and they will again expect great deeds from their rumbustious Nigerian No 8, Emeruwa. Durham, who have reached the last four for the seventh time in nine years, have made two changes among the backs: Wheatman plays at scrum half and Graham Gordon, of London Scottish, is at centre. This game, too, starts at 2.30, but the ground may be unplayable if there is much rain in the meantime.

Jackson back: Paul Jackson, the England under-23 forward who injured a leg at the beginning of the season, returns to the senior game on Saturday after an absence of five months. He lines up at lock forward for Harlequins' visit to Llanelli. To make way for him, Chris Butcher moves to No 8.

Rugby League

Still an experimental look about England pack

By Keith Macklin

Although the days of experimentation in the England team are said to be over there is an interesting, new and experimental look about the pack selection for the European championship game against France at Headingley on Saturday week.

The manager of the England team, Colin Hutton, said yesterday that he and the coach, John Whiteley, agreed that the time had come to stop using the England side as a trial ground for Great Britain players. From now on, Hutton said, players would get England caps on form and merit.

Consequently, in the party named for the France game, only two of the 16 players, Pattinson and Ball, have not played international rugby this season. There are five young players named among seven forwards from whom one will be substitute. Case and Potter (Warrington) O'Neill (Wigan), Pattinson (Workington Town), and the already experienced Pinner (St Helens) vie for places against the experienced Casey, of Hull Kingston Rovers with the Widnes hooker, Elwell, sure of his place.

The new England caps, some of them already possessing Great Britain or under-24 caps, are Fenton, the Castleford winger, Walker, the Whitehaven scrum half; O'Neill, Case, Potter and Pattinson. If the Barrow captain, Ball, steps up from reserve he will be another new cap. Nine of the team have come through the under-24 squad.

The backs have a strong and experienced look about them. Fairbairn captains a line-up rich in talent, skill and international experience, with Drummond, Joyner, Smith, Kelly and Walker all having played this season alongside Fairbairn for Great Britain against New Zealand. The odd man out, Fenton, has plenty of under-24 experience.

There is one particularly interesting selection in a list of players named as a shadow party. Hesford, the Warrington goal-kicker and full back, gets on the fringes of international recognition after kicking more than 100 goals this season. If he manages to achieve an England place he will be following closely on the heels of his brother in the England Rugby Union squad.

PARTY: G. Fairbairn (Wigan, capt), D. Drummond (Leigh), J. Joyner (Castleford), M. Smith (Hull KR), S. Fenton (Castleford), K. Kelly (Warrington), A. Walker (Whitehaven), B. Case (Warrington), L. Casey (Hull KR), K. Elwell (Widnes), S. O'Neill (Wigan), W. Pattinson (Workington Town), H. Pinner (St Helens), I. Potter (Warrington). Substitute: J. Woods (Leigh). Reserve: J. Ball (Barrow).

Hockey

HA to present a stronger case for national centre

By Sydney Friskin

It will be D-Day for the Hockey Association on Monday when the planning committee of the Borough of Hounslow meet to reconsider the application for the development of the Polytechnic site at Chiswick into a national hockey centre. The HA are presenting a stronger case than the one which was rejected on November 24 last year by 14 votes to 12.

It was unfortunate that the November meeting was influenced by some inaccurate statements, as mentioned yesterday at a press conference convened by the HA at Hounslow. The National Hockey Centre committee, headed by Peter Crane, then decided that the best course of action would be an attempt to overcome the objections by submitting a revised scheme.

The first application was refused on two counts: the loss of amenity to local residents, in particular Polytechnic Harriers, and the increase of traffic in the area. The amended scheme seeks to overcome the objections by shifting the main stand and providing more parking space to reduce the on-street parking to which local residents had objected. The new plan offers parking space for 14 coaches and 220 cars.

Mr Crane explained at yesterday's conference that the objections raised by Polytechnic Harriers, who had used the existing stadium for athletics for about 50 years, could now be removed. He had arrived at a mutual understanding, he said, with their president, Len Hatton, and was meeting the secretary today. He had every hope that their objections would be withdrawn.

The purpose fo the HA's plan was to establish a national hockey centre with at least one full size artificial turf pitch and other amenities for the staging of the sixth World Cup tournament in 1986, the association's centenary year. The Polytechnic site at Chiswick was selected after some 30 other places, including Hurlingham, had been investigated.

Other amenities include an indoor pitch which will offer training facilities in various branches of sport without extra cost to the rate payer and a squash complex of 12 courts. If the plan is accepted the HA will meet the costs by a substantial grant from the Sports Council and their own fund-raising schemes. It is hoped that the refurbished stadium will be ready by the end of 1984 so that an international tournament could be held there early in 1985.

Skiing

Miss Nadig wins with help from her snow troops

Maribor, Feb 10.—Marie-Thérès Nadig, of Switzerland, won a World Cup giant slalom after two swift, smooth runs in this northern Yugoslav resort today. She increased her lead overall after setting a combined time of 2min 31.40sec.

Maria Epple, of West Germany, was second in 2min 32.01sec and her sister Irene third after weaving through the gates—46 in the first and 47 in the second run—in 2min 32.16sec. The slope, straight and only moderately difficult, was an icy strip on a low-lying mountain almost bared of its snow.

The organizers considered postponing the race. Five hundred soldiers worked overnight to pack the slope with enough snow to allow it to proceed. The event had been cancelled twice since being added to the circuit in 1973.

Although the win pushed her 72 points ahead of Erika Hess, her nearest rival and compatriot, in the standings, she was cautious about her chances. "I don't dare think I've actually won the World Cup because there are many others who are in top form and anxious to get it", she said.

Miss Epple said she was surprised to have done so well after a stomach ache had affected her performance on the first run. She pushed hard throughout the second leg, dropping into a downhill tuck whenever the smooth course allowed.

Miss Nadig, whose only difficulties seemed to come on the steep final stretch of the short slope, has 273 World Cup points, Miss Hess 201 and the all-rounder, Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, 188. The Swiss team shared Miss Nadig's success, having four finishers in the top 15.

WORLD CUP: Women: Giant slalom: 1, M-T. Nadig (Switzerland), 2:31.40 (1:14.59 + 1:17.91); 2, M. Epple (WG), 2:32.01 (1:14.47 + 1:17.54); 3, I. Epple (WG), 2:32.16 (1:15.11 + 1:17.05); 4, E. Hess (Switzerland), 2:32.23 (1:15.31 + 1:16.92); 5, C. Cooper (US), 2:32.45 (1:15.11 + 1:17.34); 6, C. Nelson (US), 2:33.11 (1:15.61 + 1:17.50); 7, T. McKinney (US), 2:33.36 (1:15.88 + 1:17.48); 8, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 2:33.58 (1:15.64 + 1:17.94); 9, Z. Haas (Switzerland), 2:34.33 (1:16.03 + 1:18.3[illegible]); 10, A-F. Rey (France), 2:34.57 (1:16.30 + 1:18.27).

OVERALL: 1, M-T. Nadig, 273 pts; 2, E. Hess, 201; 3, H. Wenzel, 188; 4, P. Pelen (France), 167; 5, C. Kinshofer (WG), 165; 6, I. Epple, 162; 7, C. Cooper, 159; 8, F. Serrat (France), 145; 9, T. McKinney, 127.—Reuter.

Biathlon

Finns look out of range

Lahti, Finland, Feb 10.—East Germany, Soviet Union and Norway are expected to win most of the medals at the world biathlon championships, beginning tomorrow. A challenge from the Finns is more likely to come in the junior section than in the open events.

The biathlon combines cross-country skiing with scheduled stops for rifle target shooting. Contenders who do not record perfect scores with the small-bore rifle are penalized by having to ski extra distances.

The championships have drawn 180 competitors from 23 countries, ranging from Europe to South America, Far East and Australia. The open category comprises 10-kilometre and 20-km races and a 4 by 7.5 km relay. The juniors compete in 10km and 15km races and a 3 by 7.5km relay.

The East Germans, Eberhard Roesch and Frank Ulrich, are pitted against the Olympic biathlon gold medalists, Anatoli Alyabjev and Vladimir Alikin, of the Soviet Union. Roesch won an Olympic bronze in the 20 kilometres at Lake Placid last year but faded in the relay, which went to the Soviet team. The burly 26-year-old German looks stronger now and will need close watching.

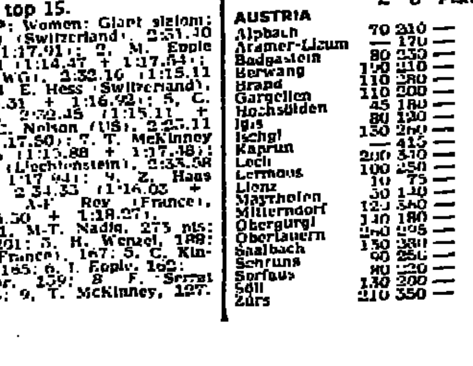
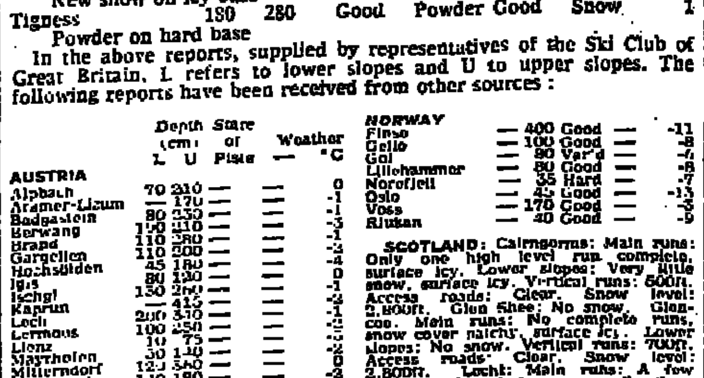
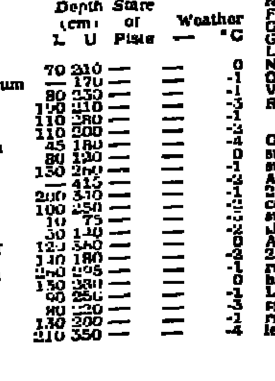
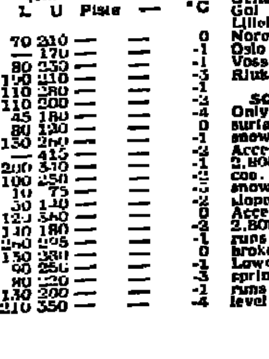
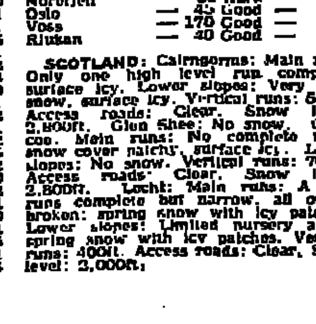
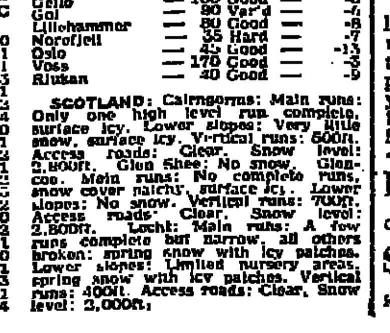
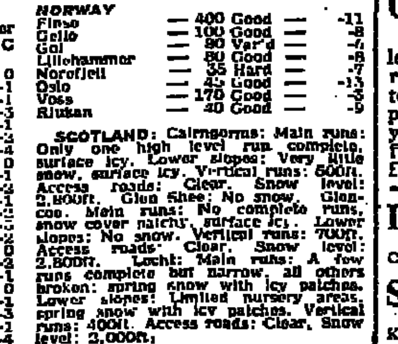
Eirik Kvalfoss and Kjell Soebak, of Norway, must not be ruled out, while the Finnish contenders, Heikki Ikola, Erkki Antila and Keijo Kuntola, could be helped by an expected home crowd of 30,000. The outsiders include Francis Mougel, of France; Luigi Weiss, of Italy; and Peter Angerer, of West Germany.

The field includes a team from Taiwan. The organizers have told them that they must not carry a national flag.—Reuter.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	160	360	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	-4
South slopes icy							
Grindelwald	80	200	Fair	Powder	Good	Cloud	5
Heavy snow all day							
Isola 2000	10	40	Icy	Worn	Worn	Cloud	5
All pistes in bad condition							
Mürren	195	460	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-2
New snow on hard base							
St Anton	110	490	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-3
Powder on firm base							
Seefeld	105	170	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Snow	3
New snow on icy base							
Tignes	180	280	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	1
Powder on hard base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:



AUSTRIA	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	70	210	—	—	0
Aramer-Lizum	—	170	—	—	-1
Badgastein	80	230	—	—	-1
Berwang	100	110	—	—	-3
Brand	110	280	—	—	-1
Gargellen	110	200	—	—	-3
Hochsölden	45	180	—	—	-4
Igls	80	120	—	—	0
Ischgl	130	260	—	—	-1
Kaprun	—	415	—	—	-3
Lech	200	310	—	—	-1
Lermoos	100	250	—	—	-2
Lienz	10	75	—	—	-3
Mayrhofen	30	140	—	—	-2
Mitterndorf	120	340	—	—	0
Obergurgl	140	180	—	—	-2
Oberlauern	240	295	—	—	-1
Saalbach	150	380	—	—	0
Schruns	90	250	—	—	-1
Serfaus	80	120	—	—	-3
Söll	130	200	—	—	-1
Zürs	210	350	—	—	-4

NORWAY	L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Finse	—	400	Good	—	-11
Geilo	—	100	Good	—	-8
Gol	—	90	Var'd	—	-6
Lillehammer	—	80	Good	—	-8
Norefjell	—	35	Hard	—	-7
Oslo	—	45	Good	—	-13
Voss	—	170	Good	—	-3
Rjukan	—	40	Good	—	-9

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs: Only one high level run complete, surface icy. Lower slopes: Very little snow, surface icy. Vertical runs: 500ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,800ft. Glen Shee: No snow. Glencoe: Main runs: No complete runs, snow cover patchy, surface icy. Lower slopes: No snow. Vertical runs: 700ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,800ft. Lecht: Main runs: A few runs complete but narrow, all others broken; spring snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas, spring snow with icy patches. Vertical runs: 400ft. Access roads: Clear. Snow level: 2,000ft.

Motor racing

Reutemann says FISA rules are incoherent

Buenos Aires, Feb 10.—Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, the winner of Saturday's South African "open" Grand Prix has accused the international motor sport federation (FISA) and its president Jean-Maria Balestre of favouring larger firms at the expense of constructors of more modest means.

He accused French-based FISA of being responsible for the long-running conflict between FISA and Formula One Constructors Association (FOCA) over control of motor racing.

Reutemann said that new rules insisted on by FISA were fundamentally incoherent. They had banned the FOCA-produced aerodynamic skirts to slow down cars in the interests of safety and three months later Renault without skirts had beaten the track record at Buenos Aires. During trials Alain Prost in a Renault-Turbo clocked a time of less than 1min 45sec beating the official record held by the Australian world champion, Alan Jones, since the Argentina Grand Prix last year.

"The one thing that we can say with certainty is that the big firms who have produced a turbo engine are favoured. If Renault had been at Kyalami for the South African Grand Prix they would have crushed all of us. Mr Balestre has done them a big favour" he said.

Reutemann said that it would have been more rational and more just if FISA had insisted on a more rigorous control of tyres. A stricter limit on tyres would also have been easier, he said.—Agence France-Presse.

Offer for Tigre

Caroline Bradley, the world's leading woman show jumping rider, could be reunited with her top horse, Tigre. Donald Bannocks put Tigre up for sale last week and yesterday Trevor Simmons, a friend of Miss Bradley, put in a £75,000 bid for the horse.

Ice hockey

TOKYO: International: All Japan 3, Czechoslovakia 8.

Speed skating

MOSCOW: Men's 500 metres: Kulikov (USSR), 38sec (world record).

Racing

Fifty Dollars More can put Winter on money-winning trail at Ascot

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Those who attend today's race meeting at Ascot may have the feeling by the end of the afternoon that they have paid a visit to "Winter Wonderland", because Fred Winter has an outstanding chance of winning three of the six races with Fifty Dollars More (1.30); Prayukta (2.0) and Easter Eel (3.35).

Fifty Dollars More should set the ball rolling for Winter and his jockey, John Francome, by winning the Datchet Novices Hurdle. A discussion with David Nicholson at Fontwell Park on Monday left me in no doubt that he does not agree with my assessment. "He has not beaten anything yet", Nicholson said of Fifty Dollars More. I countered by saying that the horse did completely outgun Kilbrittain Castle at Kempton Park on Boxing Day and that Kilbrittain Castle had added substance to the form by winning his next two races at Sandown.

However, Nicholson remained unimpressed by my argument and said that the presence of Fifty Dollars More in the line-up would not deter him from running his improving four-year-old, Sir Gordon, who has not been beaten since he and Peter Scudamore fathomed the right way to ride him. Undeterred by Nicholson's confidence, I am content to follow Fifty Dollars More, who is the horse that Winter bought in Ireland after he had been instructed by Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin to "buy me a horse capable of winning the Cheltenham Gold Cup one day". That objective is still a long way off, but already Fifty Dollars More has drawn attention to his trainer's eye for a good horse by winning both his races this season.

To fancy Prayukta to win the Sapling Novices Steeplechase it is necessary to turn a blind eye to his fall at Windsor 12 days ago and rely on his performance at Kempton a week earlier. On that occasion his jumping was a revelation for a beginner and provided that nothing goes wrong this time I believe that he will be up to beating Beechey Bank. Prayukta was good enough to win the Imperial Cup when he was hurdling.

Although Ascot was the scene of Easter Eel's only defeat over fences—he fell there in December when holding a commanding lead at the last fence—there are no ifs or buts about his chance of adding the Reynoldstown Novices Steeplechase to his steadily lengthening list of achievements. A slip on landing brought about his downfall that day; his actual jumping was as perfect as it had been in his two previous races and his two since.

On his last appearance in public Easter Eel showed that he had been born with that rare blend of speed and stamina, a combination that proved just too much for such a seasoned campaigner as Dramatist. It was a spectacular performance for a horse who was running in only his fifth steeplechase and provided that he reproduces that form this afternoon he should be much too good for both the Irish challenger, Stand, and Two Swallows.

Derring Rose, Winter's only other runner at Ascot today, has the ability to win the Fernbank Hurdle, but the big question mark concerns his temperament. He can no longer be regarded as a sound betting proposition. Although he has twice won at Ascot he has also dug in his toes there and refused to go a yard further. When last seen at Haydock he looked singularly faint-hearted when sent in pursuit of Richdee, who beat him by a head.

Richdee is one of his opponents again today, as indeed is Golden Vow who finished third that day, eight lengths behind. The conditions of today's race certainly favour Golden Vow, but even he should not be up to beating that versatile Irish horse Chinrullah at level weights. Chinrullah runs in the Fernbank Hurdle instead of in the Whitbread Trial Handicap Steeplechase, which looks at the mercy of Cabar Feidh.

It may seem ridiculous to some to suggest that a handicap is at the mercy of any horse. However, at Doncaster 12 days ago Cabar Feidh was beaten only a length and half by Tragus in the Great Yorkshire Steeplechase and in the meantime Tragus has won another valuable race at Sandown, where, amongst others, he beat that redoubtable competitor, Night Nurse.

Fred Winter: chance of a treble at Ascot.

Cabar Feidh was getting only 6lb from Tragus at Doncaster and it is safe to say that there would be a queue the length of Piccadilly to back Tragus to win today's race. Jenny Pitman has worked wonders with Bueche Giorod this season, but even he should find the task of giving 17lb to Cabar Feidh an uphill struggle. Incidentally Cabar Feidh won his first race this season over today's course and distance.

It will be interesting to see how Lesley Ann fares because it was she who bustled up Little Owl at Cheltenham towards the end of last month. However, that form may well flatter her because the race was run a muddling pace in thick fog and it is worth noting that she was given only 8st 12lb by the handicapper before the weights rose in accordance with the rules.

Another Captain causes Aintree ripple

Another Captain had his Grand National odds cut from 66-1 to 50-1 by Hills after scoring a length victory over Trichromatic in the Stanwix Handicap steeplechase at Carlisle yesterday. Ridley Lamb, who was completing a 35-1 double after his success on Wardsoff, was content to settle his mount down in the early stages with Gordon's Lad and then General Bruno setting the pace.

General Bruno, the 9-2 joint-favourite with the winner, showed the way passing the stands for the last time with Trichromatic making rapid headway. With four fences still to jump, Trichromatic was out in front, with Red Earl and Another Captain beginning to get on terms. Trichromatic led over the last with Lamb bringing Another Captain to gain the advantage close home.

Andy Scott, the Alnwick owner-trainer of Another Captain, said: "I have taken 200-1 about my horse for the National and expect him to take all the beating if the ground is soft. I would like Ridley to ride, but at the moment he is expected to partner Sebastian V."

Wardsoff (11-2) took the opening Wetheral Selling Handicap by an easy 12 lengths from Caleta Prince. The four-year-old was well clear two hurdles out and provided Charlie Gray, from Beverley, with his second winner of the season. Wardsoff, 2,500 guineas purchase at the Newmarket sales, was bought for 1,550 guineas at the auction afterwards by Robert Thorburn and switches to a local trainer, Tommy Cuthbert.

Gordon Richards is always worth following at his local course and he also achieved a double with Lakeland Lady and Final Argument. Lakeland Lady, the even-money favourite, made all the running in the Kingmoor Handicap Steeplechase, winning by six lengths from the 20-1 outsider Equity. The winner has trouble with her breathing and was recently hobdayed.

Final Argument took the final northern qualifier of the Haig Whisky Novices' Hurdle when defeating Mr Shugg by two and a half lengths. The gamble in the race was on Historic House, backed from 20-1 to 9-1, but the son of Royal Palace had to be content with third place. Final Argument will now tackle the final of the event at Chepstow on April 20, and Richards said he would eventually go chasing.

Peter Scudamore, challenging strongly for the jockeys' title this season, took the Kirklington Novices' Steeplechase by a smooth eight lengths on the 10-1 chance, Mr Oryx. It was Scudamore's first visit to the course since October, 1979, when he was an amateur.

However, it was not all rosy for the winning trainer John Yardley as he picked up an £80 fine from the stewards for making a double declaration with Popsi's Mandate. It was his second offence.

Popsi's Mandate ran in the Hethergill Handicap Hurdle, but had to settle for third place.

Bill should lessen cash-flow problem

By Michael Seely

If the Horserace Betting Levy Bill, which is due for its second reading on February 27 eventually becomes law, bookmakers will be required to make contributions during the levy period in advance of the assessment at the end of that period.

Since its inception in 1961 the levy has financed racing to the tune of £97m. This is made up of £2.9m for veterinary education and science, £1.27m for assisting breeders and the remainder (£92.83m) for the improvement of racing, which covers principally prize money, capital improvements to racecourses, racecourse services (such as security and photo-finishes) and apprentice training.

It can thus be seen that the levy is the lifeblood of the industry. At present, however, the board is continually at risk because of the vulnerability of its cash flow. Because the amount of the bookmakers' liability cannot be assessed until the end of the levy year, it has become necessary for the board to rely on voluntary advance contributions from the layers. Despite the ready cooperation from most bookmakers, notably from the big four (Hills, Ladbrokes, Corals and Mecca) this has not been a wholly satisfactory scheme.

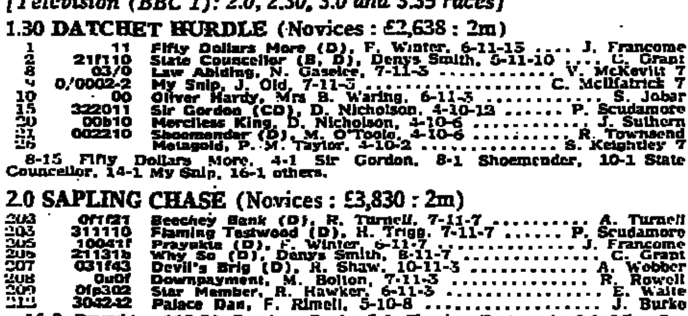
In the first place, not all those liable have contributed—about 65 per cent is an unofficial guess. Second, each bookmaker's individual contribution has been based on his own estimation of his turnover in the levy year to come. This has not always proved to be an accurate guide. For example in the 18th period, 1979/80, the bookmakers overpaid by £730,000. This sum had to be repaid.

So, Charles Morrison, the Conservative MP for Devizes, has introduced a private member's Bill to try to make the advance contribution compulsory. In general the bookmakers are not against the idea and agreement will have to be reached about how the contributions are to be assessed. The most likely scheme is that it will be based on the previous year's turnover, with the bookmakers "topping up" or being repaid whichever is necessary when the year's results have been finalised.

If all goes well, the new Bill could become law by the middle of July. In that case the 1982/83 levy would be the first to be assessed under the new statute. Mr Morrison is to be congratulated on drafting his Bill and on his fortune in the ballot.

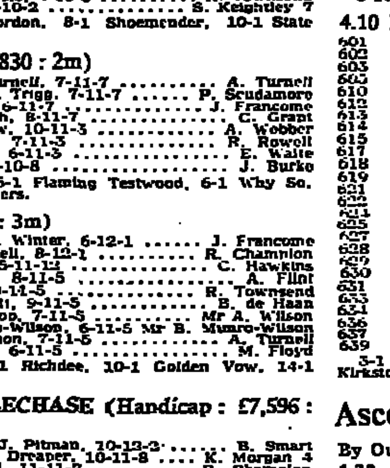
There were no surprise withdrawals at the four-day stage for the Schweppes Gold Trophy yesterday when 30 acceptors stood their ground. Mount Harvard and Applalto remain the market leaders at around 9-1. Those two rivals, Jack of Trumps and Silver Buck, were among the seven acceptors for the Compton Steeplechase on the same afternoon. Michael Dickinson, changing his mind yet again, said: "There has been little rain in the south, so Silver Buck must now be an odds-on chance to run at Newbury." In that event Dickinson's brilliant novice, Wayward Lad, will be aimed at the Ely Steeplechase at Huntingdon tomorrow.

The best bet at Ludlow today should be More Pleasure in the Tenbury Novices Handicap.



Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 and 3.35 races]



1.30 DATCHET HURDLE (Novices: £2,638: 2m)

1 11 Fifty Dollars More (D), F. Winter, 6-11-15 .... J. Francome
2 21f110 State Councellor (B, D), Denys Smith, 5-11-10 .... C. Grant
8 03/0 Law Abiding, N. Gaselee, 7-11-3 .... V. McKevitt 7
9 0/0002-2 My Snip, J. Old, 7-11-3 .... C. McIlfatrick 7
10 00 Oliver Hardy, Mrs B. Waring, 6-11-3 .... S. Jobar
15 322011 Sir Gordon (CD), D. Nicholson, 4-10-12 .... P. Scudamore
20 00b10 Merciless King, D. Nicholson, 4-10-6 .... J. Suthern
21 002210 Shoemender (D), M. O'Toole, 4-10-6 .... R. Townsend
26 Metagold, P. M. Taylor, 4-10-2 .... S. Keightley 7

8-15 Fifty Dollars More, 4-1 Sir Gordon, 8-1 Shoemender, 10-1 State Councellor, 14-1 My Snip, 16-1 others.

2.0 SAPLING CHASE (Novices: £3,830: 2m)

202 0f1f21 Beechey Bank (D), R. Turnell, 7-11-7 .... A. Turnell
203 311110 Flaming Testwood (D), H. Trigg, 7-11-7 .... P. Scudamore
205 10041f Prayukta (D), F. Winter, 6-11-7 .... J. Francome
206 21131b Why So (D), Denys Smith, 8-11-7 .... C. Grant
207 031f43 Devil's Brig (D), R. Shaw, 10-11-3 .... A. Webber
208 0u0f Downpayment, M. Bolton, 7-11-3 .... R. Rowell
209 0fp302 Star Member, R. Hawker, 6-11-3 .... E. Waite
212 304242 Palace Dan, F. Rimell, 5-10-8 .... J. Burke

15-8 Prayukta, 100-30 Beechey Bank, 5-1 Flaming Testwood, 6-1 Why So, 7-1 Palace Dan, 12-1 Star Member, 16-1 others.

2.30 FERNBANK HURDLE (£3,342: 3m)

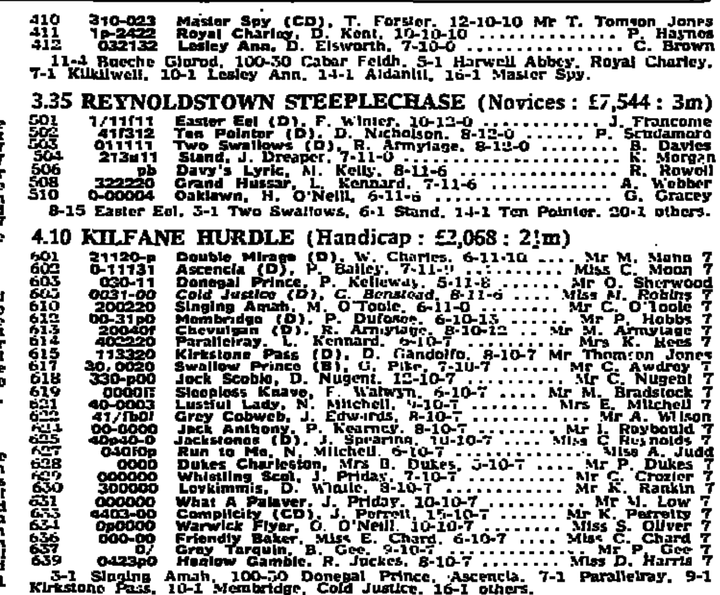
301 10-p122 Derring Rose (B, CD), F. Winter, 6-12-1 .... J. Francome
302 3-0ffp4 Woodford Prince, P. Cundell, 8-12-1 .... R. Champion
303 102121 Richdee (D), N. Crump, 5-11-12 .... C. Hawkins
305 344p-01 Broomley (D), W. Lisey, 8-11-5 .... A. Flint
306 00-3114 Chinrullah, M. O'Toole, 9-11-5 .... R. Townsend
307 130-001 Gemini Miss (D), D. Scott, 9-11-5 .... B. de Haan
308 041003 Golden Vow (C), R. Harton, 7-11-5 .... Mr A. Wilson
309 0 Mister Maxwell, B. Munro-Wilson, 6-11-5 Mr B. Munro-Wilson
310 03211-0 Royal Coachman, R. Hannon, 7-11-5 .... A. Turnell
311 11003-0 Two Coppers, L. Kennard, 6-11-5 .... M. Floyd

15-8 Chinrullah, 2-1 Derring Rose, 3-1 Richdee, 10-1 Golden Vow, 14-1 Broomley, 18-1 others.

3.0 WHITBREAD TRIAL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £7,596: 3m)

403 113121 Bueche Giorod (D), Mrs J. Pitman, 10-12-2 .... B. Smart
405 0-00340 Harwell Abbey (B, D), J. Dreaper, 10-11-8 .... K. Morgan 4
406 03121/p Aldaniti (C,D), J. Gifford, 11-11-7 .... R. Champion
408 u00p04 Kilkilwell (D), M. O'Toole, 9-11-6 .... R. Townsend
409 011-102 Cabar Feidh (CD), P. Calver, 9-11-13 .... C. Tinkler
410 310-023 Master Spy (CD), T. Forster, 12-10-10 Mr T. Thomson Jones
411 1p-2422 Royal Charley, D. Kent, 10-10-10 .... P. Haynes
412 032132 Lesley Ann, D. Elsworth, 7-10-0 .... C. Brown

11-4 Bueche Giorod, 100-30 Cabar Feidh, 5-1 Harwell Abbey, Royal Charley, 7-1 Kilkilwell, 10-1 Lesley Ann, 14-1 Aldaniti, 16-1 Master Spy.



3.35 REYNOLDSTOWN STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £7,544: 3m)

501 1/11f11 Easter Eel (D), F. Winter, 10-12-0 .... J. Francome
502 41f312 Ten Pointer (D), D. Nicholson, 8-12-0 .... P. Scudamore
503 011111 Two Swallows (D), R. Armytage, 8-12-0 .... B. Davies
504 213u11 Stand, J. Dreaper, 7-11-0 .... K. Morgan
506 pb Davy's Lyric, M. Kelly, 8-11-6 .... R. Rowell
508 322220 Grand Hussar, L. Kennard, 7-11-6 .... A. Webber
510 0-00004 Oaklawn, H. O'Neill, 6-11-6 .... G. Gracey

8-15 Easter Eel, 3-1 Two Swallows, 6-1 Stand, 14-1 Ten Pointer, 20-1 others.

4.10 KILFANE HURDLE (Handicap: £2,068: 2½m)

601 21120-p Double Mirage (D), W. Charles, 6-11-10 .... Mr M. Mann 7
602 0-11131 Ascencia (D), P. Bailey, 7-11-0 .... Miss C. Moon 7
603 030-11 Donegal Prince, P. Kelleway, 5-11-8 .... Mr O. Sherwood
605 0031-00 Cold Justice (D), C. Benstead, 8-11-6 .... Miss M. Robins 7
610 200220 Singing Amah, M. O'Toole, 6-11-0 .... Mr C. O'Toole 7
612 00-31p0 Membridge (D), P. Dufosee, 6-10-13 .... Mr P. Hobbs 7
613 20040f Chevulgan (D), R. Armytage, 8-10-12 .... Mr M. Armytage 7
614 402220 Paralleiray, L. Kennard, 6-10-7 .... Mrs K. Rees 7
615 113320 Kirkstone Pass (D), D. Gandolfo, 8-10-7 Mr Thomson Jones
617 30,0020 Swallow Prince (B), G. Pike, 7-10-7 .... Mr C. Awdrey 7
618 330-p00 Jock Scobie, D. Nugent, 12-10-7 .... Mr C. Nugent 7
619 0000ff Sleepless Knave, F. Walwyn, 6-10-7 .... Mr M. Bradstock 7
621 40-0003 Lustful Lady, N. Mitchell, 9-10-7 .... Mrs E. Mitchell 7
622 41/fb0f Grey Cobweb, J. Edwards, 8-10-7 .... Mr A. Wilson
623 00-0000 Jack Anthony, P. Kearney, 8-10-7 .... Mr I. Roybould 7
625 40p40-0 Jackstones (D), J. Spearing, 10-10-7 .... Miss C Reynolds 7
627 040f0p Run to Me, N. Mitchell, 6-10-7 .... Miss A. Judd
628 0000 Dukes Charleston, Mrs B. Dukes, 5-10-7 .... Mr P. Dukes 7
629 000000 Whistling Scot, J. Priday, 7-10-7 .... Mr C. Crozier 7
630 300000 Lovkimmis, D. Wintle, 8-10-7 .... Mr K. Rankin 7
631 000000 What A Palaver, J. Priday, 10-10-7 .... Mr M. Low 7
633 4403-00 Complicity (CD), J. Perrett, 15-10-7 .... Mr K. Perretty 7
634 0p0000 Warwick Flyer, O. O'Neill, 10-10-7 .... Miss S. Oliver 7
636 000-00 Friendly Baker, Miss E. Chard, 6-10-7 .... Miss C. Chard 7
637 0/ Grey Tarquin, B. Gee, 9-10-7 .... Mr P. Gee 7
639 0423p0 Heslow Gamble, R. Juckes, 8-10-7 .... Miss D. Harris 7

3-1 Singing Amah, 100-30 Donegal Prince, Ascencia, 7-1 Paralleiray, 9-1 Kirkstone Pass, 10-1 Membridge, Cold Justice, 16-1 others.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.30 Fifty Dollars More. 2.0 Prayukta. 2.30 Chinrullah. 3.0 Cabar Feidh. 3.35 EASTER EEL is a confident selection. 4.10 Ascencia.

Rabdan records fourth Cagnes win for Britain

Rabdan gave British trainers their fourth success of the year at Cagnes-sur-Mer with a convincing three-length success in the £4,167 Prix Maurice Edouard Delanglade there yesterday. The colt, who had also won over this six and a half furlongs a year ago, was a first winner of the year for Armstrong, the trainer, and Paul Tulk, the rider.

Overtrick, trained by John Dunlop and ridden by John Reid, looked likely to take second prize until he was caught by Rec the Toolhouse close home. Mills Ahead (Geoff Baxter) was ninth and Roger Bacon (Gerard Benoit) finished last of the 13 after being badly hampered at the entrance to the straight.

Neither Princely Lad (Henri Rossi) nor Habyom (Tulk) ever looked likely to take a hand in the Prix de Castellane. They finished seventh and 14th, respectively, behind Lovely Bird.

PRIX DE CASTELLANE (3-y-o: £3,241: 1¼m)

LOVELY BIRD, br f by Pitskelly—Bryn Du (J-C. Legeane), 8-6 .... A. Perrotta 1
Skybar, 8-9 .... M. Papoin 2
Tabarlyya, 8-9 .... G. Guignard 3

PARI-MUTUEL: Win (coupled with Alfa Romea) 3.78 fr; places, 2.00, 2.40, 1.90. J-P. Porrochet. Nk, 1l. Gold Sally 4th. 15 ran. 2 min 13.3 sec.

PRIX MAURICE-EDOUARD DELANGLADE (£4,167: 6½f)

RABDAN, b c, by Bold Lad—Oualim (Easa Alkhalifa), 4-8-13 .... P. Tulk 1
Rec the Toolhouse, 8-8-10 .... G. Dubroeucq 2
Overtrick, 6-8-7 .... J. Reid 3

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 5.50 fr; places, 2.40, 2.50, 3.40. Dual F: 52.30. R. Armstrong, at Newmarket. 3l, hd. Pencing 4th. 13 ran. 1min 24.5sec.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ascot: Good to soft. Ludlow: Good to soft. Tomorrow: Huntingdon: Good. Wincanton: Good to soft.

Ludlow card

1.15 BULL RING HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £276: 2m)

0-13 Laurensun, 6-11-12 .... Crank
100 Straight Line, 8-11-12 Morshead
Aprils Beau, 5-11-5 Mr Eckley 4
Allymon Beauty, 9-11-5 .... Mr Frost 7
Forlorn Beauty, 5-11-5 .... G. Davies 7
French Polly, 5-11-5 Millman 7
p00 Hopeful Venture, 6-11-5 C. Jones
Karamazov, 5-11-5 .... Gwilliam 4
00 Mayfair Man, 6-11-5 .... Webb
p-0 Mini Market, 6-11-5 .... G. Smith
0 Ox Lesson, 6-11-5 .... G. Jones
0 Pulley Green, 6-11-5 .... S. Smith Eccles
0 Treberaf, 6-11-5 .... J. Williams
415 Falcon's Revenge, 4-10-11 Reilly
000 Gold Measure, 4-10-11 .. Holland
0 About Turn, 4-10-4 .... —
00 Bold Treaty, 4-10-4 .... S. Morris
Fyghsmo, 4-10-4 .... Warner
00 One Day, 4-10-4 .... Earnshaw 4
30 Pillochry, 4-10-4 .... —

2-1 Laurensun, 5-2 Falcon's Revenge, 9-2 Straight Line, 6-1 Pulley Green.

1.45 OTELEY CHASE (Div I: Hunters: Amateurs: £635: 3m)

000 Burrator, 12-12-5 .... Walter 7
4p- Saintly Sorrel, 7-12-5 Fanshawe 7
Bell-Amys, 10-12-0 .... Miss Stephens 7
Cossack Prince, 11-12-0 Browne 7
202 Keithson, 9-12-0 .... Sharpe 7
p0p Marshaling, 10-12-0 .... —
p5p Mostly Music, 10-12-0 Rooney 7
00-0 Wynsor House II, 9-12-0 .... Nicholls 7
000- Bauneen Oge, 7-11-9 .. Eckley 7
00p- Beach Party, 8-11-9 .. Barrow 7
Eusde, 10-11-9 .... Davies 7
p00- High Grange, 8-11-9 .... Miss Madden 7
ppu- Kick About, 9-11-9 .... —
u- Moonello, 9-11-9 Miss Docherty 7
pup Red Lad, 10-11-9 .... Bowen 7
Squire's Heir, 9-11-9 Mannion 7
Whitgee, 8-11-9 .... Webber

10-11 Keithson, 5-1 Bell-Amys, 6-1 High Grange, 8-1 Whitgee.

2.15 BULL RING HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £276: 2m)

0 Batty, 9-11-5 .... Hobbs
Bondor, 5-11-5 .. R. Williams 7
Buzuki, 5-11-5 .... John Williams
000 Celtic Tudor, 5-11-5 Mr Smith 7
0 Gold Secret, 6-11-5 .... Mann 7
p00 Jimmy Rolt, 7-11-5 .... H. Evans
5-pp Miss Falcon, 5-11-5 .... Mr Cambidge 4
Oliva Green, 6-11-5 Smith Eccles
0pp Paperald, 7-11-5 .... Wall 7
p Primeland, 5-11-5 .. Alderman 7
p0p Romany Gypsy, 5-11-5 .... G. Davies 7
00 Sam Bennion, 6-11-5 .... Dickin
20 Scarlet Silk, 5-11-5 .... Morshead
000 Davidgalaxy Affair, 4-10-11 .... Morris 4
p0 Artac Charter, 4-10-4 Mr Frost 7
0 Calmacutler, 4-10-4 Miss Jones 7
00 Folly Lane, 4-10-4 .... S. O'Neill
p0 Georgian Myth, 4-10-4 Shilston 4
Grand Oeuvre, 4-10-4 R. Davies
050 Ladyswood, 4-10-4 .... —

15-8 Scarlet Silk, 9-4 Davidgalaxy Affair, 4-1 Jimmy Bolt, 8-1 Olive Green.

2.45 OTELEY CHASE (Div II: Hunters: Amateurs: £621: 3m)

Feud, 10-12-5 .... —
000- Arctic Cross, 9-12-0 .... Dorrell 7
00-3 Captain Clover, 11-12-0 Webber
000 Don Enrico, 9-12-0 .. Taylor 7
000- Landfall, 10-12-0 .. Llewellyn 7
Milwaukee, 12-12-0 .... —
f-2f The Norseman, 13-12-0 Bowen 7
Ace Lady, 9-11-9 .... Oliver 7
Black Fancy, 9-11-9 .... Mann 7
Graffiti, 10-11-9 .. Pritchard 7
Kalana, 7-11-9 Mrs Tsakarisianos
p Kari's Fire, 9-11-9 .... Mckie 4
Ledger Line, 9-11-9 .... Bufton 7
ppf Quite Quiet, 6-11-9 .... Wilkinson 7
2p- Spartan Scot, 10-11-9 .... Houlbrooke 7
f Welby, 9-11-9 .... James 7

7-4 Spartan Scot, 3-1 Captain Clover, 9-2 The Norseman, 8-1 Don Enrico.

3.15 TENBURY CHASE (Handicap: Novices: £768: 2½m)

003 Pennine Derek, 7-11-5 S. O'Neill
f3f *Secretary General, 6-11-4 .... —
03f Royal Mood, 7-11-1 Mr Eckley 4
4-01 More Pleasure, 7-10-13 .. Linley
403 Cheka, 5-10-12 .... Reilly
3f3 Handy Mark, 7-10-7 .... G. Jones
322 King Vince, 7-10-7 .... Morshead
3f4 Elrean Star, 7-10-6 .... Blacker
pp0 Chilstown, 8-10-4 .. Smith Eccles
03f Go Free, 8-10-12 .... Crank
120 Santosa, 8-10-1 .... G. Davies 7
00f Major Murphy, 7-10-1 Mr Frost 7
300 Just Peep, 7-10-1 .... R. Floyd
40p Space Boy, 12-10-0 .... A. Carroll
023 Socorro, 7-10-0 .... Kinane
3p4 Gypsy Roamer, 10-10-0 .... Mr Castell 4

11-4 More Pleasure, 100-30 King Vince, 4-1 Elrean Star, 5-1 Cheka.

3.45 KNIGHTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,191: 2m)

1p2 Richmede, 8-11-13 .... Barrett 4
3-p4 Cathy's Courtier, 8-11-7 .. Linley
000- Fox Run, 10-11-1 .. Mr Brookes
04f Menai Man, 7-11-0 .. R. Davies
430 Hunter's Joy, 9-10-12 .... Smith Eccles
032 Think Big, 8-10-6 .... Hyett
Irish Quicksteps, 11-10-5 .... Mr Webber
f02 Straight Cash, 8-10-4 Morshead
0p First Break, 10-10-3 .. G. Jones
402 Wild Chorus, 11-10-0 .... Dickin
0 Indiken, 11-10-0 .... S. O'Neill

5-2 Wild Chorus, 100-30 Richmede, 6-1 Hunter's Joy, 13-2 Think Big.

4.15 BULL RING HURDLE (Div III: Novices: £276: 2m)

410 Incas Away, 5-11-12 Gwilliam 4
144 Sea Cargo, 6-11-12 Mr Johnson
30-p Blessed Son, 6-11-5 Andrews 4
p-00 Brother Kempinski, 6-11-5 Webb
0-00 Dishcloth, 7-11-5 .... Mr Oliver 7
Fruit Phase, 7-11-5 .... —
-Pride of-Manaar, 5-11-5 .. Dickin
0 Prince Valentine, 7-11-5 .... Smith Eccles
p Royal Isabel, 5-11-5 .... McCourt
Sea Pennant, 5-11-5 Colin Price 4
0p0 Ayyabaan, 4-10-11 .... Reilly
p Billanell, 4-10-4 .... —
543 Harford, 4-10-4 .... Carvill
Lineal Law, 4-10-4 .... —
0 My Martina, 4-10-4 .. R. Davies
000 Nahano, 4-10-4 .... Wall 7
0 Native Breath, 4-10-4 .. Holland
0 Rhythm Stick, 4-10-4 .... Candy
535 Skat, 4-10-4 .... Millman 7
000 The Hood, 4-10-4 .... Morris 4

5-1 Harford, 4-1 Ayyabaan, 5-1 Skat, 13-2 Sea Cargo.

* Doubtful runner

LUDLOW SELECTIONS (by Michael Seely): 1.15 Laurensun. 1.45 Keithson. 2.15 Davidgalaxy Affair. 2.45 Captain Clover. 3.15 MORE PLEASURE is specially recommended. 3.45 Richmede. 4.15 Ayyabaan.

Carlisle results

1.45 (1.46) WETHERAL HURDLE (Handicap: Selling: £416: 2m 330 yds)

WARDSOFF b g by Dubassoff—Greensward II (W. Perratt) 4-10-2 R. Lamb (11-2) 1
Caleta Prince .. P. Caldwell (14-1) 2
Stormy Affair .. A. Stringer (7-1) 3

TOTE: win, 53p; places, 23p, 25p, 38p; dual F: £17.55. CSF: £8.48. C. Gray, Beverley. 12l, 1½l. Hand Over Fist (10-11 fav) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Popsi's Mandate, The Harnser. Winner sold for 1,550 gns.

2.15 (2.17) KINGMOOR CHASE (Handicap: £795: 2m)

LAKELAND LADY, br m by Leander—Lady Marcia (D. Batey), 7-10-2 N. Doughty (evens fav) 1
Equity (20-1) 2
Springdamus (10-1) 3

TOTE: win, 15p; dual F: £2.06. CSF: £2.19. G. Richards, Greystoke. 6l, 12l. Ballet Master (9-4), 4th. 5 ran.

2.45 (2.46) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: Novices: £1,058: 2m 330 yds)

FINAL ARGUMENT, b g by No Argument—Dear Rose (G. Bartholomew) 5-10-10 .. R. Barry (8-1) 1
Mr Shugg .... Mr T. G. Dunn (5-4 fav) 2
Historic House (9-1) 3

TOTE: win, 56p; places, 18p, 10p, 57p; dual F: 95p. CSF: £1.88. G. Richards, Greystone. 2½l, 5l. Wink The Cop (9-4), 4th. 8 ran.

3.15 (3.16) STANWIX CHASE (Handicap: £1,027: 3m)

ANOTHER CAPTAIN, b g, by Mon Capitaine—Little Bomb (A. Scott), 9-11-9 .... R. Lamb (9-2 jt fav) 1
Trichromatic .. C. Hawkins (11-2) 2
Red Earl .... A. Brown (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.12; places, 26p, 22p, 20p. Dual F: £2.35. CSF: £3.19. A. Scott, at Wooperton. 1l, 4l. General Bruno (9-2 jt fav), 4th. 11 ran. NR: Waggoners Walk, King Con.

3.45 (3.49) KIRKLINGTON CHASE (Novice: £976: 2½m)

MR ORYX, b b g, by Royal Highway—Kythrea (F. Yardley), 8-11-10 .. P. Scudamore (10-1) 1
Regal Tudor .. C. Hawkins (8-1) 2
Young Sager .... Mr D. Kinsella (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.48; places, 32p, 48p, 42p. Dual F: £19.60. CSF: £10.01. F. Yardley, at Droitwich. 8l, 6l. Thirty Miles, 3-1 fav. Estate Agent (11-1), 4th. 17 ran. NR: Go Wimpy.

4.15 (4.17) HETHERSGILL HURDLE (Handicap: 3m 100yd)

TALL ORDER, br m, by La Dieu d'Or—Dunmail (L. Foster), 7-4-10 .. J. L. Goulding (7-1) 1
Winning Brief .... (7-2) 2
Popsi's Mandate .... (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 25p, 11p, 18p. Dual F: £3.17. CSF: £3.60. L. Foster, at Maryport. 12l, 6l. Flying Walter, 5-1 fav. Tamarind Gem (8-1), 4th. NR: Red Mills.

PLACEPOT: £101.30.

THE ARTS

Books

Edwardian Childhoods
By Thea Thompson

(Routledge & Kegan Paul, £9.75)

"As kids we used to go up to the funeral and have a good tuck-in. It was something like the Irish have, the Wakes, you know. I had an uncle who played the accordion—and after the funeral, with this home-made wine which was getting the better of them, Uncle would play the accordion, and those who could dance would dance, and those who could sing would sing, and it ended up with quite a nice, gay evening. We enjoyed people dying in those days."

The voice is that of Clifford Hills, born May 21, 1904, the fourth son of William and Lily Hills. Till he died five years ago, he had never lived anywhere other than the village of Great Bentley in Essex, apart from a stint in the Royal Armoured Corps in the Second World War.

He was a child of what now sometimes seem (wrongly) the golden days before 1914. Thea Thompson's book has his snapshot in a Lord Fauntleroy suit, next to his shepherd father: and another of him, dressed up again, to marry a gypsy girl his mother disapproved of. But a snapshot is only one frozen moment in time. On to Thea Thompson's tape-recorder, he spoke the film-script of his early life. We are privileged to sit in the internal cinema of his memories.

In fact, her book is a multi-screen movie of those long-dead decades. There are eight other scripts here, besides Cliff Hills's recollections. Those decades may be dead to me (born August 24, 1935) but nothing dies for those who have lived through it. And this charming book breathes with life from first page to last.

It had its origin in a mammoth social history exercise, which began 14 years ago. With 12 other interviewers, Thea Thompson talked to 560 people altogether. I must say that I think a more cavalier, more journalistic approach might have worked just as well. The nine she prints here are not really representative of anything other than themselves. They fit the journalistic bill: they *tell a good story.*

But everyone reading these interviews will catch some echoes of what their own parents or grandparents have told them of how they grew up. Cliff Hills's family were poor; they had to sit at the back of the church on Sundays. But Thea Thompson also records the gentry, like Henry Vigne, born of a stockbroking family in 1898:

We sat about the second row on the side . . . We were on the pulpit side, which was very annoying, because you couldn't go to sleep very easily.

Children's lives are lived on a small scale, as Thea Thompson rightly says. And here you get the fine grain of being brought up in the South London slums, in a Lancashire cotton town, in smart suburbia, or in genteel poverty in Stockport.

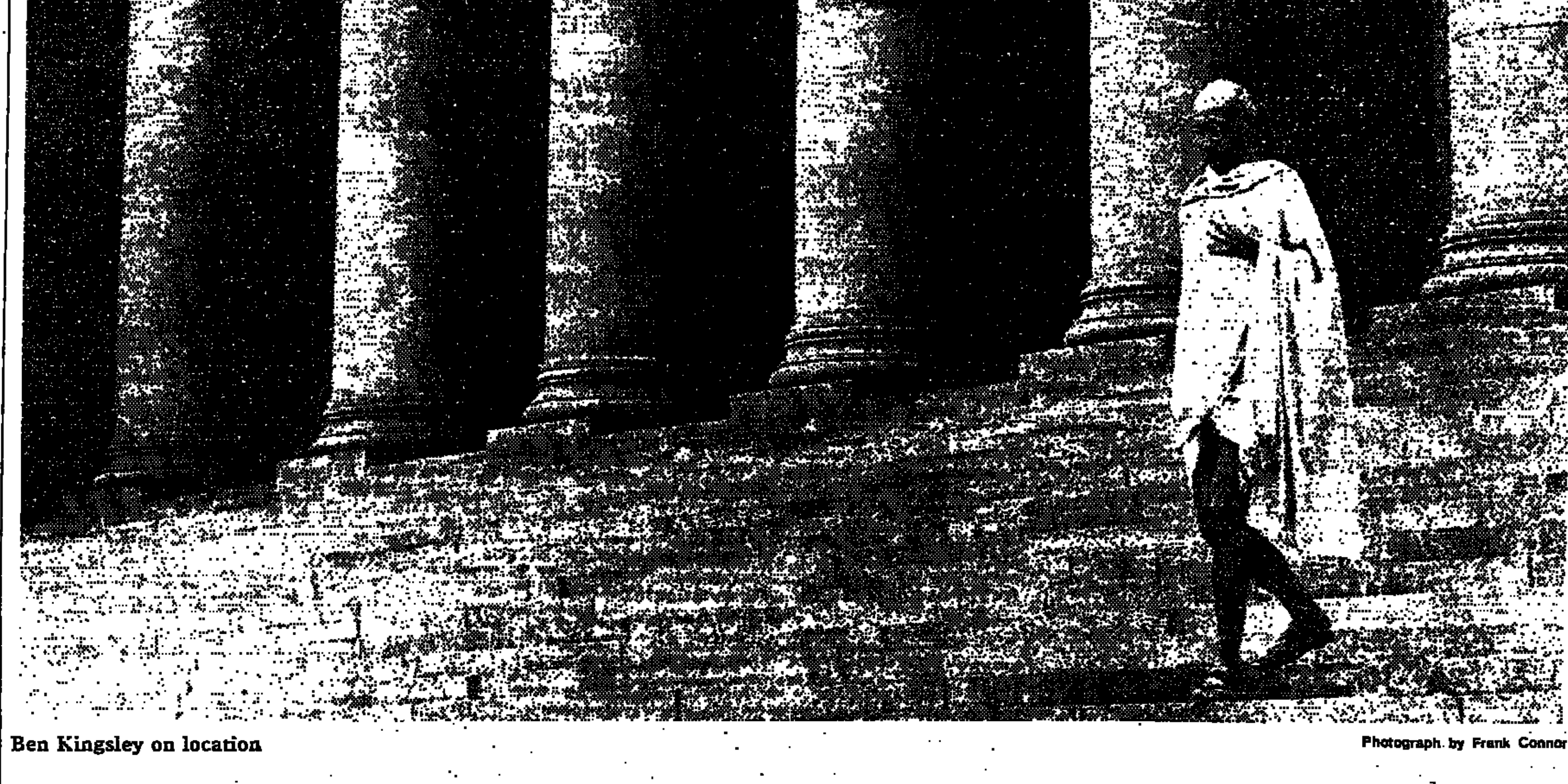
It was Geoffrey Brady who lived in Stockport; and I think his is one of the most enlightening chapters. After all, many gentry have recorded something of their lives in memoirs; and many working people have been at the receiving end of sociologists. But Mr Brady is betwixt and between. His father and grandfather owned a cotton mill. But the business failed, and Geoffrey went down in the world.

They moved to a tiny house, and when he met old school friends he found he now had a penny a week pocket-money, to their half-crown. He remembers his father selling his watch to buy food. He left school at 14 to commute in a bowler hat to a Manchester office. There he would lick stamps and light fires.

Because of his business get-up he looked older than he was. When he was 17, during the First World War, and still too young to volunteer, he was presented with a white feather in a railway carriage. "It was rather unpleasant."

I've no doubt it was a great deal more than unpleasant. But Thea Thompson catches the language of her nine Edwardians and never tinkers with it.

Paul Barker



Ben Kingsley on location

Photograph by Frank Connor

Dedicated approach to the life of Gandhi

Delhi

Gandhi walking, Gandhi squatting, Gandhi still, Gandhi sad, smiling, pensive, quizzical: pictures of the Mahatma are on every wall in Ben Kingsley's hotel room in Delhi. He has made for himself a kind of Gandhi immersion tank and after each day's work on Richard Attenborough's film life of Gandhi he retreats here to do what Gandhi did almost every day: he folds his legs beneath him and spins cotton on a rhythmically rattling wooden wheel.

Gandhi made rough cloth to soothe himself, setting store by simple humble labour, and urged others to do the same. He also made the wheel both symbol and weapon in the resistance to British rule, telling Indians they must spin to clothe themselves and help to undermine the colonial textile trade which fettered them.

The wheel exemplified certain moral values, faith and humility, and also the determination which characterized his levering of the British. He pitted the spinning wheel against lathi and prison cell but while he and his disciples saw it as a device for purification and defiance, others regarded it as part of Gandhian faddishness, like the diets, hairshirtism and self-imposed challenges to sexual abstinence.

"The spinning wheel was one of Gandhi's signatures, so much a part of his story that I do not think it would be possible to play him without learning how to spin", Kingsley says. "It is partly a matter of allowing the molecules to settle, as Gandhi knew. It also helps me to understand the man and the country. Every evening, after a day on the set, I spend a couple of hours with my spinning and yoga teachers, and this ritual has not only helped me to relax and exercise, to keep fit and to sit properly in Indian fashion. It has also helped me to stop being terrified of the task I have.

"Gandhi is by far the most challenging and draining thing I have done. He was a quite extraordinary man of titanic energy, endurance and movement. But he also had a great capacity for stillness. This polarity made the man and provides an essential challenge for those who attempt to portray him.

"You cannot have him on a perpetual salt march, dictating pearls of wisdom on the way. Nor can you have him just sitting and thinking. He was a man of action, but as far as we know, he never harmed anyone. He kept to his belief in non-violence, but he burned with a flame ever since he was called a wog.

"One of the problems is that history confines one's exploration of the character. While there are many ways of interpreting Shakespeare's great characters, there is, essentially, only one way for Gandhi. After all, many people knew him and his speeches and their nuances are on the record; there are films and photographs which show how he walked, talked, laughed and gestured.

"I have to get Gandhi right. That is why I have his pictures on every wall, why I am constantly learning about him, why I spin. I hope and hope because the target is smaller.

"I have to try to put over so many of Gandhi's facets: his capacity for endurance, his searching intelligence, his experiments with truth, his political ability, his qualities of leadership. I want to show why he was one of the great men of this century."

Kingsley, a Royal Shakespeare Company player who made his mark with a notable Hamlet, and in the title role of Brecht's *Baal*, was playing Wackford Squeers in the RSC's *Nicholas Nickleby* when Richard Attenborough offered him the part.

Attenborough had been planning his Gandhi epic for 18 years and sees it as the most important work of his life. He is now nearly halfway through the shooting schedule of what, in India, is a controversial subject. Thirty-two years after his death, the Mahatma can still arouse strong feelings. Many Indians are embarrassed still by what Churchill called "a half-naked fakir" and many in the younger generation know little of him. Others believe that Gandhi's saintliness and greatness are beyond any film-maker's competence, and there are those who think the great man can only be represented cinematically by an incandescent light. Attenborough was determined his Gandhi would be no Tinkerbell—and, clearly, the choice of an actor to play was crucial.

Kingsley is of Indian descent. His grandfather came from Gujarat, not far from where Gandhi was born, and migrated from Africa to England, married an Englishwoman and became a doctor in Manchester.

"I was not surprised by the controversy over the film. I am familiar with the Indian temperament and the capacity for debate which my dad and others of my family had", Kingsley says.

"I knew something of Gandhi. I remember my father speaking to me proudly of India's independence when I was five years old, and I made some study of Gandhi's life when I worked on Trevor Griffith's play *Occupations* and needed to look at men who had fought oppression. And, curiously enough, two weeks before Richard telephoned me to offer me the part, my wife had brought me a Gandhi biography from the library and I was reading it every night.

"When the offer came, I was in the middle of *Nicholas Nickleby*, I was overjoyed and quite shocked that the slender threads of preparation of my part were connected with slender threads elsewhere.

"When I arrived in India I was concerned there might not be a rapport between myself and the country, a rapport that cannot be manufactured but is absolutely essential if you are playing a country's greatest man. It might be possible to do without rapport on the stage, where the environment is controlled but here the environment is not controlled and we work on huge locations, making a film about India as well as Gandhi.

"This is the first time I have been in India and I love it. I felt so ill-equipped . . . but there are all sorts of resonances to help me, doing things where Gandhi did them, walking the steps he walked and standing where he stood.

"I do not need to wear body make-up, and only a little face make-up to age me, and that makes me feel less of an imposter. I've lost 17 pounds and my yoga helps me to achieve baby-like postures without discomfort. I talk endlessly with my teachers about India.

"I am dedicated to the task, and I recognized long ago that in order to breathe life into this gigantic character I would have to start from the humble premise that the job is impossible . . . and do my best."

Trevor Fishlock

Play about Eadweard Muybridge

A new play, *Snap*, by Nigel Gearing, about the Victorian photographer Eadweard Muybridge, whose work laid the foundations of the modern motion picture and who was also the last person to be acquitted in the United States for "crime passionnel", will be presented at the Theatre at New End by Foco Novo. It will open on March 3, with Roland Rees directing.

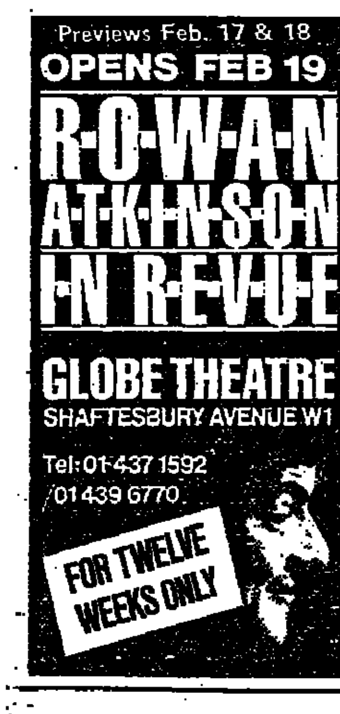
Kent Opera's spring season will open at Tunbridge Wells on March 12 with a revival of Jonathan Miller's production of *Cosi fan tutte*, which was first seen in 1974. Catherine McCord, Margaret Cable, William Shimell, Neil Jenkins, Anne Pashley and Alan Watt make up the cast. Other productions for the spring tour will be *Falstaff* and the double bill of Monteverdi's *Il Ballo delle Ingrate* and John Blow's *Venus and Adonis*.

Brian Friel's *Translations*, which was well received when it was first mounted in Londonderry and then presented at the Dublin Festival last year, will open at the Hampstead Theatre in May. It will be a new production, directed by Donald McWhinnie. The current production at Hampstead, Jean-Claude Grumberg's *The Workshop*, has had its run extended by a week and will now continue until February 21. The new Mike Leigh play will thus now open on March 3, with a cast of Marion Bailey, Jill Baker, Jim Broadbent, Paul Jesson and Antony Sher.

RSC playreading at the Warehouse

On March 12, at 7.30 pm, members of the RSC will give a playreading at the Warehouse of a new play, *Babel*. It is based on the account of the building of the Tower of Babel in Genesis, and has been jointly written by four members of the RSC's Writers' Workshop.

This is the first venture of this new group set up by the RSC's former literary manager, Walter Donohue, as part of the company's policy to encourage new writers. It has been funded by the Gulbenkian Foundation. Tickets at £1 are available from the Aldwych Theatre box office.



A royal introduction

Sanssouci
Windsor Arts Centre

Stanley Sadie

A programme of music connected with Frederick, Prince of Wales—not the Prussian Frederick suggested by the name of the ensemble—provided an appropriate inauguration on Sunday for a new arts centre in Royal Windsor, due to open formally later this month. Built in 1906 as a magistrates' court and police station, it now has a lofty recital hall with a steeply rigged auditorium, seating nearly 200, with what seems a decidedly forthcoming acoustic.

Frederick, eldest son of George II, died in 1751; he was a cellist, perhaps a flautist, and a patron of opera and of several leading London musicians. The items, selected by Derek McCulloch, included concertos by two well-known foreign composers who made their careers here. One for flute by Willem de Fesch, with some routine but not unattractive ideas, including a vigorous fugue (always a sure winner for the English public in those days) and some *Water Music* echoes, was docilely played by Jenny Thomas; and one for oboe, by Guiseppe Sammartini, old-fashioned, stately Corellian music (again something to please the English) but with rather feeble quick movements, was played by David Reichenberg, who draws a sweet cantabile from his baroque oboe.

A good deal more interesting, surprisingly perhaps, was a keyboard concerto by Frederick the Great's sister, Wilhelmine, who at one time was betrothed to the English Frederick. Only the orchestral parts survive, and the concerto was done here in a brilliantly stylish reconstruction by the harpsichordist Paul Nicholson, whose solo part I am sure is more interesting than Wilhelmine's lost original. The work is attractive in an energetic C. P. E. Bach-like vein but with a final gavotte more tuneful than he would have countenanced. Mr Nicholson played it in dashing style.

If Wilhelmine was a gifted composer, so, on the evidence of a cantata attributed to him, was Prince Frederick himself; far too good a composer to have spent his life as a prince. Or perhaps far too good to be true—one suspects that a generously helping professional hand of an English composer of Arne's generation may have been involved, on the evidence of this inventive, very English-sounding French overture and the graceful minuet aria. Elizabeth Lane sang it spiritedly; earlier she gave a cantata by Handel, *Tra le fiamme* (the elaborate bass viol obbligato was competently played by Ann Fahrni and a charming, vocally grateful one by Porpora. Her voice emerged a little hard in this room, and not ideally apt to marry with authentic instruments; the Sanssouci ensemble, based on 11 strings, showed plenty of enthusiasm but might have benefited from more decisive, pointed leadership.

A drama from life

City!
Granada

Miles Kington

For several months in late 1980 Granada's cameras were allowed to roam free at Manchester City's Maine Road ground, even into board meetings and half-time team-talks and the result on Monday was billed as the frankest film made about football. But it was not. How could it be, considering there was no mention of corruption, or under-the-counter deals, or deliberate crippling of other players, or the way footballers can leave the game at 30 with the knee joints of a man of 60?

No, the film was something finer than that, a moving portrait of two impressive men standing head and torso above the banality of football. Quite by chance, the producer, Dave Drury, started work in the last week of the reign as manager of Malcolm Allison, who was due for the chop if he lost his next two games. In his early fifties, Allison has film-star tough-guy good looks, which he knows how to use when facing the press, even when trying to persuade them that the first game, a 3—0 home defeat by Liverpool, was somehow a stride forward by City. But we saw a different man when he was caught off-guard by the cameras, a furiously involved Allison urging the team on from the touchline, a sad and tired Allison as the Liverpool goals mounted up, even a kind and concerned Allison trying to motivate his young players in a training session.

When City lost again to Leeds, it was all over bar a touching farewell scene, with Allison ruffling his team's hair as if they were all sons leaving home, and time for the entry of the second star, the new manager, John Bond. Bond looks like a mature version of Melvyn Bragg, and, instead of Allison's big town talk, has a soft country burr, yet tremendous dignity and strength. No touchline jumping up and down for him, but a belief in discipline and simplicity, and an ironic awareness that 25 years before he and Allison had been team-mates, with Allison always the dominant partner. Now Bond took over from Allison and proceeded to guide City to a string of stirring victories.

By another ironic chance (how Drury must have given thanks to the god of filming schedules) City were then drawn in the Cup against Allison's new team, Crystal Palace, who were demolished 4—0. The final contrast between Bond's bubbling behaviour in the changing room and Allison's slumped figure, unable to produce even a word for his players was almost too poignant. Bond could not resist a quiet satisfaction at the way he, the country bumpkin in Allison's eyes, had come good. What Allison thought of Bond we never heard. Perhaps it was just as well. It was the only thing missing from a superb drama, which just happened to be drawn from real life.

RPO/Dutoit
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

On Monday Daniel Barenboim gave the third and last of the concerts with which he has been commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his London debut with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. With characteristic prodigality, he again included two large piano concertos though it might be said that they were large in rather different senses.

First, though, Charles Dutoit conducted the *Euryanthe* overture by Weber, an appropriate mediator between the evening's two chief composers. It at first sounded emphatic rather than dramatic, but when the flow of events was interrupted, near the end of the exposition, by a largo for violins divided into eight parts there was some exquisite playing; and when the main action resumed it was with more finesse.

Mozart's K503 is a "Jupiter" of a concerto, and the opening tutti, especially in this performance, was highly charged. So much so that the piano's initial entry sounded more casual than usual. Soon, however, the cogency of its rapidly spinning phrases became apparent, and Mr Barenboim played them with a kind of sustained intimacy which brought an element of Orpheus taming the beasts to the proceedings. (That made one particular transitional thematic glance in the direction of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 4 seem most apt.)

The orchestra again asserted itself, but the piano insisted and Mr Barenboim maintained a crystalline purity even when, later, the solo part became involved with more emotional ideas.

In the slow movements, the keyboard playing was again full of delicate perception, of moments of surprising insight, the realization of which was at many points imaginatively aided by Mr Dutoit. The rondo had similar qualities, though less poise, less sense of wholeness.

Almost a hundred years, 1786 to 1881, separate this Mozart piece from Mr Barenboim's other concerto, the Brahms No 2. Here an emotional wealth comparable to that implicit in the earlier work is made explicit, and in the first movement at least, the interpretation was rather self-consciously heaven storming, with some consequently fast tempos and moments of distorting over emphasis. For some, no doubt, the vividness was more than consolation enough.

Fairfield Quartet
Wigmore Hall

Hilary Finch

It felt like a cross between a private party and a music festival; the young artists given a valuable platform by the Worshipful Company of Musicians and financed by the Maisie Lewis Young Artists Fund produced between them on Monday a programme of entertainingly heterogeneous party pieces.

First came Rosemary Middleton, a young soprano with a strong stage presence and even stronger voice which should for the time being keep well clear of the seventeenth century. Her Poulenc *Trois Poèmes de Louise Lalanne* fared better than the vocally drowned ayres of Nicholas Lanier; yet here, too, an over-heavy vibrato, unfocused head voice and over-excitable approach bruised their lyricism and pathos.

Miss Middleton was more at home in Rossini's bubblingly extrovert *Serate Musicali*; her voice has a radiant core, a wide and flexible range of pitch and dynamics, a strongly dramatic potential, but its energy is constantly dissipated by not being harnessed to a reliable technique. The interpretative sensitivity and mature expressive intentions of her Brahms and Liszt songs were frustrated by her slack and swallowed German, and a lack of support disturbed the melodic thread and made mezza voce almost impossible. Mark Tatlow was an earnestly supportive but expressively reticent accompanist.

Puccini's delicious *I Crisantemi* revealed in the Fairfield Quartet contrasting weaknesses. Their technically assured but tentative, over-careful playing inhibited them from sinking into the music's opulent melancholy; these were silk chrysanthemums, and still in bud. Musically far less satisfying, Ivo Jirásek's disturbed yet never disturbing *Four Studies for String Quartet*, through their many and astringent rhetorical effects, were good showpieces for a wide variety of technical skills; the players acquitted themselves well through glissandi, pizzicati, sustained intensity, hard, percussive bowing and virtuoso cadenzas.

They have been together for only two years and Dvořák's E flat Quartet, Op 51 showed that, partly because of a lack of authoritative leadership, their ensemble is not well shaped and assured enough yet to liberate their none the less conscientious playing. Their warmly blended tone and their sound ideas, particularly in the rhythmically under-nourished Dumka and somewhat lustreless Finale, needed bolder and more courageous projection.

Law Report February 10 1981

Queen's Bench Division

Improvement notice must include statutory content

Canterbury City Council v Bern
Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered February 5]

Where a statutory notice is required to contain a particular content, a document which fails to include such content or significantly omits part of it does not qualify as a notice under the statute, and accordingly any statutory right of appeal which might be available with regard to a notice will probably not be available with regard to the document.

The Divisional Court so held when dismissing an appeal by Mr Michael Gordon Young, city secretary of Canterbury City Council, against the dismissal by Canterbury justices of his complaint against Mr Archibald Charles Bern, of Whitstable, Kent, that he prevented the council's officers from enforcing an improvement notice under the Housing Act, 1974.

Section 90(1) of the Housing Act, 1974, provides: ". . . a notice under this section (. . . referred to as an 'improvement notice') shall—(a) specify the works which in the opinion of the local authority are required to improve the dwelling to the full standard . . . (b) state the authority's estimate of the cost of carrying out those works; and (c) require the person having control of the dwelling to carry out to the authority's satisfaction the works specified in the notice within the period of 12 months beginning with the date when the improvement notice becomes operative or such longer period as the authority may by permission in writing from time to time allow".

Schedule 6 to the Act provides: "Standard amenities . . . A fixed bath or shower . . . A hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower . . . A *wash-hand basin* . . . A hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin . . . A sink . . . A hot and cold water supply at a sink . . . A water closet . . ."

Mr Walter Aylen for the council; Miss Judith Jackson for Mr Bern.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that Part VIII of the Act was concerned with the compulsory improvement of dwellings. Local authorities might declare certain areas to be general improvement areas under the Housing Act, 1969, or housing action areas under Part IV of the 1974 Act. When they did so they had powers to order persons in control of dwellings to improve them by providing "the standard amenities". Those were, briefly, a bath, a water closet, a hot and cold water supply, a wash-basin and a sink. They also had power by section 90 to take similar action in relation to individual dwellings outside such areas.

Section 90 provided that the occupying tenant of a dwelling which was without one or more of the standard amenities could write to his local authority suggesting that they should use their powers under the section. The "person having control of the dwelling" was then notified. The local authority then considered the matter and, if satisfied that the necessary groundwork was laid, that the dwelling was capable of being improved at reasonable expense, and that the dwelling ought to be improved, they served what was called a provisional notice on the person having control of the dwelling.

The effect of that notice, which was also served on the occupying tenant and any owner lessee or mortgagee, was that all the interested parties had an opportunity of discussing with the local authority the authority's proposals for improvement or any alternative proposals, and the local authority must take into account any representations made. Thereafter the local authority might, within 12 months of the original request of the tenant, serve an improvement notice on the person having control of the building. After the service of the notice anyone interested in the property might appeal to the County Court against the notice.

If such an appeal were brought the notice would not take effect until the final determination of the appeal, but if there were no appeal it took effect six weeks after its date of service. The improvement notice would have specified a period for the carrying out of the works it required to be done, and if those works were not done within that period, the local authority might do the works themselves. Section 96 of the Act imported the provisions of section 161 of the Housing Act, 1957, so that it was an offence for an owner or occupier to prevent the agents or workmen of the local authority from carrying out those works.

Mr Bern was the occupying tenant of the building concerned. It was he who initiated action by making representations that his dwelling should be improved. All of the above complicated procedure was gone through even to the extent of the owner putting in a wash-basin and wc and asking the council to put in a bath. The proposal, however, seemed at that stage to have fallen out of favour with Mr Bern, who preferred to sleep in the bedroom where the bath was to be installed. He apparently jibbed at sharing his bedroom with the bath, though accepting the basin and the wc. He therefore prevented the council's workmen from getting into the house, and was prosecuted for the obstruction. Whether he was guilty or not depended in essence on whether the original improvement notice was a good one. If it was bad, so he argued, the council had no power to enter and he was entitled to obstruct them. The justices held that the notice was bad and dismissed the charge. Now the council appealed.

There were two points of law at issue: first, whether the improvement notice complied with the statutory requirements for such notices, and secondly, whether, if it did not, its validity was open to challenge at the present stage.

The operative part of the notice was "The council . . . hereby require you to carry out within 12 months . . . the works specified in the schedule to this notice . . . Provide a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom. Provide a wash-hand basin. Provide a hot and cold water supply to fixed bath or shower. Provide a hot and cold water supply to wash-hand basin. Provide a hot water supply to a sink. Provide a water closet accessible from within the dwelling".

No estimate of cost was given. The question was whether, in that form, the notice specified "the works . . . required to improve the dwelling to the full standard" within section 90(1). It did not. All that the council had done was to add the imperative of the verb "provide" in front of each item in the list of amenities in Schedule 6 to the 1974 Act. By no stretch of the imagination could it be said to be a specification of works.

The matter should be decided on the basis of common sense and the ordinary use of the language. If Parliament had meant an improvement notice to specify merely which of a list of standard amenities that the person in control of the dwelling had to provide, it would have said so. It did not, but chose to say that the council had to specify works. Those were two wholly different requirements, and the notice, because it only required the recipient to provide a list of amenities, failed to specify any works at all.

The result had considerable bearing on the second issue raised by the appeal. There were three mandatory elements in a notice under section 90 relating respectively to works, cost and time. The notice failed to specify either the works or cost but did give a time. It was, however, a time within which to carry out unspecified works and the section required notice to be given of a period in relation to specified works. Without a specification the period was meaningless, and the notice to all intents was defective in that particular as well. It thus contained none of the statutory elements.

From the statutory provisions, and from the decision in *West Ham Corporation v Charles Benabo & Sons* ([1934] 2 KB 253), it was possible to deduce the proposition that, where a notice or demand was required by Parliament to contain a particular content, and it was plain that only a notice with that content was declared to have the effect of a statutory notice, a document which failed to include that content or made some significant omission from the content required, did not qualify as a notice under the statute. It was not a defective or invalid notice which could be cured by amendment or otherwise: it simply never began to have any statutory force or effect.

For those reasons the document served in the present case was not an improvement notice under the Act. Because of that the County Court would probably have no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal under section 91 as an appeal only lay "against the improvement notice".

Lord Justice Donaldson agreed.

Solicitors: Mr M. G. P. Young, Canterbury; Furley, Page, Fielding & Pembrook, Canterbury.

'Sworn' not enough

Regina v Khan

The Court of Appeal stated that when a child of tender years is proffered as a witness and is questioned by a trial judge in order for him to form an opinion whether the child understands the nature of an oath, the questioning should form part of the shorthand note and transcript of the proceedings.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown (who was sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Taylor) was giving judgment allowing an appeal by Lal Khan, aged 45, against conviction of living on the prostitution earnings of the 11-year-old daughter of the woman with whom he was living.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the transcript, after the girl's name, recorded merely "sworn" in brackets. The Registrar of Criminal Appeals had properly made inquiries of the shorthand writer, who said that in accordance with normal practice no record was taken. The usually accepted practice of questioning a child of tender years was provided for in section 38(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933. When there was such an inquiry by the judge the questions should be recorded so that they would appear in the official transcript.

In *Attorney General at the relation of Co-operative Retail Services v Taff-Ely Borough Council* (February 7) "authorized" in ". . . planning permission has been authorized vis-à-vis the council . . ." should have read "unauthorized".

Wills

The latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Collins, Mr John Henry, of Northampton, local government officer £129,340

Dearman, Mr Frank Stanley, of Anlaby, Humberside .. £296,113

Barnes, Mrs Winifred Florence, of Bournemouth, Dorset .. £174,411

Bartlett, Mr Harry John, of Weymouth, Dorset £137,905

Foreshew, Mr Charles Ernest Philip, of Hailsham, Sussex £164,986

Grills, Mr Arthur Ernest Stanley, of Eastbourne, Sussex .. £130,809

Hall, Mr Robert Percy, of High Hoyland, South Yorkshire £138,055

Nethercott, Mrs Ethel Paterson, of Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire £234,477

Nicholson, Mrs Mary Elizabeth Theodora, of Sherborne, Dorset £179,602

Peck, Mr Eric Donald, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire £200,316

Perkins, Mr Dennis John, of Bromham, Bedfordshire £131,151

Scott, Mr Andrew, of Worthing, Sussex £154,255

Sillitoe, Lt Col Warren Herbert, of Boston Spa, West Yorkshire £151,266

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, Feb 10, 1956

Plans for Euratom

M Jean Monnet's Action Committee for the United States of Europe decided in Paris three weeks ago that those of its members who were also leading members of parliamentary parties in their own countries should introduce in their national parliaments in the near future a common motion for the establishment of Euratom, a European atomic authority. At the outset it would be a "Little Europe" authority only. It would be another step like the European Coal and Steel Community, towards federation. The precise form of the authority necessarily remains vague. It would own all fissile material and its authorization would be necessary for building any atomic plant. It would be organized to ensure that atomic power was used for peaceful purposes only. It would provide financial aid to hasten the development of nuclear power within Europe which seems imperative for parts of Europe, for example Germany, where coal output may otherwise limit expansion.

هكذا من الأصل

Commercial property

Country homes with special appeal

Even when property values fluctuate, the pattern of special features which makes a particular property popular in the market remains fairly stable over the years.

Even in today's dull market, for example, a water frontage somewhere in the garden or grounds is something which still lifts a property out of the ordinary.

Two good examples are available. One is the Mill House, at Old Costessey, near Norwich, Norfolk, a small mill house which stands in about an acre of grounds with a frontage to the River Wensum, which extends to both banks close to the house.

The house itself is Georgian in origins, brick built with the shallow pitched roof of the period. It is modest in size with two reception rooms, a conservatory and three bedrooms. There is a garage and a carport. The grounds are well wooded. Offers of about £57,000 are being asked through Strutt and Parker, of Norwich.

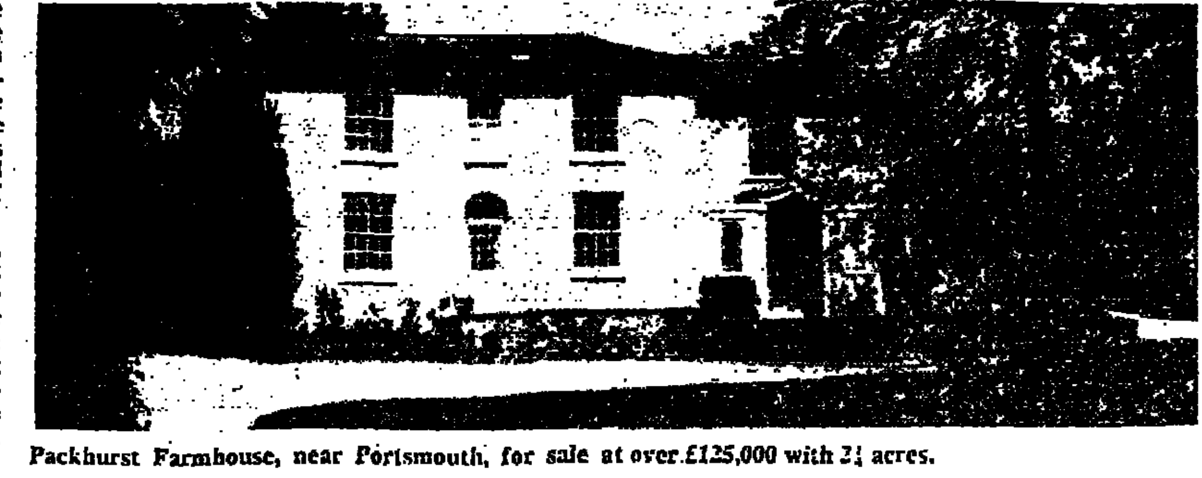
On a somewhat larger scale, there is Gatebampton Manor, at Goring-on-Thames, with a frontage of about 600 yards to the river itself. The manor, which has a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest, is believed to date from the sixteenth century with Queen Anne and later additions.

The house faces south with 13 acres of grounds running down to the river.

The main house has four reception rooms, six bedrooms, a dressing room and three bathrooms. In addition, there is a small self-contained annexe. The land includes good railed paddocks and the outbuildings have seven loose boxes.

Also, there are two cottages, one of which is by the river and was once a ferryman's cottage. A price of over £200,000 is being sought through Jackson-Stops and Staff.

Also of interest is Packhurst Farmhouse, at Clanfield, near Portsmouth, Hampshire.



Packhurst Farmhouse, near Portsmouth, for sale at over £125,000 with 2½ acres.

The house dates from the early part of the nineteenth century and is in the Georgian style. Construction is of traditional flint and brick

It has two reception rooms, a study, a main bedroom with adjoining bathroom and dressing area, five other bedrooms and two separate bathrooms.

Unusual features are a central vacuum cleaning system and domestic hot water partially provided by solar energy.

Separate from the house but attached by a covered passageway is a two-storey coach house providing garaging, a photographic darkroom and storage.

In the grounds there is a fine old barn, believed to date from 1758, with oak framing and weatherboard cladding. It is almost 60 feet long, and planning permission has been granted for conversion to residential use.

Gardens and grounds, which include a paddock of about one acre, extend in all to some 2½ acres. Offers of over £125,000 are being asked. Agents are John D. Wood, in association with Hillary and Co., of Petersfield.

Very much the Sussex cottage is Little Chitcombe, at Broad Oak, near Rye, which is about a quarter of a mile from a public road and is reached partly by a shared drive and partly by its own drive.

The property is thought to have originated as a pair of Elizabethan cottages and to have been extended about 1920. Its construction is of brick with a fully tile hung front under a tiled roof. The house has been modernized and has a reception hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms and two bathrooms.

Outside, there is an attached brick garage and a greenhouse. Gardens cover about an acre and have open views. The property has just come on to the market at £97,000. The agents are de Vere Williams, of Rye.

More in the classical style is The Lymes, in the village of Upwell, Norfolk, a Georgian house built about 1760 and extensively renovated

The house has retained much of the elegance of its period and has an original staircase and some good panelling

It has three reception rooms and a separate utility room downstairs, with four bedrooms upstairs.

Outbuildings include a studio and a stable block with two loose boxes.

The garden and a small paddock cover about three-quarters of an acre and have a frontage of about 70 yards to the River Nene, on which there is coarse fishing. The price is £59,250 and the agents are Smiths Gore and Savills.

Aother East Anglian property is The Stables, at Easton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. The cottage—with accommodation all on one floor—was once the estate office of the Duke of Grafton's estate.

The mansion house itself was demolished some years ago, but an unusual "crinkle-crankle" wall which has a grade two listing runs alongside the cottage.

It has two reception rooms and two bedrooms. The former stables of the mansion provide garaging.

In all, the garden extends to about one-third of an acre. The property is for sale at £40,000 through Abbotts, of Wickham Market and Framlingham.

Of mainly Georgian origins is Evesbatch Court, at Bishops Frome, Worcestershire, dating from about 1757

It has a reception hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms and two bathrooms. In addition, there is a sun lounge and a self-contained flat.

Gardens and grounds are extensive and include two orchards. They run to about 11½ acres. Offers over £150,000 are being asked through Knight Frank and Rutley, of Hereford.

Extensive sea views over Christchurch Bay to the Solent and the Isle of Wight are provided by a property called 11 Needles Point, at Milford on Sea, Hampshire. The property is modern, built in the Mediterranean style, and has its main living part on the first floor

It has also direct access to the beach. There are two reception rooms, three bedrooms and two bathrooms, a large double garage and small patio garden. The price is £95,000 and the agents are Jackson and Jackson, of New Milton.

Gerald Ely



Residential property



PROPERTY also on page 18



Don't change a thing

Dear Lord Gnome:
Reports have reached us in our ivory tower up the Gray's Inn Road that your esteemed organ is celebrating its 500th birthday. Muckrakers and the like may claim that you have become part of the Establishment, or alternatively that you are prep school hooligans who never grew up; that you are running out of ideas; and that they no longer rush to buy you every other week.

Nothing could be further from the truth. It would be hard to conceive a more disgraceful and opprobrious libel. I am assured by David Cash, managing director of *Private Eye*, that your organ's circulation has reached an apogee of nearly 150,000, with a subscription list of 33,000. I note that books transplanted from the choicer parts of your organ, such as *Dear Bill*, roost at the top of the best seller lists for months.

It is said that only between 8 per cent and 10 per cent of your revenue comes from advertising, mainly in the form of those remarkable small ads for "services" at the back. I would like to make it clear that it is not our intention to allege that anything improper is about to take place; but it is whispered in the corridors of the Coach and Horses that you are going to put the cover price for your services up to 35p next month.

If we were in a position to put a team of our top reporters onto the exposure of insanely complicated financial skullduggery that occupies the part of your paper that nobody reads, we might well ask what happens to that not inconsiderable loot. We know about your *château* in the Dordogne, where you, M Lunchtime O'Boulevards, and your other friends and contributors retire to discuss Gabonese affairs while drinking Perrier water.

There is a dispute going on at present in the Letters column of the *Grauniad* between you and Sir James Goldsmith about the exact cost of his litigation with you. He says that the true amount is in excess of £100,000. You now say £40,000 plus £30,000 over the next 10 years to Mr Eric Levine, Sir James's solicitor. Sir James offers to pay you pound for pound the difference between your £70,000 and his £100,000 estimate, if the true cost can be established objectively. What is indisputable beyond a peradventure is that his litigation put you on the map, and that he is the best advertising agent you have.

It is said that a large proportion of your not inconsiderable profits are swallowed up by legal costs. Any residue is shared around the staff in bonuses, which has happened for the past two years. Come on, Gnomey baby!!! Who'dja thinkya are??? Pull the other one, it's got bells on it. (Geddit?)

You certainly seem to have sex on the brain, which, in my humble opinion, is an unsatisfactory place to have it. Why are you so beastly about women, Jews, homosexualists, and your other stock victims? Can it really be true that the good burghers of Auchtermuchty and Grantham are as obsessed with the trivial tittle-tattle of Fleet Street and the Beeb as you are? Could you not bring yourself, just once, to make a voluntary, proper apology when you get something scandalously wrong and have debagged and tarred and feathered an innocent in public? Indeed you are a sea-green incorruptible, but, in an elusive way, never to check anything because the truth is often denied, is also corrupt.

Any of us poor hacks who has had to follow up one of your fearless exposures in a flap late at night knows that they are often built on a foundation of painted smoke and malice. When we can't believe all that you say, you are in danger of being treated like the boy who cried "Wolf". But the record of the scandals you were right about long before the rest of us, from Poulson to Blunt, is a long and honourable one. From Pseuds Corner to Silvie Krin's gush about the royals, from Mrs Wilson's to Bron's diary, from Glenda to Loguey's true stories, take you for all in all, you are an in joke that has become a national institution.

So. Lord Gnome
Felicitations
On your 500th birthday.
(Shome mishtake here
shurely—W.R-M.)
Yes. You are
Right. Five
Hundred in issues, not years.
May your organ never
Diminish.
Keith's Mum
Says that you
Are decadent and rude.
And I suppose that
We ought to wish
That you grow
Kinder
In your middle-age.
But then,
You would not be
Half so much fun.

E. J. THRIBB (sic)

Philip Howard

Why the EEC should turn its back on agriculture

Farming is no longer central to Europe's concerns, employing only a dwindling minority of workers. The real problems are industrial, and for these the Community has no coherent set of policies

"The trouble with us", one of the more astute EEC Commissioners remarked a few years ago, "is that we consist of one minister for agriculture and twelve observers." It is still true to say that agriculture is the one area of the European Community where effective sovereignty has passed from the national to the European level, and the one area where the Community has definite and effective policies.

These policies are not very good ones. They take up the lion's share of the Community's budget, preempting resources which could be better used elsewhere. And, by featherbedding Europe's farmers, they contribute substantially to Europe's inflation.

But that, in a sense, is not the worst aspect of the EEC's preoccupation with agriculture. The fact is that agriculture is no longer central to Europe's concerns. It employs a dwindling minority of Europe's workers. Food is no longer in short supply in the western world.

Europe's central problems are industrial. And for these the European Community has no strategy and no coherent set of policies. This is perhaps the biggest indictment which can be laid at the door of the EEC, as Europe enters the 1980s with unemployment rates already approaching those of 50 years ago.

So the central problem confronting Europe's leaders is not just to reform the Common Agricultural Policy, in order to prevent the Community institutions from bankrupting themselves. It is to tilt the balance of Community policies away from agriculture towards industrial policies, which lie at the heart of the economic crisis.

This is only partly a matter of expenditure, of freeing-up resources and boosting the social and regional funds, for example.

More fundamentally, it is a question of establishing a set of industrial policies which will fill the present vacuum, and enable the Community to tackle the industrial crisis collectively. It is a question of complementing a reformed Common Agricultural policy with a new, dynamic common *industrial* policy.

This may seem so obvious that it hardly needs saying. But the fact is that until now nobody has said it. The Community has no industrial strategy. The ministers concerned with industrial policy seldom meet. The funds devoted to industrial development and re-structuring at Community level are derisory.

One group of European members of parliament, the European Democrats (essentially British Conservatives, with a slight leavening of Danes), has now made a serious attempt to remedy this deficiency. Their Report on Industrial Policy, prepared by a working party under the chairmanship of Sir David Nicolson, M.C.P. for Central London, published on January 29, represents an ambitious atempt to alter the focus of EEC policy from agriculture to industry, and to devise a coherent European industrial strategy.

While leaving many questions unanswered, it does seem to me to have the supreme merit of addressing the real issues of the 1980s in a way which few recent proposals from Brussels, Luxembourg or Strasbourg have done.

Its second merit is that it tries to relate the specific interests of the UK, the EEC member with the biggest dependence on industry and the one with the biggest industrial problems, to the general interests of the European Community. Unless this is done, Britain will remain a disaffected, frustrated member of the Community, and therefore a drag on the others.

An EEC industrial policy has six main elements. It has to be concerned with the common market for labour, goods and capital—the cornerstone of the EEC—and therefore with competition policy.

Second, it has to concern itself with restructuring declining industries; and third, with the development of the high-technology industries on which Europe's industrial future depends. Along with this must go policies to cope with the social problems of change, to raise the skills of Europe's labour force and to create a better climate for industrial relations. (This aspect will be the concern of the new British Commissioner, Mr Ivor Richard, about whose role I wrote in my last article in these columns.)

The fifth leg of the policy is the strengthening of the infrastructure of the European economy. Last, but not least, comes the establishment of the financial structures—including enlarged social and regional funds—which will be needed to make it all happen.

The European Democrats' report can do little more than sketch in the rough outlines of what needs to be done under all these headings to turn Europe's ailing economies round. It is properly chary of seeking to transfer too much responsibility from national to Community level. The main focus of activity has to remain at the level of private enterprise in the first place, and of national governments in the second.

But there is a vital role to be played at Community level in establishing the overall strategy, in underpinning national efforts and ensuring that they are mutually supportive and not mutually destructive, and undertaking those tasks which cannot be done effectively at any other level.

Thus, if the Community is to realize the advantages of the large single market which the Rome Treaty stipulated—the world's biggest trading block—it has to resist all attempts to whittle down the area of free trade by national protectionism, and eliminate the barriers to trade and the unfair trading practices which still exist. Competition policy must be maintained. There can be no return to the cartels and trade barriers which impoverished Europe in the 1930s.

The "*laisser-faire*" policies by themselves will not be enough to enable Europe to tackle the triple crisis it now faces—the impact of recession, the threats and opportunities presented by the technological revolution of automation and computers, and the new wave of competition from Japan and the newly-industrialized countries of Asia and elsewhere. Europe has to have a coherent strategy for moving its industrial base up-market, away from the older labour-intensive industries into the new high-technology ones.

This requires the willingness and the ability to restructure declining industries such as steel, shipbuilding, textiles and clothing, some sectors of chemicals and some consumer durables, to a form in which they can compete. It also requires a much more concerted attempt to build up the new industries, many of which require a European rather than a national market to fund the research and development and the investment needed for survival.

Because of the importance of the defence sector as a market for high technology, Europe should look again at the case for building up its own defence capability and reducing its reliance on the United States.

The key industries in this context include aircraft, rockets, aero-engines, nuclear systems, advanced weapon systems, computers, telecommunication systems and data networks. In this area hardware *is less important than human* skills and know-how, and the availability of venture capital to exploit them. It should be a a prime responsibility of the European Community to see that these resources, in which Europe has traditionally been strong, are not squandered or allowed to rust. We cannot allow the process of recent years, in which all the European countries have fallen behind the Americans and now the Japanese, to continue.

This means a determined attempt to modernize Europe's infrastructure, both human and capital—including its fragmented transport system, and its equally fragmented and too often parochial institutions.

All this requires, first, political will and imagination; and secondly, money.

The money will come from five sources: an enlarged Community budget; direct transfers of funds from national governments for specific purposes within the industry policy but outside the normal budget allocations; loan finance raised by the EEC itself; funds from the European Investment Bank; and private sources of loan capital.

The European Democrats are prepared to see an increase in the total Community budget, through increasing the proporton of VAT revenues (currently 1 per cent) transferred from national governments to the Community. But they would also expect a progressive reduction in the proportion of the EEC budget spent on the CAP, from the present 70 per cent to somewhere under 50 per cent. They propose a new EEC Industrial Development Fund to help to underwrite investment in new technology and infrastructure improvements.

The Nicolson Report is not a comprehensive blueprint, but a serious attempt to tackle Europe's biggest problem of the 1980s, and to bring the Community institutions—originally designed to meet the problems of the 1950s—face to face with the very different world of the 1980s. As such, it deserves at least two cheers and—what is more important—serious and sustained debate. The problem which it addresses are not going to go away if we continue to ignore them.

Michael Shanks

Bernard Levin

Solved after a certain initial confusion

What is WoO (and why) and who is Hob? A clue: they are both related to D., BWV (*aka* Schmieder), and K., though this K, of course, is nothing to do with the *other* K. who has in any case been succeeded by H.

I confess that until recently I had never heard of WoO or Hob, despite my acquaintance with the other members of the family, and I am still unable to answer my second question (*why* is WoO?); but I met both of them at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, in the company of K—the first K, naturally, the second one being, among other things, dead. (He was killed in a most extraordinary fashion; out yachting, he was struck by a seaplane coming in to land.)

Enough of mystery. In the world of music, the initials above, which are always used instead of the names they stand for, refer to the great systematizers, who have brought order where there was only chaos. The first K., for instance, is Ludwig von Köchel. He was an Austrian music-lover; more to the point, he was a botanist, and had the brilliant idea of applying the principles of taxonomy, which governed his own science, to the task of sorting out and classifying the works of Mozart, which had been left in hopeless confusion. The result was a mighty catalogue, and ever since, in printed references (such as concert-programmes), the works of Mozart, are described by K-numbers, not by Op., meaning Opus, which—being an indication of where the work stands in the chronological sequence of the composer's music is inappropriate for Mozart's, since it is impossible to be sure where many of his compositions come.


Schubert, Beethoven and Mozart: look in the index.

Köchel died in 1877; his catalogue has since been revised, most thoroughly by Alfred Einstein (not to be confused with the scientist Albert, though he often is, as the hairy *meshuggenah* was a knowledgeable music-lover and amateur violinist), and it was inevitable that his pioneering work would sooner or later have to be followed in the case of the other great composers whose works remained at their deaths in disordered heaps rather than neat rows. The man who undertook the same labour for Schubert was Otto Deutsch, whose catalogue was published in 1951, since when Schubert's works have been D-numbered when referred to in print. BWV stands for *Bach Werke Verzeichnis*, or Bach Works Index, the editor of which was Wolfgang Schmieder. He died in 1973, after sorting out the prodigious quantity of music left by Bach, much of which remained both unperformed and unpublished until long after the composer's death. And Hob stands for Anthony van Hoboken, who has done the same job for Haydn. The other K is Kobbé, compiler of the standard guide to the plots of operas; Lord Harewood, or H, undertook the last two revisions Kobbé, and being a sensible man he left his predecessor's synopses alone when they seemed adequate, distinguishing between those he had taken over from the earlier editions and those he had contributed himself, by signing them K or H respectively.

That leaves WoO, which I found attached to an early Octet movement by Beethoven, of all people, who has been safely Opped for a century and a half. "WoO 25" it was labelled, and I could not for the life of me guess what it meant, until Muller, with whom I had gone to the concert, declared that it must stand for "Work Order". Not that that (though I am sure Muller is right) explains anything, for why would anybody wish to re-order the works of Beethoven? Very little of his music was not published in his lifetime; certainly I should have thought too little to require a complete re-numbering of his entire works.

On the other hand, the kernel is more important than the shell; I met WoO and Hob, as I say, at the QEH, at a series of nine concerts (of which I managed to get to six) under the exceptionally inviting general title "Mainly Mozart". One or two of the series stretched the definition a bit, particularly the first (a recital by Jessye Norman, in which there was only one item by Mozart among fifteen by others), but it was as satisfying a couple of weeks' music-going as I have had for years; the ones I heard included the Clarinet Quintet, the G minor Piano Quartet and the ditto String Quintet, the K.526 violin sonata, and the mighty Serenade in B flat for twelve wind-instruments and a double-bass. The series, presented jointly by Ingpen & Williams and Harrison/Parrott, was satisfying for another, separate, reason, too; the programmes contained none of the usual gibberish, but simply listed the works, described their place in the composers' work ("Schubert's Rondeau Brilliant and Fantasy in C were composed in 1826 and 1827 respectively and were both written in a deliberately virtuoso style for the outstanding Czech violinist Josef Slavik"), drew brief attention to any special aspects ("An interesting feature of the work is the two trios") and then shut up and allowed us to get on with listening.

Sooner or later, somebody will have to undertake a catalogue of Handel's work (possibly somebody is already hard at it), for he numbered practically nothing, despite (or possibly because of) the fact that he was a very prolific writer indeed. Wagner did not give his works Opus numbers, presumably because he had no use for them; after all, if a man writes 86 String Quartets, as Haydn did, some kind of classification is essential if we are to have any hope at all of distinguishing one from another when referring to them, but he would be an exceptionally muddled operagoer who couldn't decide, on sitting down and opening his programme, whether he was about to hear *Tristan* or *Götterdämmerung*.

It is said, I do not know on what authority, that Massenet was so superstitious that he would not publish an Op. 13, but used "Op. 12*a*" for the work between his Op. 12 and Op. 14. (A lot of musicians are superstitious; both Bruckner and Mahler were convinced that they would never write a Tenth Symphony because Beethoven had died after writing nine, and sure enough neither of them did.) Gilbert, in *The Mikado*, exhibits or affects a curious misunderstanding of what Op means when, in the Mikado's *song*

My object all sublime
I shall achieve in time—
To let the punishment fit the crime—
The punishment fit the crime

he condemns one of his enemies thus:

The music-hall singer attends a series
Of masses and fugues and "ops"
By Bach, interwoven
With Spohr and Beethoven,
At classical Monday Pops.

Ah well: let us hope nobody ever thinks to prepare a complete index of the works of Max Reger.

LONDON DIARY

Let saints on earth in concert sing

The ecumenical road towards reunification of the English Protestant churches continues to be a tortuous and rocky one. Some of those travelling towards one united church have become bogged down in a muddy pothole of hymns.

I gather that no kindly light has appeared to lead the Methodist and United Reformed Churches into an embrace of a joint hymn book, and I am told the two sides are now backing off the idea with slightly hurt feelings. They could not agree on a title—Methodist and United Reformed Church Praise somehow does not have that best-selling ring to it—and there was a conflict of taste in hymnody which various charitable compromises failed to resolve.

Too much Wesley, said the URC people; too much Victorian sentimental piety, said the Methodists, when they checked each other's proposed entries. There were financial problems as well, as any prospective publisher was likely to want substantial initial funding before taking the project on.

The Rev Bernard Thorogood, who is general secretary of the URC and who does not agree that URC hymns are any more emotional than Methodist hymns, said they embarked upon the enterprise because they thought the idea of an ecumenical hymn book was timely. He still hopes that the spirit of unity will develop to the point when it can be revived, perhaps even with Anglican participation.

I detected a slight feeling on the Methodist side that the URC hymn negotiating committee had been hasty and a little hard, in failing to be moved by last-minute conciliatory offers.

Perhaps it would not be ecumenical of me to harp on the disagreement any more, except to point out that the Methodists and the URC are two candidates for covenanting with the Church of England, a process intended eventually to lead to one big united church, and presumably one big united hymn book. It is touch and go whether the General Synod of the Church of England will agree to it all, later this month, so the Free Church Hymnbook Mishap chose a particularly unfortunate moment to mishappen.

Scotched myths

Rarely since Landseer's stag stopped in its tracks, since Harry Lauder crooned his first heather-infested song, or since the first doodlesack droned its melancholy wail, have so many curious Scottish archetypes been gathered together as presently at the Crawford art centre in St Andrews, Fife.

The idea for a Scotch Myths exhibition occurred to Murray Grigor, a Scottish film maker, after he and his wife had lived in Hollywood for a couple of years. "We suddenly realized there were probably as many myths abroad about Scotland as there were about Hollywood as a fun factory. People were actually viewing *Brigadoon* as a documentary", said Grigor yesterday.

The myths that the Grigors have taken two and a half years to assemble include a ten-foot tall whisky bottle with a kilted Highlander inside, an overpowering display of tartan, Scottish joke books published in Danish, and the "mythical magnet" of Fingal's Cave reconstructed in the form of a thistle-shaped theatre in which a slide show presents Scottish imagery through the ages.

Another large tableau in papier mache shows an Edwardian gentleman seated at a table while his ancestors climb out of their portrait frames reaching for his bottle of Dewar's. There is a "production line" of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott memorabilia showing how Scotland's two greatest writers have been packaged and projected in fairly horrifying fashion.

A word of warning to anyone visiting the show: do not furtively try to pocket the 50p piece lying on the floor. It is glued down.

Kindest cut

I have news to counter the currently held impression that local authorities are being obliged to impose drastic economies on the services they provide from the rates. While Michael Heseltine is attacking the Government's rate support grant with a large two-handed axe, the district council at Basildon in Essex is making more delicate cuts with a pair of nail scissors.



For the past six months elderly residents of Basildon have been able to have their toenails cut on the rates. Now the scheme may spread; a representative of a charitable welfare organization in Belfast has just been over to inspect the Essex scheme, with a view to offering the same free pedicure to the pensioners of Ulster.

The Basildon service is operated by a squad of Voluntary Foot Wardens, who are easily distinguished from Fully Paid Traffic Wardens by not wearing yellow hatbands, or any other paramilitary apparel. They are the Essex equivalent of Mao's barefoot doctors, confining their activities strictly to the toenail, and leaving the rest of the foot, and all other parts of the body, to those properly qualified.

Basildon council offers nail cutting to elderly people who are no longer able to cut their own, and who have no relatives visiting them regularly to deal with this forgotten inconvenience of old age.

If the scheme does spread to Belfast I trust the Ulster Foot Wardens will refrain from launching the service by massing on an Antrim hillside at midnight to wave their chiropody certificates.

Unfair to RRH

Robert Tomlin of North Harrow reports a lamentable lapse in the usually high standard of London Transport posters promoting cheap fares on the Underground.

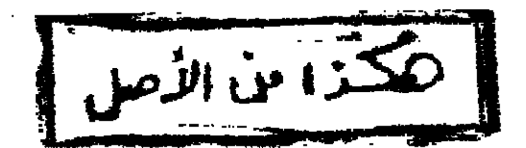
The latest depicts Little Red Riding Hood escaping from the clutches of the Big Bad Wolf as she runs past the queue for the booking office at Grandma's Cottage Station waving a return ticket in her hand. "You get home quicker with a return ticket" announces the poster, a confusion of adverbs and adjectives which even a primary school pupil like Miss R. R. Hood would hesitate to pen.

But that is the least of it. The ticket in R. R. Hood's hand is an adult return from Grandma's Cottage to a destination and back. Surely this particular passenger set out from home to visit Grandma's Cottage?

Therefore R. R. Hood should be holding a return ticket from home to Grandma's Cottage and back, not the other way round. And another thing. It must have been a very mean booking clerk who issued Miss Hood with an adult ticket, when quite clearly she is under 16.

Among nearly 200 archaic laws likely to be swept away by the Statute Law (Repeal) Bill which had its second reading in the Lords yesterday, is the Unlawful Oaths Act of 1797, under which the Tolpuddle Martyrs were sentenced to transportation. I would have thought it far from archaic, and indeed the ideal snare with which to trap Ian Paisley, who has been drumming up support for a highly dubious oath in Ulster these past few days.

Alan Hamilton





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

KEEPING FAITH WITH GDANSK

Moscow is reported to be urging ;he Polish Government to be ougher with the independent mion movement. There is talk of giving Poland a last chance to ut its house in order. But what he Polish Government needs is either a "tougher" nor a "softer" policy towards the opular demands which still ress in on it but a more conistent idea of what it is trying o achieve. It has stumbled hrough the past few months aking public positions which it as then had to abandon under ressure, with consequent amage to its authority. First opposed the formation of indeendent unions. Then it agreed. 'hen it hiccuped over the onditions of registration. Then opposed an independent union or farmers. Now it has agreed something roughly equivalent nder a different name. And so n.

Obviously a regime claiming mandate from both history and ie working classes was bound y habit and doctrine to resist ny challenge to its authority. could not admit the claims of ie new unions without putting 1 question its own legitimacy. foreover it was and remains ivided not only at the top but ll the way down its structure, that even when clear decisions ere reached by the leadership ley were frequently sabotaged t lower levels. These divisions ave been the main cause of its oubles.

Behind them, however, lie not ust rational differences over olicy but the fundamental diffiulty which a system of this sort as in reforming itself and dapting to the need to negotiate ith its own people. The whole perilous dispute over the five-day week could probably have been avoided if the regime had consulted in good faith with Solidarity instead of presenting it with a decision which looked like an attempt to retreat from the Gdansk agreement of last August. Solidarity felt challenged and reacted accordingly. Its main concern was not the five-day week but recognition by the Government of its right to be consulted.

On the Government side the habit of centralized command dies hard but it will have to die because the Polish regime can no longer regain its authority by force, only by negotiation. Mr Kania appears to see this. Some of his colleagues do not. Mr Kania's position may now be strengthened by the appointment of Mr Jaruzelski, the Defence Minister, as Prime Minister. This is the first time a soldier has held this job, and the appointment could have a steadying influence. In the first place Mr Jaruzelski is regarded in Poland as a moderate who has strongly opposed the use of force against strikers. This credit will strengthen his authority. At the same time, even though he is probably regarded by the Russians as a shade too much of a Polish patriot, he must have close contact with their own military men.

This is important because the Soviet Union's interest in Poland is probably more military than ideological. It will tolerate heresies to a certain point but it would not tolerate a situation in which it could no longer regard Polish territory as a militarily secure sector of the Warsaw Pact. With a soldier as Prime Minister it may find discussions on this point easier, in spite of Mr Kania's ambiguous remarks about defending Polish independence. Soldiers in Moscow have a growing influence on policy, and possibly a decisive say in whether to intervene in Poland. They are likely to treat a Polish soldier with more respect than they would a politician.

Nevertheless, time is clearly getting short. The country cannot go on improvising much longer. The economy is sinking from bad to worse. The new unionists, including now farmers and students, are still jostling to find their place in the system, uncertain of the limits of their own objectives and of the good faith of the government. The Gdansk agreement is still only partly implemented. On the other hand, some progress is being made. The regime has produced the outline of a plan for economic reforms involving, it says, the re-structuring of economic management, with more powers over broad strategy for the central planning bodies at the same time as more autonomy and democracy at enterprise level. The Hungarian model seems to have been influential since the main aim appears to be to make enterprises work for profit rather than to fulfill a central plan. There are also promises of a new deal for private farmers including a sharp rise in agricultural investment. Censorship is under active discussion, and in other respects, too, there is halting progress towards implementing the Gdansk agreement. This progress will have to be maintained if the Polish revolution is to be contained and consolidated.

MR SADAT AT LUXEMBOURG

While the Middle East waits to ee what the policies of the Reagan Administration will be. President Sadat has been giving is views to the European Parliament in Luxembourg. In his peech yesterday he was careful ot to disparage the Camp David rocess set in motion by President Carter, and the autonomy lks between Egypt and Israel. ut he had remarkably warm ords for the European initiative unched in Venice last June. He escribed last December's sumit meeting, when decisions were ken on the next stage, as "a cisive factor that should have constructive impact on the ace process in the near ture". The participants, he id, "had correctly identified e complex problems and adop- d clear solutions".

Mr Sadat is well aware that it the Americans, not the Euroans, who are the decisive facr in the Middle East. But he also aware that the Camp avid process, in which he has vested so much of his own estige, at the cost of his relaons with the rest of the Arab orld, has made little progress tely; and he is bound to be oprehensive about what will nerge from the review now nder way in Washington. He is articularly concerned about the Jordanian option", by which ordan would be brought into the talks between Egypt and Israel So he appears to have accepted the European view, put to him by Lord Carrington in Cairo last month, that the EEC's initiative is not intended to undermine the Camp David process, and can be seen as building on it.

So far, the European initiative has not amounted to much in practical terms. There was the series of visits to Middle East capitals last year by Mr Gaston Thorn, then Foreign Minister of Luxembourg and President of the EEC Council of Ministers; it is to be followed by similar visits, starting later this month, by Mr Christopher Van de Klauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister. Only after all these consultations have been completed will the Ten decide on any specific action they might take. But in their Venice statement the Europeans set out certain principles—such as the need to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the need to associate the Palestine Liberation Organization with peace negotiations—and the intention is to use these as a basis for working out a comprehensive settlement. Hence the hostility with which they were received in Israel and the United States, and the suspicions of the Egyptians, who were afraid that they would undermine the achievements made so far.

It is rare for statesmen from outside the Community to be invited to address the European Parliament, and that gave Mr Sadat's appearance special significance. He called for European support in bringing about "mutual and simultaneous recognition" between Israelis and Palestinians, something that is very much in line with the terms of the Venice declaration. He called for the Europeans to supply "additional security guarantees" as a contribution to peace in the Middle East, also offered in Venice. He went beyond the Venice statement in proposing that, after a transitional period, there should be a "Palestinian entity".

The indications, therefore, are that Mr Sadat wants to take advantage of the European initiative as a means of taking the peace process further—though without upsetting the American sponsors of the rapprochement with Israel. He cannot expect much sympathy from the PLO, who opposed his appearance in Luxembourg and regard him as having sold out to Israel, or from other Arabs; one of the difficulties for the Europeans will be to bridge those differences. But it is an indication of the importance that he attaches to the European role.

FIRST CASUALTY OF THE PATRIATION CRISIS

he Foreign Office announces iat Sir John Ford, the United ingdom High Commissioner to anada, is to retire in the early immer nine months before he ill have reached the age. It oes so at the very moment hen Sir John's performance of s function has become a matter sharp controversy in Canada. nd it invites us to believe that ie two are unconnected.

The High Commissioner has een accused of interfering in ie internal political affairs of anada because he has been plaining to Canadian MPs hen opportunity offers that ie proposals for patriation and nendment of the Canadian conitution which Ottawa intends forward to London are likely meet resistance in the estminster Parliament, and hy. It looks from this distance if in doing that Sir John ord has simply been doing his uty. But Canadian political erves are exposed just now by n approaching constitutional isis, and it has to be presumed iat an announcement of the igh Commissioner's withdrawal the application of a little ntment.

By what everyone agrees is anachronism the legislative ower to amend the constitution Canada, an indubitably vereign state, rests with the arliament of the United ingdom. It acts on request om the Government and arliament of Canada. The disuted question is whether it is required to act automatically or whether it has an independent duty to discharge as trustee in some sense of Canada's federal constitution. The federal government says the first, most of the provinces the second.

After examining the precedents the Foreign Affairs Committee recently came to the trusteeship conclusion. Its central finding was that

> Where a requested amendment of patriation would directly affect the federal structure of Canada, and the opposition of Provincial governments and legislatures is officially represented to the United Kingdom Government or Parliament, the United Kingdom Parliament is bound to exercise its best judgment in deciding whether the request . . . conveys the clearly expressed wishes of Canada as a federally structured whole.

It is not called upon to examine the merits of any proposals, only the degree of federal consent to them.

This is furiously contested by Mr Trudeau's government. Its view was forcefully repeated by the Foreign Minister, Mr Mark MacGuigan, at the weekend.

> . . . constitutional precedents require the British Parliament to give effect to any request coming from the Canadian Parliament . . . there is no constitutional convention requiring provincial consultation or consent . . . Some may say the British Parliament clearly has the legal ability to pass or defeat a Canadian proposal. This may be true in the narrow, legal sense. But the Canadian Government—and, as I say, the British Government—insists that this narrow, legal right is an anachronism which can only properly be used by passing "on the nod" any request from the Canadian Parliament.

Mr Trudeau is causing the British Government anxious embarrassment by his insistence on presenting proposals that are so widely opposed in Canada and may come unstuck at Westminster. The British Parliament (and we may be sure that the House of Lords will be as active in the matter as the Commons is becoming) causes Mr Trudeau similar embarrassment by its reluctance to be treated as a rubber stamp. It would be tragic if this intensifying disagreement were to bring about a rupture in the normally cordial dealings between the two closely related nations and partners in the Commonwealth.

The best route back to level ground is via the discussions in which the Canadian provincial premiers are now engaged. It is to see if they can agree between themselves and with the federal government on an amending formula for the constitution. If Mr Trudeau would then confine his proposal to patriation plus an agreed amending formula Parliament here would certainly give him the nod he expects of it. The question of federal balance raised by his proposed Bill of Rights would then fall to be settled later where it belongs, not at Westminster, but within Canada's own institutions.

...dian antiquities

...om Mr M. Ahmed

...r, Perhaps you will extend to me ...e hospitality of your columns in ...nding my voice to those of Mr ...d Mrs Cyril Iles (January 29) in ...inging to the attention of the ...any friends of India in this coun... y the sad plight of most of India's ...cient monuments and antiquities.

I have just come back from a ...ur of some of India's historic ...ies and I, too, have been shocked ... the all too obvious signs of neg... ct and decay affecting most of ...ese, including such seminal architectural gems as the tombs of Humayun and Akbar. The more popular tourist attractions including the Taj and the temples of Khajuraho are well looked after but the outlook for the rest of India's priceless heritage of historic monuments seems to be bleak.

India, of all countries, is spending countless millions on armaments. A small fraction of that expenditure would ensure the preservation of the bulk of India's glorious heritage of ancient monuments. For example, surely it is not beyond the means of India to restore to its past splendour the vandalized inlay work of the magnificent Diwan-I-Khas ("If there be paradise on earth, it is here!").

I realize that India has many other priorities, but I am sure the authorities there must feel that the preservation of so rich a heritage should also have high priority. Of all poverties, the poverty of spirit is the most pernicious.

Yours faithfully,
M. AHMED,
Thorne Lodge,
115 Thorne Road,
Doncaster,
South Yorkshire.
January 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Questions after Harman case

From Dr J. E. Thomas

Sir, In his judgment on the Harman case, Lord Denning is reported (February 7) as saying of the Home Office documents which were at the centre of the case, that "It was in the public interest that they should be kept confidential" He went on to deplore the "wholly unjustified attack" on ministers and civil servants "who were only doing their very best to deal with a wicked criminal".

I was a witness in the Williams case which led to the action against Miss Harman, and I am baffled at almost every conclusion drawn by the judiciary throughout. The way in which a punishment routine was devised for Williams ought to be a matter of urgent public concern, and it is absurd therefore to say that the documented procedures were of no public interest. The regime which was established would, indeed, still be in operation had it not been for the concern felt by many sections of the community. This is why it was discontinued not, as Lord Denning said, because it was "found not to have been a success".

But the most depressing aspect of all of this litigation is that the judges, notably Lord Denning, fail to understand that the original plaintiff may have been "a wicked criminal" at one time, but he was, for the time under discussion, a prisoner committed to the charge of the Home Secretary: that he was entitled not to be harmed; that he was defenceless; that measures of dubious legal authority were used against him; and that that should not happen in this country.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. THOMAS,
University of Nottingham
(Department of Adult Education),
14-22 Shakespeare Street,
Nottingham.
February 9.

Battle for the countryside

From Mr Ian Prestt

Sir, In your leader on "The Disappearing Landscape" (February 2) you say that Sites of Special Scientific Interest cover one fifth of our land area. If this were so, one could well understand the worry expressed by the CLA, in a letter published on the same day, that some of the amendments tabled to the Wildlife and Countryside Bill would "impose extensive and unacceptable restrictions on agriculture".

In fact, they cover one twentieth of the land surface and nearly half of these are, for one reason or another, never likely to affect agriculture or forestry. This leaves some 2,000 sites, covering about 3 per cent of Great Britain. Agriculture or forestry destroy or seriously damage over a 100 of them every year.

The statutory description of these sites underlines their importance to research. They are also of great natural beauty and truly a part of our national heritage, reflecting the interaction of man and environment over, often, thousands of years.

The Wildlife and Countryside Bill provides Parliament with an opportunity to take effective action to protect them in ways which would not be financially disadvantageous to farmers or other landowners. Potential loss of agricultural production on these sites cannot be regarded as significant.

Yours faithfully,
IAN PRESTT, Director,
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
Sandy,
Bedfordshire.
February 4.

SOE in the Balkans

From Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Worrall

Sir, Surely an official history of SOE (Special Operations Executive) in the Balkans would uncover much of interest which for one reason or another now remains hidden. Those writing books privately these days seem to rely extensively upon their fellow authors, which often means the same old stories do the rounds. But I have never been questioned about what, as a young member of SOE, I was doing in the Pindus from September, 1943, until December, 1944.

Parachuted in as a sabotage officer the day after the Italian armistice, I found myself assigned by Colonel Woodhouse as liaison to an Italian force of 7,000 who overnight had eluded the Germans, changed sides, and marched up into the mountains, claiming—and getting—co-belligerent status. "They're all yours, Philip; there's no one else."

Very soon I became their only champion after the Greeks had dispersed them, disarmed them, and robbed them of most of their clothes. We were chased by the Germans; and imprisoned by ELAS. The hard winter of 1943-44 reduced them to a starving, frostbitten rabble of which nearly 1,000 did not survive.

Fifteen months later—and having personally spent 33,000 sovereigns on food, which we had to buy and transport from under the very noses of the Germans—the remainder and I left Volos in troopships only hours before the ELAS ultimatum to the British there expired.

In addition SOE took over responsibility for a variety of characters, including shot-down United States pilots, two groups of Russians and many others who did not belong to anyone else.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
PHILIP WORRALL,
Bassetsbury Mill,
High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire.
February 5.

The cost of dying

From Mrs H. C. Hulton

Sir, Is Mr Ambrose Appelbe (letter, February 5) not aware that a body willed to medical research will often be refused, in order to save transport expenses, unless death occurs almost on the doorstep of a teaching hospital?

Yours faithfully,
HELEN HULTON,
70 Gloucester Crescent, NW1.

Effects of EEC fisheries policy

From Mr M. D. E. Foster

Sir, I see that the fishermen are taking industrial action because of their concern over cheap fish imports.

What is of equal concern, it seems to me, is where these cheap imports are going to. They are certainly not finding their way to my local fish shop.

Yours faithfully,
M. D. E. FOSTER,
White Lodge,
St Edmund's Lane,
Bures,
Suffolk.
February 5.

From Sir Ronald Bell, QC, MP for Beaconsfield (Conservative)

Sir, The heading of your leading article today (February 9), "Best of a bad bargain", raised hopes not quite sustained by what came under it. Your analysis of the fisheries situation was accurate and apt. Our troubles do indeed spring from that very bad bargain made by Mr Heath's government, with the connivance and encouragement of those Liberals and Labour "social democrats" who propose now to combine for our general salvation.

You did not mention the ministerial assurances given in 1972 and 1973 about the post-transition future, the occasional totally misleading implication of some vague (and, of course, entirely inapplicable) British veto, nor the continual assertions that such matters were best solved from inside as a member. Your leading article shows clearly that this particular problem at least would be easily and advantageously solved from outside as a non-member, and is from inside virtually insoluble.

But the meaning of your opening statement that the British fishing industry is paying heavily for "the larger benefits attributable to membership" is hard to unravel. The larger benefits cannot be the Budget balance, nor the price of food, nor the trade balance, nor the system of agricultural support, nor the reversal in proportion of total trade since 1972 between favourable Commonwealth and unfavourable continental trade, nor any extra control over our own affairs, nor the clogging of our foreign policy. So what is meant? Is it better travel opportunities for elected representatives?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RONALD M. BELL,
House of Commons.
February 9.

From the Reverend J. Hamilton

Sir, As our fishing industry declares itself threatened by foreign competition and dumping, in which the Dutch in particular have been accused, I came across the following concluding paragraph for the chapter "Herring Fishery" written by James Logan for McIan's *Highlanders at Home*, first published in 1848:

"It is matter of just complaint that the Dutch should be allowed to fish so near the coasts, and to drive a lucrative trade on our very shores: it indicates a laxity in the enforcement of the international laws, which regulate the mutual rights of different countries."

It would seem that the satisfaction of this matter is by now long overdue.

Yours faithfully,
J. HAMILTON,
St Andrew's Manse,
Bo'ness,
West Lothian.
February 5.

Civil service strikes

From Mr W. F. Morgan

Sir, I entirely agree with sentiments expressed by Mr R. Wright (February 4).

In the current situation the "main leaders" should have shown themselves to be such to the country and their "rank and file" by immediately offering to accept the 6 per cent, whilst using their efforts more wisely in negotiating a possible reduction of the working week and/or holidays.

I, too, and many of my colleagues will not take strike action.

Yours faithfully,
W. F. MORGAN,
9 Teviot Road,
Keynsham,
Bristol.
February 5.

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation

Sir, There is a huge temptation to treat Mr Wright's letter (February 4) as pure sanctimony and to ignore it. But I'll take him seriously and seek his response to the things which I believe are worrying civil servants.

Will he first tell us just what the connexion is between Civil Service pay and unemployment? To the extent that fewer civil servants adds to unemployment the die is already cast: the Prime Minister has decreed a 100,000 cut in the Civil Service before she leaves office; 30,000 have already gone.

Security again is an emotive distraction from the real issue. Yes, a Civil Service job is secure; so is it to be a bank clerk, a postman, a bus driver and a TV news reader not going on to better things. The real issue (as I see it) is the epidemic demise of manufacturing for which government is demonstrably unprepared. Scapegoating civil servants will save not one job at Dunlops or Vauxhall.

However, I can only speak of the reaction of 70,000 Inland Revenue staff whose views I shall know (and confidently) by next Wednesday evening. We are asking our members to advise us at 40 nationwide meetings: 50,000 are likely to turn out and vote. Democracy is likely to say, I think, that 6 per cent for this year (even as a discriminatory incomes policy for civil servants) is one thing. But a void as a policy for public sector pay in 1982, 1983 and 1984 is another.

Yours faithfully,
TONY CHRISTOPHER,
General Secretary,
Inland Revenue Staff Federation,
7 St George's Square, SW1.
February 4.

From Mr J. B. Sloan

Sir, If a Civil Service union prevents the collection of government revenue, would it not be fair to offset, as far as possible, the loss of revenue by postponing payment of salaries of members of the union until the lost revenue is collected?

Yours, etc,
J. B. SLOAN,
Wynford,
Little Gaddesden,
Hertfordshire.
February 6.

Canada's constitution

From Mr L. H. Leigh

Sir, I write as a Canadian to express disquiet over the turn which the patriation controversy is taking. In particular, it seems to me that the Government of Canada is exacerbating the controversy for reasons which are obviously political.

The charge of colonialism levelled against the United Kingdom Government is an absurdity. There has, so far as I know, been no statement by responsible United Kingdom ministers that they will refuse to introduce Canadian proposals for legislation into Parliament.

By the same token the United Kingdom Government would be failing in its duties of friendship if it did not point out to Canadian ministers that there is a substantial degree of opposition to Mr Trudeau's measures on the part of British Members of Parliament. The Government may introduce legislation but it cannot give absolute guarantees that Members of Parliament will not seek to wreck it, nor, surely, can it be expected to sacrifice its legislative programme for the sake of such a measure.

The report of the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Committee gives advice to the House which it may or may not take. It is certainly a document around which opposition may gather. The Government could hardly preclude the Committee from considering a matter within its terms of reference. The Committee itself recognized the undesirability of engaging in consideration of matters of Canadian democracy; it came to its conclusions on an examination of the precedents and that examination was carried out in a spirit of exemplary fairness.

Whether it reached the right conclusions is no doubt disputable. Its report does not, however, constitute an interference in Canadian affairs by the Government of the United Kingdom.

But, Sir, there is surely a rich vein of hypocrisy available for mining in all of this. The Government of Canada proposes to introduce in Britain a wide ranging measure, much of which would never be passed domestically in Canada. It has been an open and notorious fact since 1931 that the rights and obligations of the United Kingdom Government and Parliament in respect of amendment are unclear. It can hardly be supposed that the provinces would not seek to challenge Canadian Government proposals in any forum open to them. This was clearly foreseeable. Equally the independent status of Members of Parliament and of the House itself must have been appreciated in Ottawa.

Furthermore, if a crisis of this magnitude was foreseeable the Government of Canada ought surely to have considered whether it was proper to maximize Britain's difficulties by introducing a measure of so extensive a nature. Britain has been placed in an impossible position. It is the duty of the Government of Canada to conduct its affairs with restraint and not, surely, to make Her Majesty's Government the unhappy victim of a series of political manoeuvres which pass the ordinary bounds of cynicism.

Yours faithfully,
L. H. LEIGH,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

Arts Council cuts

From Mr Derek Parker

Sir, Why am I invited to subscribe to a fund to rescue *The London Magazine* when the Arts Council literature panel, which I support through taxation, actually underspent its budget last year? If the Arts Council does not exist, among other reasons, to keep one of the best English literary magazines alive, then why does it exist?

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PARKER,
37 Campden Hill Towers, W11.
February 6.

From Miss Pearl Binder

Sir, One of the greatest joys of my life (and of hundreds and thousands of others) has been attending the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park—first as a young woman, then with my children, and now with my grandchildren.

It is a richly unique experience to see and hear our classics staged with such style and understanding in such a sylvan setting, in the appreciative company of young and old from all over the world, not the well-heeled audiences of Covent Garden and Glyndebourne, but ordinary people of modest means.

Now I learn with dismay that the Arts Council, in a Kali-like passion of short-sighted folly, has decided to wreck this world-famous theatre to save a miserable £25,000 annual grant. This won't help the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lift us out of the Depression, exactly the contrary. It will greatly add to our depression. The Arts Council must be made to think again.

Yours etc,
PEARL BINDER,
5 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.
February 9.

Mr Paisley's role in Ireland

From Mr R. N. Lines

Sir, May I, as a loyal Englishman, say to Mr Ian Paisley that the surest way to make those living on the mainland want to cast Ulster adrift is for him to continue to intrude upon them his noisy, fanatical, seemingly hate-ridden bellicosity towards the majority of his fellow Irishmen.

Yours truly,
NICHOLAS LINES,
21a Chenies Avenue,
Amersham,
Buckinghamshire.

Putting in a good word

From Mr D. W. Mitchell

Sir, Some time ago you published a letter from an old man presenting a small bouquet—instead of the more customary brickbat—to the National Health Service recounting the excellent treatment he received from the staff of a London hospital.

The same old man has just spent a spell in another NHS hospital, in Hertfordshire this time, when he again has nothing but praise for the sympathetic manner in which he was received and cared for. The staff not only performed their set nursing duties with easeful consideration but did little errands for a not very mobile patient with great willingness—"with glee" would not be putting it too high.

Yet again, but in another field of the public service, on a cold day our gas boiler went out and refused to be relit. A telephone message to the Eastern Gas Board received courtesy, brisk note-taking and a promise of "immediate" attention. Within half an hour, while we were still wondering how soon was "immediate", a technician arrived, fitted a replacement for a defective part and in minutes had the boiler roaring away; and it has behaved perfectly ever since.

Trivial incidents, one may think; but not to the recipient. And what a comfort to all of us, especially the aged and infirm, that these sometimes supposedly "faceless" public giants can bring into play tentacles which act quickly and sympathetically to a call for help.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. MITCHELL,
53 Eastbury Road,
Northwood,
Middlesex.
February 6.

Briton's death in Cuba

From Mr D. B. Hadley

Sir, The suicide in a Cuban prison of the Englishman, Mr Terry Child, which you report in today's *Times* (February 3), is the most awful tragedy and one which reflects very badly on our legation in Havana.

Mr Child's plight was first reported some months ago on the "Today" programme. My wife and I were so moved by the desperate situation of this man who was left behind in prison in a state of considerable despair when the other prisoners, all Americans, were released, and one of whom testified to the inadequate help which Mr Child was even then receiving from our embassy, that we wrote to the presenters of the "Today" programme asking them to do all they could to induce the Foreign Office to take the appropriate measures to secure Mr Child's release. As far as we know nothing was done.

The public is entitled to an explanation from the Foreign Office as to what measures, if any, it took to help Mr Child, not least of all because businessmen and tourists who visit Cuba from this country would now like some assurance that the assistance of our diplomats, whose salaries we pay through our taxes, will be speedily and energetically given if they find themselves in trouble in that country.

Yours faithfully,
D. BERNARD HADLEY,
White Hill House,
Upham,
Hampshire.

Water in the Third World

From the Chairman of the National Federation of Women's Institutes

Sir, I read with interest Mrs Bertha Bradby's letter (February 3) in which she mentioned the crucial part played by women in the production and processing of food in the Third World.

Women also have a fundamental role to play in the collecting and carrying of water—some spending as long as four hours a day on this household chore. Contaminated supplies cause sickness and loss of productivity which acts as a drain on family life affecting as many as three out of five people in rural areas.

In 1980 the NFWI submitted a resolution to the triennial conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World supporting the United Nations Decade for International Water Supply and Sanitation. We are fortunate to have safe tap water in most homes in this country, and should, as members of the public, give wholehearted support to the United Nations campaign.

Yours sincerely,
PATRICIA BATTY SHAW, Chairman,
National Federation of Women's Institutes,
39 Eccleston Street,
Victoria, SW1.
February 4.

Was that a record?

From Mr Oliver Weaver

Sir, Subsection (1) of section 53 of the new Companies Bill provides:

"The registrar of companies may destroy any document or other material which he has kept for over 10 years . . ."

Subsection (2) provides:

"The registrar shall retain a copy of any document or other material destroyed in pursuance of subsection (1)."

Section 22(3) contains a further essential addition to statute law where it states that: "and 'and' and '&' shall be taken as the same."

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER WEAVER,
24 Old Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 10: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Penn had the honour of being received by Her Majesty and took leave upon his retirement as Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office, when The Queen invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Her Majesty held a Council at 6 o'clock this evening.

There were present: the Lord Soames (Lord President), the Right Hon John Nott, MP (Secretary of State for Defence), the Right Hon Sir Michael Havers, MP (Attorney General), and the Right Hon Sally Oppenheim, MP (Minister of State, Department of Trade).

The Right Hon John Nott took the Oath of Office as Secretary of State for Defence, kissed hands upon his appointment and received the Seals of Office.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Soames had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, this morning visited the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Physical Education Centre of the University.

Afterwards His Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon by the Cambridge and District Chamber of Commerce (President Mr R. Abbott) at Robinson College and later visited Bowes and Bowes Bookshop in its 400th year at 1 Trinity Street, Cambridge.

This afternoon The Duke of Edinburgh toured the premises of Johnson Matthey Chemicals Ltd, Orchard Road, Royston where His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hertfordshire (Major-General Sir George Burns).

Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales today visited the City of Leicester.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended a Memorial Service for Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone which was held at St Mary Abbots Church, Kensington today.

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 10: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Reception given by the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association at 24 Wilton Street, SW1.

The Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

The Lady Elizabeth Basset has succeeded the Lady Jean Rankin as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 10: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, attended a Memorial Service for Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, which was held at St Mary Abbots Church, Kensington, today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 10: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attended a Memorial Service for Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone which was held at St Mary Abbots Church, Kensington today.

The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon, opened a new Building at Arnold House School, London Road, London.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 10: The Duchess of Kent today visited Gower Furniture Limited and the Piece Hall in Halifax and also, as Chancellor of the University of Leeds, attended a Board of Arts Meeting and was present at a Senate Dinner in the evening.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Carola Godman Irvine.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
February 10: Princess Alexandra this afternoon visited Whittington Hospital, Highgate, London.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service will be held for Lord St Helens at St James's Church, Piccadilly, at noon today.

A memorial service for Mr Roger Quinn will be held at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, at 4 pm on February 17.

Birthdays today

Sir John Arbuthnot, 69; Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Barnett, 75; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Berger, 56; the Hon Mark Bonham Carter, 59; Sir Alexander Cairncross, 70; Sir Richard Dobson, 67; Air Commodore Sir James Easton, 73; Sir Vivian Fuchs, 73; Professor Roy Fuller, 69; Sir Alexander Gibson, 55; Sir Frederick Hoare, 68; Sir Keith Holyoake, 77; Miss Mary Quant, 47; Baroness Sharples, 58; Mr John Surtees, 47.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. M. R. Anderson and Miss N. B. Naar
The engagement is announced between Francis, only son of Mr and Mrs Michael Anderson, of Pirton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Nancey Beth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Denzil Naar, of Key Biscayne, Florida, United States.

Mr C. W. Bradford and Miss S. P. Coates
The engagement is announced between Warwick, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. R. Bradford, of Cooringle, Nuhba, New South Wales, Australia, and Sue, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. G. Coates, of Fisher's Wood, Sunningdale.

Mr P. J. A. Hankey and Miss M. C. Walker
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of the Hon Henry and Mrs Hankey, of Hosey Croft, Westerham, Kent, and Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Walker, of Wilbraham Place, London, SW1.

Mr T. S. Harrison and Miss D. D. Markham
The engagement is announced between Trevor, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. G. Harrison, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Daphne, daughter of the Rev D. C. and Mrs Markham, of Danehill, Sussex.

Major J. C. Longfield, RA, and Mrs A. M. Boulton
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Brigadier and Mrs R. C. Longfield, of Amport, Hampshire, and Alison, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. R. Mathers, of Hay-on-Wye.

Mr N. R. G. Heaven and Miss E. R. G. Clancy
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. J. G. Heaven, of Dinton, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs T. Clancy, of Bowerchalke, Wiltshire.

Mr C. R. M. Hook and Miss S. A. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Christian, only son of Sheriff and Mrs William Hook, of 10 Moray Place, Edinburgh, and Stephanie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Taylor, of Butlers Hall, Wareside, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. T. Lambrick and Miss F. B. Thom-Postlethwaite
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Dr Hugh Lambrick and the late Mrs Lambrick, of Boars Hill, Oxford, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs Lorne Thom-Postlethwaite, of Armaside, Lorton, Cumbria.

Mr J. E. Rider and Miss S. H. Woollard
The engagement is announced between John, son of George and Sally Rider, of Boxmoor, Hertfordshire, and Susan, daughter of Bernard and Rose Woollard, of King's Norton, Birmingham.

Mr C. P. Quine and Miss S. M. E. Jeeves
The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of the Rev David and Mrs Quine, Combe Down, Bath, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Professor and Mrs Malcolm Jeeves, St Andrews, Fife.

Marriages

Mr C. J. L. Puxley and Miss S. E. Gamon
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Giles's, Shipbourne, Kent, of Mr Charles Puxley, son of Mr and Mrs John Puxley, of Welford Park, Newbury, Berkshire, and Miss Sarah Gamon, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Gamon, of Black Charles, Under River, Kent. The Very Rev Campbell Adamson, Dean of Aberdeen and Orkney, officiated, assisted by the Rev Nigel Sands, Rector of Welford with Wickham.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Annabel and Juliet Gribbon and Benjamin and Laura Woolley. Mr James Puxley was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

The Hon Q. G. C. Wallop and Miss C. G. J. Howard
The marriage took place at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square yesterday between the Hon Quentin Wallop, son of Viscount Lymington and the late Ruth, Viscountess Lymington, and Miss Candia Howard, daughter to Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal. The Rev Austen Williams officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by Lord Stratcona, was attended by Harry and Victoria Wallop. Mr Julian Lynn-Evans was best man.

A reception was held at Fishmongers' Hall.

Mr J. P. Manasseh and Mrs C. Blanchard
The marriage took place on February 7, 1981, at Marylebone Register Office, between Mr John Philip Manasseh and Mrs Clare Blanchard (née Alexander).



Princess Margaret talking to Sir Henry and Lady May Abel Smith at the service of thanksgiving for Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

Memorial services

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone
Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips; Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone held at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, yesterday.

The Rev Ian Robson officiated, assisted by the Rev Lorimer Rees. Sir Henry Abel Smith (son-in-law) read the lesson and the Bishop of London gave an address and pronounced the blessing. The Bishop of Kensington, the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe and Canon Anthony Caesar were robed and in the sanctuary. The Queen of The Netherlands and the Dutch Royal Family were represented by The Netherlands Ambassador and the King of the Belgians and King Leopold III by the Belgian Ambassador. The Prime Minister was represented by Lord Denham and the Speaker by Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, accompanied by Mrs Weatherill. The Lord Lieutenant of Greater London was represented by Commander D. Cobb and Lady Carrington represented the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea with the Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayoress and other members of the council attended. Others present included:

Lady May Abel Smith (daughter), Mrs D. Liddell-Grainger and Mrs Elizabeth Wise (granddaughters), Mr Ian Liddell-Grainger, Mr Charles Liddell-Grainger, Mr Simon Liddell-Grainger, and the Hon Hubert and Mrs Beaumont (great-grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Miles Huntington-Whiteley.

Ambassadors, high commissioners and other members of the Diplomatic Corps; the Duchess of Grafton, Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard (Colonel the Life Guards), Lady Rachel Pepys, Lady Mark Fitzalan Howard (Royal School of Needlework), Earl and Countess Cairns, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Dowager Countess of Limerick, Marjorie Countess of Brecknock, Philippa Viscountess Astor, Viscount and Viscountess Kemsley, Imogen Viscountess Hampden, Viscount Gough, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Margaret Viscountess Knollys, Viscountess Hambleden, Pamela Lady Glenconner, Lord Duncan-Sandys, Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Lady Baden-Powell (Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guides Association) with Lady Beevor (International commissioner), Mrs R. Vaughan Cox and Mrs L. Whiteaker; Deirdre Lady Mountevans (Kensington and Chelsea committee, DGAA), Lord Garner, Lord and Lady Newall, Sir Philip and Lady Moore, Lady Elizabeth Greenacre, Lady Priscilla Aird, Lady Gwendoline Latham, Lady Moyra Browne; Mrs Gerald Ellison, Mrs Mark Santer; the Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, and Mrs Montagu, the Hon Mrs Cooke (Victoria League) with Sir John Prideaux and Mrs R. W. K. Edgley; the Hon Mrs Geoffrey Bowlby, the Hon Mrs Oliver Frost, the Hon Mrs Chetwynd, the Hon Sir Steven Runciman, the Hon Diana Makgill, Lady Petrie, Felicity Lady Millais.

Sir Noël Bowater, Sir Brandon and Lady Rhys Williams, Sir John Ackroyd, Sir Arthur Collins, Lady (Duncan) Anderson, Sir Hugh and Lady Wontner, Lady (Paul) Bryan, Lady (William) Murphy, Lady Binney (DGAA) with the Matron of Vicarage Gate; Sir John and Lady Margaret Colville, Lady (Rayner) Arthur, Lady Loehnis, Lady Templer, Sir Philip Hay, Lady Legge-Bourke, General Sir Rodney and Lady Moore, Sir Trenchard Cox, Sir George and Lady Taylor, Sir John Peel, Lady (Humphrey) Prideaux, Sir Noël Short, Sir Denis Truscott (representing the Lord Mayor of London) and Lady Truscott, Lady Dundas, Lady Ashley Cooper, Lady Heald and Miss R. Crawshay (National Garden Scheme), Sir John and Lady Slow, Sir David and Lady Scott, General Sir Victor FitzGeorge Balfour, Sir Douglas Logan (representing the Vice-Chancellor of London University) and Lady Logan, Sir James and Lady Bottomley, Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (Fairbridge Society), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, Major-General Sir Peter Gillett (representing Military Knights of Windsor), Sir Shuldham Redfern, Sir Roy Marshall (Vice-Chancellor of Hull University also representing the University of the West Indies) and Lady Marshall, Sir George and Lady Taylor, Sir Maurice Dorman (Lord Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem) and Lady Dorman, Sir David and the Hon Lady Muirhead, Mr R. W. H. du Boulay (Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps) with Mr S. W. F. Martin (assistant marshal).

Mrs Michael Wall, Mrs Michael Madden; Miss Mary Goldie, Mr David Abel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Simon Bland, Mrs Ian Robson, Mrs Lorimer Rees, Mr Theo Aronson, Miss Jane Ackroyd, Miss Angela Bowlby, Mrs Arthur Gibbs, Miss Vera Grenfell, Mr Reginald Grenfell, Major-General C. E. Page, Mrs Ronald Scrivener, Miss Athene Seyler, Mrs Timothy Holcroft, Brigadier and Mrs P. R. Antrobus, Mr Neville Ford, Mr Russell Wood, Mrs H. Scrimgeour, Mrs H. W. B. Schroeder, Mrs Alice E. Porter, Mr Stewart Perowne, Mr and Mrs James Carver, Mrs Thelma Cazalet-Keir, Baron de Grey, Mrs J. Rashleigh Belcher, Mrs Douglas Lowe, the Rev John and Mrs Hoskyns, the Rev G. L. Carpenter, Mr James Lee Potter, Dr S. Ellison, Mrs H. Dunnington Jefferson, Mrs John Lowther, Miss L. Romilly, Mr Randall Ellison, Miss Mona Mitchell, Mr and Mrs Tom Bazalgette, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, and Lady Rosula Glyn, Mrs J. Lascelles, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Hezlett, Mrs Timothy Holcroft, Mr Bruno L. Schroder, Mr David A. Charlesworth (Lloyd's), Mr E. C. Westley (Papworth Village Settlement Enham Village Centre), Commander Henry Brooks, RN, Dr Alan Gilmour (NSPCC), Mr Julian Tobin (Athlone Trust), Mr Kenneth Rose, Mrs L. H. Butler (representing Principal of Royal Holloway College) with Dr E. C. Batho, Dame Marjorie Williamson and Mrs R. Bardsley; Group Captain W. F. C. Hobson (vice-chairman, SS and AFA) and Mrs Hobson.

Mrs C. J. Parkinson (Commanding Officer, FANY), Mrs Martin Findlay, Miss Anne Turner (BBC), Wing Commander J. Higginson, Mr H. Bartlett Judd (Brighter Kensington and Chelsea Scheme), Mr D. Williamson (Burkes Peerage), Mrs Martin Acland (Queen's Nursing Institute), Colonel Richard Penfold (president, Windsor British Legion) with Mr A. Robinson (chairman), Mrs B. J. Mason (Royal British Legion, Berkshire), the Lieutenant Raphael de Sola, Mrs R. Weisweiller (Kensington Housing Trust), Mrs J. F. D. Trimingham (Arab Horse Society), Miss M. B. Bishop (Middlesex Hospital), Mrs S. Meadows and Mrs K. Holmes (Ladys Samaritans Society), Dr A. M. Copping (College Hall, Mallet Street), Miss Anne Ling (Matron, National Hospital for Nervous Diseases) with Mr P. Zimmermann, the Rev T. M. Johns, (St George's, Badshot Lea), Wing Commander H. Brand, RAFVR (retd), Mr Nicholas Hezlett (representing chairman and committee, Royal Windsor Horse Show Club) and Mrs Hezlett, Mr L. D. Remmet-Peay (East India Sports and Public Schools Club) and Mrs Remmet-Peay, Mlle Francoise Gevers, Mrs I. I. Macvie (District Nurses Trust), Mrs P. M. Gates (county chairman, Royal British Legion (Women's Section), Mrs M. Butler (Kensington and Chelsea Red Cross Concert), Mrs Gay Christiansen (Kensington Society).

Mrs W. de Green (Canadian Women's Club), Mr M. Newhook (Deptford Fund) and Mrs Newhook, the Headmaster of Framlingham College, Miss J. M. Sharp (Friends of Vellore), the Master of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company and Mrs Garrett, Miss Mary Every (Pleshey Retreat), Professor Christoph von Furer Haimendorf (Royal Anthropological Institute), the Master and Clerk of the Vintners' Society, the Upper Bailiff and Clerk of the Weavers' Company, the Matron of Windsor Castle, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Meakin (Life Guards Association), Commander R. D. Ross, RN, Brigadier S. G. Cooper (Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Household Cavalry representing the Colonel, the Blues and Royals), Mrs William L. Kindersley and Mr A. N. Baillie.

Marshal of the RAF Viscount Trenchard
A service in memory of Viscount Trenchard, founder of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, was held in the Battle of Britain Chapel of Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Dean of Westminster officiated. A wreath of red poppies was laid by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, deputy chairman and a vice-president of the fund. Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State, Ministry of Defence, and Viscountess Trenchard, were among those present.

Outstanding win for London bridge players

By Our Bridge Correspondent

The Northern Knockout Teams Congress organized by the English Bridge Union at the Europa Lodge Hotel in Newcastle upon Tyne last weekend resulted in an outstanding win for the London team, captained by U. M. Dourmoush.

In a three-team round-robin final their plus score engulfed the other two teams' minus ones. The final of the secondary teams also produced convincing winners. Dr J. Petrie's Yorkshire team beat Dr R. Cheah's Surrey team by 70 imps.

Results:
Main event: 1, U. M. Dourmoush, P. Casselle, M. Clack, J. Morris (London), 35 imps; 2, W. March, P. Sykes, M. Ferguson, B. Smith (North-east), minus 2 imps; 3, M. Broadhead, E. H. Pudsey, S. Collins, C. Cockcroft (Yorkshire), minus 33.
Secondary teams: Dr J. Petrie, B. Colley, G. D. Sharpe, R. Garthwaite (Yorkshire) beat Dr and Mrs R. Cheah, M. Ladbrook, J. Bentley (Surrey), by 70 imps.
Swiss teams: 1, Dr A. P. Sowter (Notts), B. Senior, A. R. Forrester (Yorkshire), J. Dinnen (North-west), 97, victory points; 2, M. Knight, G. Hyett, J. Holland, Miss M. Brunner (North-west) 91.

Reception

Lord Chelwood
The Conservative Middle East Council gave a reception at the House of Lords yesterday for Ambassadors of Arab countries. Lord Chelwood, president, and Mr Dennis Walters, MP, chairman, received the guests, who included members of HM Government and British and Arab businessmen.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as trustee of Royal Academy Trust, attends meeting of trustees, Buckingham Palace, 10.30; as patron of National Federation of Housing Associations, chairs working party on rural housing Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, 3; with the Queen attends dinner to mark twenty-fifth anniversary of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, given by the Lord Mayor, Mansion House, 8.

Exhibitions: Edward Hopper, Hayward Gallery, 10-6; William Scott, war paintings 1942-46, Imperial War Museum, 10-5.50; A. W. Callcott, RA, 1779-1844, Tate Gallery, 10-6; Nudes 1945-1980, by Bill Brandt, Marlborough Gallery, 6 Albemarle Street, 10-5.30; Recent sculptures by Quentin Bell, Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, 10-9; Tapestries, watercolours and etchings by Monica Epstein, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, 10-6.

Talks: History and television: the representation of Ireland, by Robert Ferguson, New Gallery, Regent Street, 12.30; Theatre in eighteenth-century London, by Wendy Nelson-Cave, National Gallery, 1; Seismic exploration for oil and gas, by D. Northwood of British Petroleum, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, 6; Why people draw, by Susan Lambert, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15; Naipaul or Lamming? Two Caribbean writers examined, by Jacques Compton, Harlesden Library, Craven Park Road, 7; Poetry of Philip Larkin, Poetry Society, 21 Earl's Court Square, 7.30; Coping with the risks of peace; by Karl Deutsch, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, 5.

Lunchtime music: Piano, Richard Meyrick, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10.

Calls to the Bar

The following students of the Inns of Court have been called to the Bar in the Hilary term:

LINCOLN'S INN
Miss M. W. M. Hughes, BA, LLB (Trinity C. Dublin); G. T. Kanter, MA (Cantab); R. Setreetusoon, BA (Oxon); F. K. Qureshi, BA (Leeds Poly); J. V. Elliott, MB, BS (Univ C Hosp Lond); Miss R. A. Mitsa, BA (Manchester Poly); Miss C. Uko, Lic Law (Buck); S. D. Esmail, BA (Ealing HCC); S. S. Pirzada, LLB (Bombay).

INNER TEMPLE
A. O. Aiabi, LLM (LSE); Miss A. Kirkpatrick Ratcliffe, BSc (Southampton), Dipl (City Univ); C. E. Gordon, LLB (Cardiff); M. A. Mather-Lees, LLB (Lond).

MIDDLE TEMPLE
M. Haq, BA, LLB (Karachi); P. J. Davies, MA, BCL (Oxon); H. Coplan, MD, BS (Lond); Miss C. J. Harry Thomas, LLB (Exeter); Miss S. J. Nelson, LLB (Lond); G. A. Burkill, BSc (Cantab); I. D. Edge, BA, LLB, (Cantab); S. Reynolds, LLB, (Hull); A. D. Laurence, LLB (Reading); Miss M. Chieng Yow Luang, LLB (Lond); P. F. W. Gilligan, BCL (Dublin).

GRAY'S INN
A. P. Griffiths, BA, BCL (Oxon); N. M. Oranne, LLB (Exeter); Miss J. A. E. Rollestone, BA (Manch Poly); A. D. S. Hankes, BA (Durham); P. K. Lewis, LLB (Leicester); Miss L. G. Wong, LLB (Lond); H. D. Flinders, BA (Leicester Poly); Miss D. J. J. Bannay, LLB (Exeter); Ho Teow Ng, LLB (Lond); M. J. L. Ralannyagam, PhD (LSE), LLB, LLM (Lond); H. S. Tani, BSc (Malaya), MSc (Lond); Miss A. V. Black, LLB (Bristol).

Service dinner

Aberdeen University Air Squadron
Aberdeen University Air Squadron held a dinner at the university yesterday to commemorate their fortieth year. Squadron Leader M. F. F. Common, RAF, Commanding Officer, presided and Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson was the guest of honour. Among others present were:

The Principal of Aberdeen University, the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Support Command, the Air Officer Commanding and Commandant of RAF College, Cranwell, and the Air Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Rare view of New York under Dutch ownership

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Now and then a book which sounds to be exceptionally boring turns out to be a work of historic interest. Such can be said of Adriaen van der Donck's *Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederlant*, second edition with the "Conditien" devices and folding, engraved map copied from N. J. Vischer, published in Amsterdam in 1656.

Sotheby's, presumably assuming that it was boring, had it for sale yesterday estimated at £400 to £600. It was sold to an anonymous but elated bidder at £1,300. It is, in fact, a description of New York during the last years of Dutch rule, before the colony was ceded to Britain under Charles II.

It is a considerable rarity; when last seen at auction in 1963 a copy was sold for $2,600. The book sale totalled £80,128 with 4 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's sale of Chinese export porcelain in Monaco on Monday night had succeeded in attracting dealers from all over the globe. Since the right people were there, the sale had few difficulties, totalling £180,386 with 6 per cent unsold.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host at a luncheon given in honour of the Qatar Ambassador at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr John Page, MP, Chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a luncheon held at the restaurant ship Hispaniola yesterday, in honour of a delegation from China, led by Mr Hao Deqing, President of the People's Institute for Foreign Affairs.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Mr J. N. C. James, President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and members of the general council were hosts at a luncheon held at 12 Great George Street yesterday. The guests were:
The Hon John Baring, Sir Ronald Wates, Mr Michael Shersby, MP, Mr John Emlyn Jones, Mr Colin Macpherson and Mr Christopher Weston.

Women's Advertising Club of London
Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security and the Disabled, was the guest speaker at a luncheon given by the Women's Advertising Club of London at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Miss Elliott, president of the club, was in the chair.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of Mr Hao Deqing and other members of a parliamentary delegation from China. The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires was present. Other guests were:
Lord Home of the Hirsel, Lord Davies of Leek, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Mr Roland Moyle, MP, Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, Mr Robert Adley, MP, Sir Frederic Bennett, MP, Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, Mr John Corrie, MP, Mr Alan Fitch, MP, Dr and Mrs Charles Greene, Mr Ben Ford, MP, Lord Fulton, the Hon Archie Hamilton, MP, Lord Newall, Mr John Page, MP, Mr Neville Sandelson, MP, Mr Patrick Wall, MP, Sir Thomas Williams, QC, MP, Canon John Baker, Dr Malcolm Jack, Captain Peter Shaw, Mrs Lilian Stockton and Sir Noel and Lady Short.

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress held a dinner party at the Mansion House yesterday to mark the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Penn, lately Comptroller to the Royal Household, Mr G. A. Peacock, lately Remembrancer, and Mr Stanley Heather, lately Comptroller and City Solicitor. The other guests included:
Lady Penn, Mrs G. A. Peacock, Mrs Stanley Heather, Rear-Admiral and Mrs F. W. Ellis, Alderman Sir Edward and Lady Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Alderman Sir Murray and Lady Fox, Alderman and Colonel Sir Lindsay and Lady Ring and Alderman Sir Bernard and the Hon Lady Waley-Cohen.

GLC
The Chairman of the GLC and Mrs Brook-Partridge entertained at dinner, after attending a concert at the Festival Hall, the Burgemeester of Delft and Mme Gallas, the Mayor and the Mayoress of Kingston upon Thames and Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Seaton.

Electrical Contractors' Association
Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, was principal guest and speaker at the annual dinner of the Electrical Contractors' Association held at Grosvenor House last night. Mr Charles Bromley, president of the association, was in the chair and Mr L. M. Sneddon also spoke. Among others present were:
The Lord Mayor of Westminster, the Portuguese Ambassador, Lord Howie of Troon, Mr David Hunt, MP, and Mr Frank Chapple.

Mr J. Critchley, MP
Mr Julian Critchley, MP, entertained the Media Society at dinner at the House of Commons last night. Mr Peter Carter-Ruck, president, was in the chair and the principal guest was the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

OBITUARY

MR M. C. CHAGLA
Former Indian Foreign Minister

Mr Mohamedali Currim Chagla, who was India's Minister of External Affairs from November 1966 to September 1967, died on February 9 at the age of 80. He had also served for some years as Education Minister.

A distinguished lawyer, who for a short period served as a judge of the International Court at The Hague, he brought to the work of his ministries courage, enthusiasm, and a liberal approach rare amongst his political colleagues.

Born into a Bombay merchant family on September 30, 1900, Chagla was educated at St Xavier's High School and College, Bombay, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He graduated in Modern History in 1922 and was called to the Bar in the same year. On returning to India, he was appointed professor of Constitutional Law at the Government Law College, Bombay. For several years he worked with the late M. A. Jinnah, who then had an extensive law practice, but though a Muslim himself Chagla broke with Jinnah over the latter's political commitment to the creation of an independent Muslim state when British rule in India came to an end.

In 1947, when Jinnah became the first governor-general of Pakistan, Chagla was Chief Justice of Bombay, an appointment he held until 1958 when he became Indian ambassador to the United States. Chagla had already, before independence, had his first experience of diplomacy as a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations in 1946, and his period in Washington was particularly successful. Through numerous speeches and television appearances, he put India's case—on such matters as Kashmir—to a large number of non-official Americans with force, franknes[s] and wit. In 1962 he succeede[d] Mrs Pandit as High Commi[s]sioner in London, resigning i[n] 1963 to join the Union Cabin[et] in Delhi as Education Ministe[r]. After the death of Jawaharl[al] Nehru, he was reappointed [to] the Education Ministry by th[e] new Prime Minister, the la[te] Lal Bahadur Shastri, and aft[er] the latter's death at Tashke[nt] in January, 1966, he was r[e]appointed once more by h[is] successor, Mrs Gandhi.

Apart from presenting Indi[a's] case on Kashmir at the Uni[ted] Nations in May, 1964, Chagl[a's] main task was to initiate a[nd] sustain a rapid expansion [of] education facilities in India[—a] task in which he succeeded. B[ut] he was as much concerned w[ith] the quality of the educati[on] provided and with givi[ng] expression in the system to l[iberal] conceptions. In this, [he] found himself in opposition [to] those long-entrenched co[m]munal and linguistic prejudi[ces] which determine so large a p[art] of the Indian political proce[ss]. He showed great courage [in] defending the continued use [of] the English language at a ti[me] when the language questi[on] was, perhaps, the most exp[lo]sive issue in domestic politi[cs]. Indeed it was on this issue th[at] he resigned as Minister [of] External Affairs in Septemb[er] 1967, not a year after bei[ng] appointed to the post by M[rs] Gandhi. His resignation was [in] opposition to the governmen[t] decision in September [to] abolish English as the medi[um] of higher education in India.

Thereafter he played no f[ur]ther significant role in Ind[ian] political life though he [was] vociferous in his criticism [of] the state of emergency impo[sed] by Mrs Gandhi's last gove[rn]ment.

PROFESSOR ERIC STOKES

Professor Eric Stokes, MA, PhD, FBA, Smuts Professor of the History of the British Commonwealth in the University of Cambridge since 1970, died on February 5 aged 56.

He brought imagination and analytical rigour to the study of the history of Britain's relations with the non-European world, and leaves a generation of devoted friends and pupils in all parts of the country and the Commonwealth.

Born on July 10, 1924, Eric Thomas Stokes was educated at Holloway School and Christ's College, Cambridge. His undergraduate career was interrupted by wartime service, 1943-46. It was his experience in the Indian Mounted Artillery that gave rise to his enduring fascination and delight in Indian society (beside a wealth of anecdote). On his return to Cambridge, he developed a talent for abstract thought and the history of political ideas. It was the deft marriage of these widely separated areas of interest which produced *The English Utilitarians and India* (1959), a book which contributed as much to British intellectual history as to the history of India, and which continues to stimulate debate.

On leaving Cambridge, Stokes's sense of adventure took him first to Singapore where he was Lecturer in History in the University of Malaya (1950-55); and then, after a short period at the University of Bristol to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland where he was Professor of History from 1956-1963. He threw himself vigorously into the organization of these young departments overseas and taught over the whole range of historical studies. He trained a large number of historians in Singapore and Africa many of whom now occupy prominent academic and administrative positions, quite apart fr[om] initiating his own schola[rly] forays into the history [of] Africa.

In 1963 Stokes returned [to] Cambridge as Director [of] Studies in History and Tutor [at] St Catharine's College. Se[ven] years later he was elected [to] the Smuts chair. As profess[or] he undertook several admi[nis]trative responsibilities, incl[ud]ing membership of the In[ter-]University Council for High[er] Education Overseas and [the] India committee of the Brit[ish] Council, and served as ch[air]man of the Cambridge Hist[ory] Faculty Board, 1977-79.

Stokes's main scholarly c[on]cern now became the agrar[ian] history of colonial India, and [in] particular the social and eco[no]mic causes of the Great Rel[bel]lion of 1857. His detai[led] studies, collected in [*The*] *Peasant and the Raj* (19[78]) raised the study of Ind[ian] agrarian society to new lev[els] of sophistication, and it will [be] many years before his c[ol]leagues and pupils exhaust t[he] rich and complex seams [of] ideas in this work. But ma[ny] readers may know him best [for] his essays on Kipling and imperialism, or for his wi[de-]ranging and authoritative views in *The Times Liter[ary] Supplement*. His achievem[ent] as scholar and man of lett[ers] received timely recognit[ion] when he was elected a Fell[ow] of the British Academy.

Very much a family m[an], Eric Stokes married Flore[nce] Lee in 1949 and together t[hey] brought up four daughters [in] Singapore and Rhodesia. [In] Cambridge their home [was] always open to research [stu]dents and academic visit[ors] from the Commonwealth. [For] many this was their most val[uable] experience of British life.

Eric Stokes was the le[ast] pompous and most approa[ch]able of men. But his refresh[ing] jocularity and irreverence co[uld] not conceal the shrewdness [of] his judgments

MR H. P. R. HOARE

A correspondent writes:

Rennie Hoare belonged to a once prolific group—the private bankers—of which his family is the sole survivor. When he died he was the senior partner of C. Hoare & Company and a direct descendant of the bank's 17th century founder, the bank being the last private non-corporate bank in the United Kingdom.

When *The Times* unwittingly overlooked this status a correspondent pointed out Hoare's traditionally survived by making advances rather than rejecting them.

Rennie, who was 79, went to Wellington and Trinity, Cambridge. He spent the whole of his life in the bank of whose history he was the main author. From his early middle age he was able to involve himself in his other great interest — forestry. When his cousin Sir Henry Hoare died shortly after the Second World War he succeeded to Stourhead and lived in the house for some years. But as the place and its superb gardens—administered by the National Trust—became increasingly attractive to the public he moved to a smaller house nearby.

Running the large estate himself he was able to indulge his interest in and love for forestry. For many years he was a member of the Forestry Commission Regional Advis[ory] Committee. Another inte[rest] very close to his heart was [the] Westminster Hospital of wh[ich] he was a governor from 1[…] to 1970. During the last 30 years he divided his time w[ith] sustained discipline betw[een] the bank and his woodlan[ds], three days in London and [the] remainder in the country.

As a banker he was a tr[adi]tionalist with a sensi[ble] capacity for flexibility: ne[ver] notional or personal, detached, and scrupulously j[ust]. But as a countryman he [was] totally relaxed and unbrid[led], the most amusing and gener[ous] of hosts with competent s[kill] as a shot, rider and fisherm[an], all practised with an alm[ost] boyish enthusiasm. He n[ever] sought any public office [but] gave his services privately [and] discreetly to many people [and] causes.

He married first Lady Bea[trix] Cadogan from whom [he] obtained a divorce in 1941. [By] her he had a son and daugh[ter] who throughout his [life] remained close to him. Th[ere] was a second short-lived [and] unsuccessful marriage, th[en] after a romantic encounter [in] Jamaica, he married his [third] wife, Margaret, in 1947. [She] gave him four children an[d a] full and supremely happy fam[ily] life.

MR GEOFFREY DYSON

George Vine writes:

Your otherwise comprehensive obituary of Geoffrey Dyson leaves out one aspect of his life's work which is little known. This is the pioneer role he played in introducing athletics to Africans in East Africa. In view of the many distinguished athletes East Africa has produced since, his work in this field deserves to be remembered.

It began in Jinja, Uganda, the training depot of the King's African Rifles, where Geoffrey Dyson, serving on secondment as a Lieutenant, first introduced field running, high and l[ong] jumping and gymnastics [to] Africans. Up to that time it [had] been blandly assumed t[hat] Africans in tribal societies co[uld] do all of these things natura[lly]. The truth is that for the m[ost] part they were not very g[ood] at field sports except in so[me] cases, spear throwing. Th[e] great high jumpers, the Wat[usi], were not recruited.

Geoffrey Dyson went out [to] Kenya later when he was A[AA] Coach and together with [the] late Derek Erskine, laid [the] foundations for today's outst[an]ding prowess of East Afric[a] on the track.

Science report

Chemistry: Synthesis of dodecahedrane

From Clive Cookson
of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*
Washington

Ancient Greek mathematicians held regular polyhedra in great esteem as their "cosmic figures", and these platonic solids, as they are often called today, have also caught the imagination of some modern organic chemists.

The chemists' challenge is to construct molecules whose framework of carbon atoms is a regular polyhedron. Five platonic solids exist, but only three, the tetrahedron, cube and (pentagonal) dodecahedron, are possible targets, because carbon atoms cannot form enough chemical bonds to construct the other two, the octagon and icosahedron.

Just one of the three possible polyhedral hydrocarbons, the cubic "cubane", has been made successfully (by P. E. Eaton in the mid-1960s). The sharp angles of the tetrahedron would put such a lot of strain on the carbon-carbon bonds of "tetrahedg S" that no one has yet managed to synthesize the unsubstituted molecule; however, three years ago G. Maier and colleagues did obtain a derivative of tetrahedrane, which was stabilized by the addition of a bulky hydrocarbon group at each corner, and the parent molecule itself may be a viable target.

Last week a team in the United States reported the first successful synthesis of a derivative of dodecahedrane. Professor Leo Paquette and four colleagues at Ohio State University obtained the parent molecule with two additional methyl groups (a carbon and three hydrogen atoms) attached.

They built up the molecule bit by bit in 20 steps from their starting material, the cyclopentadiene anion (a five-membered carbon ring). That approach contrasts with unsuccessful attempts other chemists have made to synthesize dodecahedrane by making larger pieces of the molecule separately and then fitting them together. The greatest challenge Dr Paquette overcame in designing the reaction sequence was to keep all the reactive groups in the intermediate compounds on the outside of the emerging dodecahedron.

Because a long series of reactions was involved, and one or two of them gave a low yield, the Ohio state chemists obtained only 10 milligrams of their final product, dimethyldodcahedrane, but that was enough to investigate its unusual physical and chemical properties.

Dr Paquette said he felt optimistic that he could adapt the reaction sequence, which took eight years to work out, to achieve the ultimate goal, dodecahedrane itself. That molecule would have 20 carbon and 20 hydrogen atoms in identical chemical environments and would possess the highest degree of symmetry possible in an organic compound. Unlike tetrahedrane and cubane, it should also be extremely stable, chemically and physically, because its bonds would be almost free of strain.

The properties of the dimethyl derivative obtained at Ohio State show some of the character predicted for dodecahedrane. For example, because its molecules pack together so well in the solid, it is almost insoluble in most solvents and it melts at an extremely high temperature.

By means of crystallographic analysis, the chemists measured the dimensions of the molecules and found that the "hole" in the middle of the polyhedron is only 0.9 angstroms wide. That is smaller than some theorists had predicted and appears to put an end to speculation that it might be possible to trap an ion or atom in the middle of dodecahedrane.

The synthesis of dodecahedrane is mainly an academic exercise, driven by what Dr Paquette and his colleagues described in this week's *Science* as the molecule's "especially high aesthetic appeal" and "exquisite shape", rare words to see in a chemical research paper.

But there could also be practical applications. For instance some chemists believe that a dodecahedrane derivative with an amino group attached might have high biological activity, perhaps as an antiviral drug.

Source: *Science* (vol 211, pages 575-6, Feb 6, 1981).

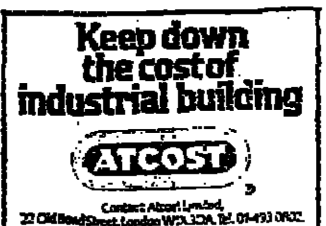
£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £1,000 winners in the February Premium Bond draw are:

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 483.5 up 4.6
  FT Gilts 69.06 down 0.11
- **Sterling**
  $2.3370 down 35 points
  Index 101.2 up 0.1
- **Dollar**
  Index 99.4 up 0.3
  DM 2.1507 up 135 pts
- **Gold**
  $514.50 down $2
- **Money**
  3-mth sterling 13[illegible]-13[illegible]
  3-mth Euro $ 17¼-16¾
  6-mth Euro $ 17-16¾

IN BRIEF

More jobs lost in North West

Manufacturing industry in the north west of England received a further employment blow yesterday when the American-owned Ingersoll Rand Company said it would close its plant at Trafford Park, Manchester, in July with the loss of 450 jobs. The plant makes air compressors and associated equipment.

The company, which said it hoped to find alternative jobs for about 100 of the workers at other group factories at Wythenshaw, Manchester and at Hindley Green, Wigan, blamed the closure on a drop in demand for products, the strength of sterling and a general increase in production costs.

The Trafford Park factory stands on a road that forms a boundary line of one of the Government's new enterprise zones, but it is on the wrong side of the line and would, therefore, not qualify for any of the rate exemptions and other benefits that will apply within the zone.

Accountants criticize bad debts plan

Accountants are criticizing the Bank of England's proposal to include banks' general provisions against bad debts as a reserve for the purposes of measuring capital adequacy.

The Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies has written to the Bank saying that its proposal is contrary to the Companies Act 1948 and in "conflict with best accounting practice".

Iceland to devalue

The Central Bank of Iceland has decided to devalue the Icelandic krona by 3.69 per cent. The new rate of exchange will be announced later today. The devaluation is not yet official, but Mr Thomas Arnesson, commerce minister, said in a radio interview that the reason for the move was the recent rise of the dollar.

Ecuador loan

Ecuador has asked Chase Manhattan Bank to arrange syndication of a $160m loan.

Chase is understood to have won the mandate in competition with Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Bank of Tokyo, Citibank and Lloyds Bank International.

Whisky compensation

Whisky distillers could get nearly £90m compensation within the next 12 months—subject to budget allocations—through payments from the European Community for differential pricing on malting barley between EEC and world prices.

Distillers' windfall, page 19

Car imports monitor

Japanese vehicle manufacturers are to provide the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders with monthly details of cars they have shipped to Britain in a move to help reduce trade frictions.

$53m for Air France

France is to guarantee $53m (£22.6m) of loans being arranged by the state-run airline Air France with the United States Eximbank.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 9.48.63, up 1.45 on Wall Street yesterday. The $-SDR exchange rate was 1.23834 while the £-SDR was 0.529273.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

ANZ Grp	9p to 225p
Broken Hill	25p to 715p
Cons Gold Fields	8p to 436p
Nat W'minster	10p to 373p
Peko Wallsend	15p to 430p
Pilkington Bros	9p to 275p
Royal Worcs	15p to 255p
SA Land	24p to 284p
Tanks Cons	10p to 238p
Western Mining	10p to 249p

Falls

Ass Fisheries	6p to 54p
Lasmo	8p to 654p
Lyndenburg Plat	8p to 142p
Kinross	43p to 577p
Man Ship Canal	15p to 173p
Milford Docks	8p to 118p
Ranger Oil	25p to 650p
Rustenburg	6p to 251p
Sentrust	6p to 325p
Stock Conv	5p to 345p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.07	1.99
Austria Sch	36.95	34.75
Belgium Fr	83.50	79.50
Canada $	2.85	2.77
Denmark Kr	15.95	15.15
Finland Mkk	9.88	9.38
France Fr	11.88	11.38
Germany DM	5.19	4.95
Greece Dr	119.00	113.00
Hongkong $	12.70	12.10
Ireland Pd	1.39	1.33
Italy Lir	2495.00	2365.00
Japan Yen	502.00	476.00
Netherlands Gld	5.61	5.35
Norway Kr	13.09	12.44
Portugal Esc	134.00	127.50
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.05
Spain Pta	203.00	194.00
Sweden Kr	11.17	10.62
Switzerland Fr	4.71	4.48
USA $	2.39	2.32
Yugoslavia Dnr	88.00	82.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Increase in spending over 10 months outstrips forecast for full year

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Government produced a mixed bag of financial indicators yesterday. Monetary growth in the January banking month was contained to an estimated 0.75 per cent, but central government expenditure during January continued to rise sharply.

Although central Government returned a large surplus of £1,714m for the month, the size of the surplus was well down on January 1980, and consolidated fund expenditure was up by no less than 29 per cent.

The size and bunching of additional payments to local authorities (under local authority increase orders) has undoubtedly exaggerated the rate of increase in January, and there is little sign of a deceleration in the growth of spending that the Government had been hoping for towards the end of the present financial year.

For the first 10 months of the year, consolidated fund expenditure is 24 per cent higher than in the comparable period last year. This compares with last spring's Budget forecast of a rise of 20 per cent over the year as a whole.

But spending is not the only area of concern. The Government cannot take a great deal of comfort from the January revenue figures either.

Although revenue for the first 10 months of the year is still running slightly ahead of forecast—21 per cent against a full year target of 20 per cent growth—there was a marked slowdown in the growth of receipts during January.

Overall receipts were up by only 14½ per cent, and £500m of a total £1,166m increase in receipts was attributable to miscellaneous receipts, including a tranche under the EEC Budget rebate agreement. Inland Revenue receipts for the month rose by just over 9 per cent and customs and excise receipts were up by only 6½ per cent.

To what extent these receipts may have been affected by late payments of tax is not clear.

MONEY SUPPLY 1980-1981
£000m
monthly growth Sterling M3
TARGET 7-11%
66 64 62 60 58 56
F M A M J J A S O N D J

But it does seem certain that customs and excise receipts are going to fall short of the one-third increase that had been expected over the financial year as a whole.

Overall, the central government borrowing requirement for the first 10 months of the year stands at £11,381m, more than £3,600m higher than at the same point last year.

Although the Government still has substantial petroleum revenue tax payments to come, as well as further proceeds from asset sales, it has already made it clear that the full public sector borrowing requirement this year is going to be some way ahead even of its revised November estimate.

The November figure had raised the original spring projection from £8,500m to £11,500m. But last month Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, confirmed that even that figure was likely to prove on the low side. Many City estimates project the full year outturn as likely to be between £12,500m and £13,500m.

In spite of this, there was some encouragment for the Government yesterday on the trend in private sector credit demand. Although clearing bank figures for the six weeks to January 21 record an increase of £2,000m in lending to the private sector, some two-thirds of that reflected seasonal influences, particularly the crediting and debiting of year-end interest payments.

The banks estimate that around half the remaining figure may have been accounted for by interest rate arbitraging on "make up" day, leaving an underlying increase of some £300m, much in line with the slower rate of growth in private sector credit demand seen before Christmas.

Even though the public sector probably had a small expansionary influence on domestic credit on a seasonally adjusted basis, overall domestic credit expansion may have been relatively modest. External finance may have had a small contractionary influence, leaving sterling M3 growth of about £500m, or 0.75 per cent.

Although this leaves the annualized rate of growth since last February, the base for the present target period, at 21 per cent, and the underlying rate of growth over the period at an estimated 18 per cent, the annualized rate of growth over the past three months has dropped back to 14 per cent. The authorities will be looking for further deceleration before the end of the financial year, though they will see only the February figures before the Chancellor's Budget speech on March 10.

Financial markets are now largely resigned to the likelihood that a reduction in MLR will probably be held back for the Budget speech itself. There is unlikely to be any rush to buy the new £1,000m gilt edged offer that goes on sale today.

Clearing bank figures for the month include an increase in foreign currency deposits of £1,800m, reflecting part of the Iranian funds which were deposited at the Bank of England as part of the hostage release package. It is not clear whether the Iranians have maintained those deposits or withdrawn them.

Financial Editor, page 19
Tables, page 20

Fraser board opens takeover defence

By Philip Robinson

The 14 House of Fraser directors conducting the defence against Lonrho's £158m takeover bid yesterday described to shareholders how Sir Hugh Fraser's reconciliation with Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chairman of Lonrho, was the final straw which meant Sir Hugh had to go.

In the first formal statement since the offer designed to give a "straightforward account of the main developments" which led to Sir Hugh's removal from the chair of Britain's largest stores group three weeks ago, they say: "We believe this latest alliance in the on-off Rowland-Fraser saga to be against the interests of our independent shareholders and employees, and we deeply regret it.

"It was this final loss of confidence in his (Sir Hugh's) ability to appreciate the true interests of shareholders and employees that led 12 of your directors at a board meeting on Wednesday, January 28, to vote in favour of a resolution that Sir Hugh Fraser should no longer be chairman of the board."

But yesterdays letter brought sharp reaction from Sir Hugh and further statements of clarification from the Fraser board and from Lonrho.

Sir Hugh said: What they have not mentioned is that Simon Garmoyle (Lord Garmoyle, of House of Fraser's merchant banker advisers S. G. Warburg) suggested I should resign as chairman two days before the meeting with Mr Rowland.

"And why shouldn't I meet Mr Rowland? I had a lot of shareholders' calls after the extraordinary shareholders' meeting saying this should be sorted out. Mr Rowland is a shareholder and I would speak to any shareholder who wants a meeting, whether he has 10 or a million shares."

Mr Ernest Sharp, House of Fraser deputy chairman, said: "How could we have mentioned this in the letter to shareholders? We don't know what took place in that private meeting between Sir Hugh and Lord Garmoyle."

After reading the House of Fraser letter, Lonrho issued a statement saying that a move to make current part-time Fraser chairman Professor Roland Smith an executive chairman was defeated by 11 votes to four during the same meeting which ousted Sir Hugh.

House of Fraser immediately retorted that this was part of a resolution which would have restored Sir Hugh as non-executive chairman with Professor Smith as executive chairman. The move, suggested after Professor Smith had been voted chairman, was defeated.

A number of Fraser directors pleaded with Sir Hugh to accept the post of president of House of Fraser, but he refused.

Meanwhile, Lonrho's formal offer document is expected out in two to five days. Lonrho yesterday gives those House of Fraser shareholders who do not wish to take the 150p cash the chance to opt for the equivalent nominal amount of 12 per cent unsecured loan stock 1981/84. Lonrho shareholders will meet to approve the bid on March 4.

The Fraser board's defence document is likely to be out before then. A major part of that will include the long-awaited property revaluation likely to show assets of 307p a share and valuing Harrods at £114.4m.

The Fraser directors advise shareholders to take no action in the meantime and say: "Shareholders will only benefit from the value of these property assets and the continuing improvement and development of our retailing activities if we fight off this unwelcome and opportunist bid from Lonrho."

Compromise talks start on Bill for self-regulation at Lloyd's

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Crucial talks on the controversial Bill for improving self-regulation at Lloyd's, the London insurance market, are scheduled to take place at the House of Commons tomorrow evening.

Sir Graham Page, MP for Crosby, who is attempting to steer the Bill through Parliament is to meet its critics, including Lady Middleton, head of the recently formed Association of External Members of Lloyd's, and a group of Conservative MPs in an effort to hammer out a compromise.

Having withdrawn the Bill in the face of parliamentary opposition during its second reading last month, the Lloyd's committee has made major changes. However, although the committee is understood to regard this redrafting as its "ultimate compromise", the alterations are unlikely to satisfy sterner critics. These include Mr Nick Parker and Mr John Burrows,


Sir Graham Page: to meet critics.

two underwriting "names" at Lloyd's, who petitioned against the Bill in its original form.

In a compromise move Lloyd's has removed from the main Bill the controversial Clause 11, which would have the effect of giving a new ruling council blanket indemnity against the possibility of legal action. It has also accepted changes in the composition of the proposed council to increase the number of non-working members represented from six to eight.

But the existing committee is apparently still resisting pressure for specific provisions to be included in the Bill safeguarding members of the Society of Lloyd's from fraud or for provisions requiring Lloyd's brokers to divest themselves of their underwriting interests.

These could prove stumbling blocks at tomorrow night's meeting especially as many opponent of the Bill see the divestment issue as crucial to Lloyd's future. Some Conservative MPs have threatened to "talk-out" the Bill during the current session unless adequate compromises are reached.

US officials in trade talks with Europeans

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Feb 10.—EEC officials today bluntly outlined European trade concerns to the Reagan Administration.

But they relieved American anxieties that a secret deal on car imports between the EEC and Japan could lead to increased Japanese car exports to the United States.

Sir Roy Denman, Director General for External Affairs at the Brussels Commission, who was recently in Japan, assured Mr William Brock, the United States trade ambassador, that no secret negotiations have taken place to secure pledges from Japan to reduce car exports to Europe. There was, however, agreement to discuss car import policies.

American sources said there would be no attempt by the United States and the EEC to coordinate separate talks on car imports with the Japanese. "We are not about to start ganging-up on the Japanese", said a senior United States official.

Sir Roy and eight other EEC officials held extensive talks with Mr Brock and his staff. The Europeans discovered that the Reagan Administration has yet to formulate any firm foreign trade policies, and that the Americans are willing to listen carefully to European opinions.

Sir Roy "made the point that things are tough in the Community, especially in the United Kingdom, in the petrochemical industry in general, and in the fibres area in particular", said an American official, who added: "We listened with sympathy to their views".

The purpose of the talks was for the Europeans to map out their trade positions to the Americans before firm policy decisions had been taken here, with the hope that the European views will be influential in formulating United States policy. By American accounts, this aspect of the mission was a success.

At the same time, as one American official said: "The Europeans came to find out what they could find out about our positions and we were not able to be very helpful". Sir Roy urged Washington to move ahead with domestic natural gas price deregulation; but all he could win from the Americans was the comment that this issue was being considered.

The amount of access and hospitality granted to the EEC team clearly indicates the seriousness with which the new administration is taking European concerns.

Oil 'will not leave UK worse off'

By Frances Williams

The advent of North Sea oil need not lead inevitably to a contraction of Britain's manufacturing industry, Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday. He dismissed fears that the development of oil and gas resources would leave Britain "worse off" once these fuels were depleted.

Some switch away from traditional industries was "all but inevitable, indeed desirable" because of the rise in world energy prices and increased competition from developing countries, as well as the arrival of North Sea oil.

North Sea oil development and the impetus towards greater energy efficiency provided scope for expansion of new energy-related industries, which were in strong demand worldwide.

Mr Howell, who was speaking to members of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, was commenting on a paper published last July in the institute's journal, Fiscal Studies.

Mr Peter Forsyth and Mr John Kay, the authors of the paper argued that increased oil production necessarily required a reduction in the share of manufacturing in national output and a higher sterling exchange rate was the means of bringing this about (by reducing the international competitiveness).

Mr Howell estimated that the exchange rate effect of North Sea oil alone might lead to a contraction of about 3½ per cent in manufacturing output, not the 9 per cent used for "illustrative purposes" in the IFS paper. This need not lead to an absolute fall in output if the economy grew rapidly enough.

North Sea oil was making a vital contribution to the balance of payments, equivalent to around £4,000m on the current account.

Italy settles dispute over Sony TV sets

By Derek Harris

Intervention by the Department of Trade has settled an argument between Sony Corporation, the Japanese electronics company, and Italian customs over a consignment of television sets for the Italian market made in Sony's South Wales factory.

The Italians had banned distribution of 1,400 colour televisions on the grounds that the sets did not contain at least 45 per cent components made within the European Community.

It was feared that the Italians were about to squeeze out imports of Japanese television sets assembled in Britain.

Sony claimed that the sets contained more than 50 per cent of EEC-sourced components.

The company expects to sell around 16,500 colour sets in Italy this year.

When a tube factory, now under construction at Sony's plant at Bridgend, Glamorgan, comes on stream at the end of the year, the proportion of EEC components in their sets will rise to about 75 per cent, it is claimed.

Sony expects its world sales to rise by 15 per cent in the year to October 31, Mr Akio Morita, chairman and chief executive, said in London yesterday. This compares with last year's 39 per cent increase, although that followed a difficult previous year.

This year, although sales have been difficult, with United States business particularly showing a slowdown, he said. But Sony was planning production increases this year, including 1.5 million videotape recorders (an increase of more than 40 per cent) and 2.7 million colour television sets (an increase of 300,000).

Aid talks 'disappointing'

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Institute of Directors was disappointed by the outcome of its meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry yesterday.

Discussing the Institute's 18-point set of proposals to help industrial regeneration, Mr Walter Goldsmith the Institute's director general, criticized subsidies to rescue state-owned industries, such as BL, but is believed to have been told that there was no alternative.

The directors presented their submissions to Sir Keith rather than to the Chancellor because they believe the Department of Industry should play a larger part in lobbying the Treasury on industry's behalf.

In particular, they want the Government to "dissuade nationalized industries and local authorities from discrimination against business in their pricing and taxation policies".

It is also thought that they made little progress on proposals to help people becoming self-employed.

Aerospace traded options stalled

By Catherine Gunn

Hopes of a traded option class in British Aerospace shares to coincide with the group's listing on the Stock Exchange were dashed yesterday when the Commissions, Dealings and Options Committee, chaired by Mr Peter Stevens of Laurie, Milbank, decided against their immediate introduction.

The decision was badly received in the traded options market, with dealers claiming that the three brokers to the £150m issue, Hoare Govett, Cazenoves and W. Greenwell had put pressure on the committee not to complicate the sensitive launch of British Aerospace with traded options.

No comment was available from the three firms last night.

But the committee claims it took no account of any external pressures in reaching its decision. It prefers to see how the market develops in British Aerospace shares before giving approval for option trading in the stock, and will be reviewing the matter.

A wide spread of shares and a good market are the usual requirements for introducing a class of traded options in a company's stock, together with an established dividend record. In the special case of British Aerospace, it seems the absence of the latter would be overlooked by the committee.

While a spokesman from Hoare Govett's corporate finance department said yesterday that traded options might be among the variables that can affect stock prices, Mr David Steen of stockjobber, Pinchin Denny disputed the point.

"There's nothing sinister about traded options—we've had a clean record for three years. No one has ever suggested that they have had a particular effect on the underlying prices of stock", Mr Steen said.

Grand Met directors' £275,000 handshake

By Rosemary Unsworth

Former directors of Grand Metropolitan, the brewing to hotels group, have received a total of £275,000 in compensation and ex gratia payments.

The figures were revealed in the group's 1980 annual report which said that three directors had resigned last year. The three are Mr Ernest Sharp, former joint managing director who resigned on March 21, Mr Geoffrey Palau, former deputy chairman of International Distillers and Vintners, and Mr Derek Taylor, executive director of Grand Metropolitan Hotels. The last two resigned on June 9.

Mr Sharp, who is non-hon-executive deputy chairman of House of Fraser, said yesterday that he was not conceding that he had received any payment from Grand Met which also last year proposed to pay Mr Nicholas Coral, chairman of the gaming group, a £300,000 golden handshake if Grand Met's £87m agreed bid for Coral Leisure went through. The decision by the Department of Trade to refer the bid to the Monopolies Commission resulted in Grand Met's withdrawal.

Sir Maxwell Joseph, the group chairman, commented that although the group now had a much broader geographical spread of activities it was still dependent to a material extent on the health of the United Kingdom conomy. "The country is still passing through a painful period of recession and adjustment and domestic trading conditions continue to be difficult." But he said he was optimistic that the eventual return to a healthier and more prosperous environment would begin in 1981.


Sir Maxwell Joseph: optimistic despite difficulties.

Cash aids to smooth the way for more automated industry

Robots to go on the Government payroll

Automate or stagnate is the enthusiastic call on the lips of robot users in Britain. That call has now been endorsed by the Government in its decision to assist the introduction of more robots in industry by paying 25 per cent of the cost of new processes that adopt robots as prime constituents.

There are now 371 robots working in British industry making the United Kingdom sixth in the world's robot league measured against Japan (6,000), the United States (3,500), Sweden (1,200), Germany (1,133) and Italy (400).

These facts are a result of a survey published yesterday by the British Robot Association which has more than 250 members. The survey found that only 19 per cent of robot devices in Britain are home manufactured; the remainder were imported from Europe, the United States and Japan.

About £1.3m a year is being allocated by the Government for the advancement of robots in all areas of research, application, awareness and manufacture.

Industrial welding in the hands of a robot.

That figure will rise to about £2.7m by 1984. The allocation will be reviewed if demand shows that more funds are warranted.

This year 30 per cent more robots are expected to be in use by British industry.

The funding programme is provided through the Product and Process Development Scheme and from funds administered by the Mechanical Engineering and Machine Tools Requirement Board.

Apart from offering funding for new processes the Government is also prepared to encourage robot manufacture. There are only about four manufacturers in Britain with Unimation and Hall Automation the most active at present.

The Government will advance 25 per cent of the cost of developing a new robot. The device will be bought by the Department of Industry and placed with a manufacturer for trial.

If the trial is successful the manufacturer can buy the device at a concessionary rate, but if the experiment fails the robot can be returned to the manufacturer after refunding the purchase price to the Department of Industry, with an adjustment for depreciation.

Heavy engineering has been prominent in its application of robots where they have taken over often unattractive jobs such as arc welding and injection moulding.

Among the country's leading robot users are BL, Ford, Lansing Bagnall, ICI and British Aerospace. They will be among a number of users offering their experience to British management during a special conference at the Brighton Metropole Conference Centre in May.

Bill Johnstone



Big onshore oil find in S Australia

An inland oil discovery, said to be the biggest in Australian history, announced this week has proved to be sufficient to send oil shares climbing on the Sydney and Melbourne stock exchanges.

The discovery, called Strzelecki Number Four, is in barren outback country in the north-east corner of South Australia, *near the New South Wales and* Queensland borders. The area, known as the Cooper Basin, is said to be rich in potential as an energy supplier.

The main shareholders in the Cooper Basin are Santos, Australian Light Gas, and Ansett Transport Industries, the last named being controlled by a transport company and Mr Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation.

Ford-Toyota venture 'making progress'

Ford Motor Company, and Toyota of Japan are making substantial progress toward establishing a joint United States vehicle-making operation, but formal agreement might not come before mid-year, Ford officials said.

Mr Harold A. Poling, head of Ford's North American operations, said the companies were very close to a decision on what kind of vehicle to produce and were looking at three Ford plants as a base.

Massey shares issue

Massey-Ferguson will issue 20 million government-guaranteed preferred shares at Can$10 *a share as part of its complex* refinancing programme. Underwriting sources said the shares will carry a floating dividend rate amounting to half the Canadian minimum lending rate, plus 0.75 per cent.

Chrysler loan

Mr Donald Regan, the United States treasury secretary, said he would endorse $400m £170.9m) in loan guarantees for Chrysler Corporation if it meets the conditions set down by the Carter administration

Fiat laying off 70,000

Fiat is *planning* to lay off 70,000 workers for about 10 days in March and April in order to help trim stocks.

Exports are rising and domestic steelmakers paying more per tonne

Brighter future for scrap processors

Britain's ferrous scrap processors, who last year saw their sales to the steel industry cut to the lowest level for nearly 30 years, are beginning to detect a glimmer of light at the end of the recessionary tunnel.

Total sales to the steelmakers fell to 4.3 million tonnes last year compared with 6.3 million tonnes the year before, reflecting the impact of the 13-week strike at the beginning of the year. But cautious optimism is being expressed by members of the British Scrap Federation as the industry awaits a government statement on the future of the steel industry.

Prices have begun to improve over the past few weeks, with the private sector steelmakers and the British Steel Corporation raising buying prices by between £2 and £5 a tonne. That is welcome news for the scrap processors, who saw their selling prices fall by more than 40 per cent in the course of last year.

The improvement has been modest with prices now around £35 to £36 for the grades most in demand from steelmakers producing steel by electric arc. This increase would appear to owe its origins to the need by the steel corporation to replenish stocks. But the scrap industry believes *that prices could harden* significantly by the end of this year.

For the moment, scrap prices are still below the levels of seven years ago, although the industry has managed to increase exports. During last year, the scrap processors, faced with falling prices and declining demand from domestic steelmakers, tackled the export market with a renewed vigour.

From a level of 1.3 million tonnes of exports in 1979, exports last year rose to 2.78 million tonnes, and this year the industry confidently expects to reach 3 million tonnes. The increase in shipments owes much to the coordination of efforts through an export group.

Spain remains the largest single customer for British scrap shipments, taking 1.8 million tonnes, but the developing trend in shipments to the Far East was not fully reflected in the figures for last year. The level of shipments to India, Pakistan and Japan is likely to rise.

But while the recourse to export markets outside the EEC has provided a welcome relief for the scrap industry, companies fear that political battles lie ahead.

Against the background of the rationalization and reorganization of EEC steel, the scrap industry believes that there will be more than enough steelmaking scrap washing around the Community for some time, and that surplus is likely to remain even when Spain becomes an EEC member.

The scrap industry is continuing to urge Whitehall and ministers that it should remain free to maintain a high level of exports. It argues that the pleas being made by the steel industry should be resisted.

Scrap companies claim controls would be a backward step and would injure the growing export effort and undermine investment and business planning.

Industry leaders take the view that scrap is an international trade commodity and they see no reason why this should not continue. In view of the efforts being made by the United Kingdom industry to stimulate exports, any attempt by the domestic steel industry or by the Government to introduce controls will be fiercely resisted.

The modest improvement in buying prices over the past few weeks, with British Steel buying between 60,000 and 70,000 tonnes of scrap a week, coupled with the success of the export effort, has provided the industry with some basis for optimism. But scrap processors remain worried that continued slack demand from the domestic industry, uneconomic prices and export restrictions could seriously undermine the industry's future prospects.

Peter Hill

Artificial island plan for Arctic

By Our Industrial Staff

A Taylor Woodrow subsidiary is part of an international con*sortium which is to build* an artificial island in the Canadian Arctic as a base for oil development.

The contract has been awarded by Dome Petroleum of Canada, in an exploration and development programme likely to cost several thousand millions of pounds.

The value of the work to be carried out by Taywood Energy, which is based in Calgary, was not given. The company, a subsidiary of Taylor Woodrow of Canada, part of the Southall-based contractors, will be sharing the work with two other groups—Riedel International of the United States, and Tower Construction of Canada. Taylor Woodrow's stake in the consortium is 35 per cent.

The artificial island, which will support work in temperatures as low as minus 40 degrees fahrenheit, comprises four concrete caissons measuring 225ft by 50ft by 38ft high.

Dome is estimated to have spent about £180m so far on exploration and development of an oil reservoir thought to match those in the North Sea in size. The company has been using special reinforced drill *ships, assisted by an ice-breaking* vessel. Oil from the Beaufort Sea could be landed within five years.

Rising cement prices may trigger imports

By John Huxley

Ready-mixed concrete manufacturers fear that rising cement prices in Britain may soon make it cheaper to import supplies from Europe.

They have asked the cement makers, who fix prices through a common agreement, to reconsider increases announced recently.

Prices are to go up by 11 to 12 per cent from the end of this month, with a further 5 to 7 per cent increase to follow in July. However, the British Ready Mixed Concrete Association says they are already "substantially higher than in most other countries in the western world".

"While this may be largely the result of high United Kingdom energy costs and a preferential exchange rate, there is a risk that concrete will become an uncompetitive product in camparison with other materials."

Demand for ready-mixed concrete in the fourth quarter of 1980 was 20 per cent down on the corresponding period a year earlier, and order books suggest that there will be a further decline of at least 10 per cent in the first six months of this year.

Total production last year fell by 7.8 per cent to 21.97 cubic metres.

This is the second consecutive year in which customers have spoken out over cement price increases, which are fixed by means of a common agreement operated by the Cement Makers' Federation.

Last year, the federation angered its customers by giving only three weeks' notice of a 24 per cent price rise. The increase was criticized by both the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors and the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, who at one time threatened to ask the Director General of Fair Trading to challenge the common pricing agreement. The civil engineers described the agreement as "legalized murder" and a "price ring".

The arrangement has been in existence for more than 30 years, and has been challenged, unsuccessfully, in the Restrictive Practices Court twice before.

After a frequently bad-tempered debate the suppliers and the consumers reached an agreement that future price increases would be staggered and given only after early warning. This was especially important to builders and contractors who often are asked to quote firm prices for jobs valid for a defined period.

However, the reaction of the ready-mixed concrete makers suggests that it is not the timing so much as the size of *the increase, against* a background of falling workload, which is likely to cause concern this year.

Chambers call for price control on council rates

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

A call for statutory price controls on rate and public utility charges was made by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday.

Sir Monty Finniston, the association's president, said in a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer outlining the chambers' economic policy recommendations for the Budget that statutory limits "should be set to prevent the public sector increasing charges faster than the private sector".

Sir Monty also said that business men did not believe that the public sector was putting enough effort into cutting costs. "Efficiency audits are carried out in North America by independent accountants. Why can we not do the same?"

Sir Monty gave a warning that there was a continuing deterioration in industrial and commercial profitability.

"Even firms reporting improvement in orders anticipate lower profits", he said. "If firms are to stay in business they must necessarily continue to cut costs, and this is only possible if local authority and water rates, taxes, energy prices *and nationalized industry charges* are kept down.

"The further increase in charges threatened for later this year will not merely delay recovery, with all that means in terms of unemployment and renewed inflationary pressures, but will cause the cancelling of investment, a halt in research and development, and even more redundancies. Escalating public sector charges are more than offsetting the gain from efforts to cut costs elsewhere".

Sir Monty gave warning: Although we very much welcome the attempt to limit the increase in the public sector wage bill to 6 per cent . . . further savings are necessary".

Other changes which the association urged the chancellor to make included provisions for the public sector to fund some capital projects by borrowing.

Brewers to invest £1,271m

By Derek Harris,

Britain's brewers yesterday announced a three-year, £1,271m capital investment plan —a 15 per cent decline compared with the previous three-year period—with more money going to improve public houses. But a price rise warning also came from Mr Derek Palmar, the Brewers' Society chairman, who is also chairman of Bass.

Although a 4p a pint increase has been put through the trade in the past two months, and with the Chancellor threatening to add up to another 2p a pint in the Budget, the industry still could not escape from the effects of inflation, Mr Palmar said. If inflation ran at 10 per cent this year it could mean another 4p on a pint during the 12-month period to come, he added.

With beer production forecasts marked down from 43.6 million barrels to an actual 40.6 million last year and 1981, the industry's situation was "disappointing and to some extent gloomy," Mr Palmar said.

Poor sales prospects into 1982 have taken their toll of the brewers' investment plans, although it had been expected even before the recession *started to bite* that spending on new brewing capacity would decline in the next three years. This was because the big expansion phase in brewing was already coming to an end.

In the past three years the retailing end of the industry, largely public houses had accounted for 51 per cent of capital spanding, but in the new plan they bet 67 per cent of spending. Most of this will go to maintain and develop public houses.

BTR Permali

The Gloucestershire plastic moulders with whom Ford and Fibreglass (part of the Pilkington group) have been working to develop a car engine with plastic parts is BTR Permali. The company's name was incorrectly transcribed in yesterday's Business News.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Influences on the Phillips Curve

From Mr C. G. Trinder

Sir, In the article "Rise and fall of the Phillips Curve" (*The Times*, February 9) Mr Douglas Vaughan looked at the relationship between unemployment and earnings during the 1970s and suggested that "changes in the British labour market may have made earnings, rather than wage rates, a better indicator". He also referred to the "close relationship between the rate of growth of earnings and that of the broad money supply (M3) two years earlier between 1970 and 1979".

Given the widespread interest in these issues and in the movement in earnings in general it is important that the sensitivity of the findings to different measures is understood. Mr Vaughan referred to changes in earnings only in successive calendar years (and this is the usual practice) but the August-August annual wages round widely *referred to* in other contexts is perhaps more relevant.

The calendar year is rather a hotchpot as far as earnings are concerned. In the current pay round the monthly index of average earnings (seasonally adjusted) fell by 0.8 per cent between September and November 1980 the most recent month for which we have data, but rose by 5.3 per cent between January and March which is also a two-month period in the same calendar year but from the previous pay round. If we give the earnings changes for the 1970s in terms of successive pay rounds the evidence to be explained looks rather different.

Percentage increases in earnings 1970-80

	Calendar year	*Wage round*
1970 (70-71)	11.5	12.7
1971 (71-72)	11.2	10.5
1972 (72-73)	12.5	14.6
1973 (73-74)	13.8	13.2
1974 (74-75)	17.5	27.0
1975 (75-76)	26.8	19.8
1976 (76-77)	15.6	11.5
1977 (77-78)	10.2	12.0
1978 (78-79)	14.4	15.2
1979 (79-80)	15.6	18.1

In particular, the sharp rise from a 13 per cent increase in earnings in the 1973-74 pay round to a 27 per cent increase in the following one is not captured in the calendar year column which shows a more gradual increase from 13.8 per cent in 1973 to 17.5 per cent in 1974 to 26.8 per cent in 1975. But there are other important differences too and it may well be that it is the changes in earnings in different pay rounds we most want to explain.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. TRINDER,
National Institute of Economic and Social Research,
2 Dean Trench Street,
Smith Square,
London SW1P 3HE.
February 9.

The exchange rate and subsidies to industry

From Mr N. Robinson

Sir, In his article of January 29, "The last of the big spenders", David Blake criticizes the Government for mistaken policy decisions with respect to the exchange rate and the subsidization of industry.

Unfortunately he fails to get to grips with the issues involved and so criticizes the Government for something on which it is probably right and fails to criticize it for something on which it is probably wrong.

According to David Blake, the Government's claims that attempts to hold down the pound through intervention will lead to a surge in inflation provides evidence that it is only its obsession with the reduction in the rate of inflation which prevents the Government from intervening in the foreign exchange markets. Such an interpretation of the Government's view fails to do justice to its many statements on the subject.

The real point at issue is whether an induced change in the value of the pound has an effect on anything *other* than the rate of inflation; that is whether intervention can change the real exchange rate rather than the nominal exchange rate. Of course, intervention would lower the nominal exchange rate but if this were accompanied by an equal rise in the price level the real exchange rate would have been left unchanged and British industry would have gained no advantage except, perhaps, during the short period in which prices were adjusting to the new nominal exchange rate.

Thus the issue is not so much whether intervention would worsen inflation as whether there would be any offsetting benefits to the country. The Government's view is that the benefits would be small or non-existent; David Blake presents neither arguments nor evidence to the contrary.

David Blake then goes on to attack the Government's subsidies to industry on the grounds that subsidies would have little effect because, if they increased the public sector borrowing requirement and if the Government stuck to its monetary targets, interest rates would rise and so drive up the exchange rate still further. This argument may well have some truth to it but it does not go to the root of the matter.

If we want to preserve domestic industry during the period in which the United Kingdom is an oil producer there is nothing for it but to raise demand in the economy and to absorb the oil revenues with imports, or to invest abroad and to offset a current account balance of payments surplus with a capital account deficit. Quite apart from their effect on interest rates, general subsidies cannot work in the way suggested by the article for they set up a tendency towards a continued sur*plus on the overall balance of* payments; something which is impossible.

As North Sea oil is produced the current account balance of payments will tend to move into surplus. On unchanged policies the exchange rate will rise and so eliminate the surplus by pricing industry out of the market. If industry is then subsidized so that it regains competitiveness, the balance of payments surplus will tend to reemerge and the exchange rate will be driven up still further.

Subsidies alone cannot prevent the erosion of industry via a high exchange rate; all they do is to raise the level of the exchange rate which is needed to cause the erosion. If the Government were first to take the decision to raise demand in the economy subsidies to industry might then be helpful, not to deal with any exchange rate effect but to encourage the satisfaction of the increased demand via domestic production rather than by increased imports.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. ROBINSON,
14A South Hill Park Gardens,
London NW3 2TG.
January 30.

Economic size of windmills

From Mr Andrew Stobart

Sir, The ETSU report of 1977 painted out that there was a maximum economic size of windmill, above which structural cost increases outweighed the increased value of energy "income".

Using mass - produced "arrays" of small rotors should further reduce costs below the ones I gave (Letter, February 4) for our present machines. About 17, 14-rotor arrays would be required to produce 3MW at the maximum. Trimble mill output wind speed of 2[illegible] metres per second. Also several units should be inherently safe from supply interruptions, due to gale damage, than one large unit.

It would possibly be more logical to compare windmill costs in terms of kWhrs annual income per £100 of installed cost at a particular average wind speed, including of course the controls, etc, mentioned by Mr Challis (Letters, February 6).

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW STOBART,
Technical Director,
Trimble Windmills,
55 East Parade,
Harrogate,

Designing the ideal small ship

From Mr Hugh Whitwell

Sir, Mr David Giles, in h[is] letter of February 2 refers to ship being "sea-kindly" but:

A seaworthy ship, showin[g]
kindness at sea:
Sounds very much safer an[d]
smoother to me:
Than a "sea-kindly" ship
which sounds just good
enough
When the water is calm! b[ut]
not when it's rough!
Perhaps it's the jargon, th[e]
ready-made word:
"Seaworthy" that's splendid!
Sea-kindly?—Absurd!

Yours faithfully,
HUGH WHITWELL,
23 Abbey Gardens,
London NW8 3AS.

Decline of the textile business

From the Director of the Textile Industry Support Campaign

Sir, Mr Ira Brown of the British Importers Confederation (January 26) is right when he says that many pages of facts and figures can be written on the decline of the textile industry, but the conclusions he draws from the figures are erroneous.

I will answer three major errors in his arguments.

First, the United Kingdom *textile industry* has never argued that all the job losses have been caused by imports. We have always been in the forefront of technical development and therefore understand better than Mr Brown that many jobs have disappeared as a result of increased efficiency. However, with imports representing over half the United Kingdom consumption of textiles and clothing it is beyond argument that hundreds of thousands of jobs have been lost through imports.

Secondly, we have never suggested that all imports should cease, but we have always asked for sensible controls rather than a free-for-all, and we are particularly concerned about imports which distort world trade through dumping, subsidies and other unfair practices. We are not asking for *greater restrictions on imports*, as Mr Brown suggests, but simply that the high levels of imports already permitted should not be allowed to grow out of hand and that imports which exceed trigger levels or ceilings should be rapidly controlled.

Thirdly, Mr Brown again talks about the industry putting its house in order. This cheap argument comes easily from the lips of importers who have lit[tle] appreciation of the world [of] manufacturing. In fact, our [in]dustry is continually moderni[z]ing as new developments aris[e] and we have factories whic[h] are equal to any in the worl[d].

If Mr Brown were really i[n]terested we could show hi[m] ultra-modern plants which ha[ve] closed down over recent yea[rs]. Even the best plants which ha[ve] managed to survive so far fi[nd] it impossible to meet the ridic[u]lous and clearly unfair pric[es] of so many textile and clothi[ng] goods brought into the Unit[ed] Kingdom by British importer[s].

Yours faithfully,
JOHN E. LONGWORTH,
Director,
The Textile Industry Supp[ort]
Campaign,
Thorncliffe,
115 Windsor Road,
Oldham OL8 1RQ.

Public sector price increases

From Mr D. A. Ball

Sir, When *my* company recently announced plans for cautious expansion, we were directly confronted with the heart-breaking human face of the unemployment problem and some of the reasons preventing its remedy.

We have literally been inundated with letters, telephone calls and visits from people desiring work—no, better to say begging for work, any work, any hours—far beyond our capability to employ them.

Clearly, all employers have some moral obligation to do all that they can to alleviate this *social problem. However, the* ability of industry to help is strictly related to success in obtaining orders.

About 80 per cent of our orders are for export. Now that the pound is so strong, if we want to obtain orders in a fiercely competitive market, we must reduce prices and are thus unable to recover United Kingdom domestic inflation from customers. If we do not increase prices and costs rise, we go out of business. We are, hence, desperately anxious to keep our costs down to both avoid losses and maintain *orders. This basic housekeeping* has been recognized by both our workforce, who reached a sensible, single-figure pay settlement, and our suppliers, who have agreed price increases of the same order.

It has not, unfortunately, been recognized by the public sector, who exercise monopoly control on so many of our services. The public sector is now overwhelmingly responsible for the present levels of inflation. Recent published figures show public sector increases—without exception—of greater than 20 per cent in the last 12 months, whereas other commodities had only increased by modest amounts. Consequently, we recently wrote to all the public sector suppliers, telling them that we could not sustain double figure price increases this year, and why. We received a variety of replies, ranging from threats to pleading.

The forced payment of Danegeld in double figure price increases will directly reduce our orders through uncompetitiveness in key markets and severely limit our ability to employ people.

Those imposing these increases seem totally unaware of their impact and even react angrily to any suggestion that they could cut costs. By contrast, my firm has cut overhead costs by 30 per cent in the last year, inclusive of bearing the swingeing public sector increases. Are they incapable of doing the same? Do they realize that an excessive wage increase for a public sector employee is a job loss in industry and that wealth-absorbing public sector overmanning is job loss in the wealth-creating sector? Is the pet project of an official worth the dole queue of productive man? And I am not referring to the deliberate cuts in those se[ns]tive services which are cal[cu]lated to enrage public se[nti]ment.

A large, monopolistic pub[lic] sector, unfettered by mar[ket] disciplines, has created a soc[ial and] economic climate inimicable [to] the flourishing of wealth-ea[rn]ing export industries, on whi[ch] the public sector ultimately [de]pends for its existence.

The present levels of une[m]ployment and their social a[nd] economic costs are alarmi[ng] but do politicians realize h[ow] much more serious that pr[ob]lem is going to become in [the] forthcoming months? For ma[ny] firms in this country, the 1[981] public sector projected pr[ice] increases will be the final bl[ow] which pushes them into inso[lv]ency, yet there *still* seems to [be] no way in which the pub[lic] sector can be controlled.

If the Government can[not] solve this problem, there m[ay] soon be nobody left to pay t[he] bill, then the spending re[ally] will have to stop. As a mix[ed] economy nation, we must eit[her] reduce the monopoly power [en]joyed by the public sector [or] find a means of subjecting [it] to the market disciplines. If [we] fail, national impoverishme[nt] *and possible incalculable soc[ial]* consequences will ensue.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. BALL,
Managing Director,
Bull Motors Limited,
Foxhall Road,
Ipswich IP3 8JD,
Suffolk.
January 30.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Progressing slowly

Yesterday's preliminary indication from the Bank of England that the money supply may have risen by about 0.75 per cent in January seemed reasonable in the financial markets—though clearly not good enough either to revive hopes of a pre-Budget cut in MLR or to persuade investors that there is any hurry to take up the £1,000m of short-dated government stock on offer this morning.

Precisely what the latest month's figures really mean is, perhaps, open to question anyway given the particular complexities of the seasonal adjustment in January. But there is at least no reason to assume other than that the underlying trend continues to improve, albeit slowly. For the latest three months, for instance, the annual rate of growth in sterling M3 has fallen to around 14 per cent compared with 24 per cent in the previous three months.

But if markets find comfort in this, and are prepared to let some of the worst horrors of last year slip gradually out of memory, there is not a great deal of comfort to be had in the latest figures for central government finances.

Far from slowing down in January, government spending accelerated. Consolidated Fund expenditure as a whole was 29 per cent up on January 1980 while supply service expenditure, the major item within this total, was up no less than 32 per cent. To some extent these figures have been swollen by the size and bunching of the local authority increase orders this year (£1,700m over two and a half months, compared with an additional £640m over four months last year).

But even making some allowance for this does not improve the spending side of the picture enormously. Meanwhile, revenue was only held up thanks to large miscellaneous receipts: mainstream tax receipts were far from buoyant in January and all the signs are that customs and excise receipts will not now make the one third increase that had originally been forecast for the year as a whole.

Guinness Peat

Up against a high standard

After last year's good fortune in the commodity markets Guinness Peat was obviously going to be hard pressed to prevent profits from falling. But the first half figures of £5.55m pretax against £6.22m on sales down by £6m to £287m were nevertheless worse than expected, and a sharp recovery, which looks improbable at this stage is now needed to prevent full year profits from halving to around £6m.

In the United Kingdom, trading profit was over £1.48m against £5.11m last time round, with losses in the manufacturing, chemicals, refining and distribution activities responsible. Efforts to cut costs in refining operations were stymied by a fall in demand. Profits from Linfood, in which Guinness holds 20 per cent, were also down.



Edmund Dell, chairman and chief executive Guinness Peat Group.

On balance, however, these operations could break even over the whole year. Overseas results were all noticeably better, with money broking a major contributor. The sale of part of the stake in Singapore Land accounted for most of the £899,000 earned outside North and Central America and Western Europe, though some of the gilt was knocked off the gingerbread, however, by the strong pound which cost perhaps [illegible]m on translation.

Half-time profits include about £150,000 from the sale of 12 per cent in Esperanza, an item which could be repeated in the second half given the company's declared policy of selling low yielding assets. But the jokers in the pack are commodities, and the bank, Guinness Mahon, which is not included in these figures.

Last year commodities contributed about 57 per cent of the £22.9m trading profits. The equivalent figure for the first half this year would be around £4.7m. Given the downturn in markets generally, the quieter times especially in sugar which was so important to the group last year, it will be lucky to maintain this percentage in the second half. But the bank, whose disclosed profits last year were £1.8m, may do better, partly offsetting a decline in commodities' contribution.

With the interim dividend held at 3.93 gross, and chance that the final will also be held at 6.07 gross, last night's price of 113p, down 11p, the shares are on a prospective yield of 8.8 per cent.

Donald Macpherson

A short-earned dividend

In spite of the fall in pretax profits from £4.8m to £2.3m last year and a much sharper drop in earnings from 21.4p to 2.7p a share, Donald Macpherson has decided to pay a maintained but short-earned dividend.

The balance sheet is strong. Helped by stock reductions borrowings were unchanged and are only about a fifth of shareholders' funds, and the fall in attributable profits was partly due to an exceptionally high tax charge of £1.8m.

Macpherson just missed out on the new stock relief rules, which would have treated it much more generously and left the dividend covered, while under the old rules it has been caught out by stock relief clawback because of the stock reductions.

However, the decision to hold the dividend does not seem to be based on any great optimism about the current year. Last year's drop in profits was spread throughout the group, with the exception of overseas companies which were only slightly down in local currency terms.

In the United Kingdom destocking by major customers such as Woolworth on the paint side, finally eased off but volumes remained depressed and there has been little sign of recovery yet.

Indeed, about half the group is now working a four-day week and DIY seems to be the one area where Macpherson hopes for some improvement this year. Given the hazy outlook and the fact that under current cost accounting the group lost money last year, a yield of 8.3 per cent is not a sufficient prop for the shares at 72p.

● *Speculation is rising again that the Treasury is preparing a package that would somehow link the clearing banks and a reduction in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. Talk of a windfall profits tax at a time when bank profits will be falling (even if it might help the banks' negotiating position in the present pay round) may be off mark.*

But there is renewed discussion at the Treasury about shifting the £1,400m worth of export credits from the ECGD—and thus the PSBR—on to the clearing banks. This was already mooted in last year's mini Budget and seems more realistic.

In any case the Government has already shifted some of its dollar denominated export credits on to the clearing banks and the process could go on. However, there are some difficulties.

Export credits are granted at fixed rates on a scale worked out with the OECD. It tends to range between 7½ to 8½ per cent depending on length and borrower. As banks have to borrow at a far higher rate there would need to be a strong element of interest support grant from the Government.

On the assumption of present interest rates and adjusting for putative administrative costs it could be around 8 per cent. So the effect would be to lower PSBR by probably £1,200m. It would also be medium-term lending, something the banks do not like much. But this apart their balance sheets can certainly take it on. The totals of clearing banks is £61,000m and overseas lending is £3,300m, so the shifting of the burden on the banks would increase their overseas lending by around 40 per cent.

How Henry VIII and The Muppets boost the TV companies' revenues

There are 2½ million people in Albania and between them they have 5,000 television sets. In Gibraltar, on the other hand, with some 30,000 inhabitants, one in four owns a set.

What links these two disparate communities is their viewing habits. In recent years they have both been hooked on the adventures of *The Onedin Line*, the BBC's maritime soap opera.

Their fondness for the travels of Captain James Onedin has been shared by the inhabitants of Surinam, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Singapore, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bahrain, Nigeria, Norway and The Netherlands Antilles, to mention only a few of the 45 countries which have bought the series.

The Onedin success is dwarfed by the BBC's biggest overseas seller, *The Six Wives of Henry VIII*. The dallyings of that corpulent and lusty monarch have so far delighted audiences in 75 countries from Costa Rica to Oman, taking in *profitably along the way* American networks and syndication systems.

Today, 12 years after it was made, *Henry VIII* remains a popular buy in overseas markets where networks are less conscious of a programme's age than are their United Kingdom counterparts.

American and British companies have dominated the world market in television programmes for the past 20 years, though there is now increasing *penetration in the most profitable markets* by Australian and other European companies.

For both the BBC and ITV companies involved the fight to sell abroad has taken on a new importance in the past 18 months. The BBC's financial difficulties have been well publicized and will not be solved even if the Government sanctions a rise in the colour television licence to £50.

Less well publicized (commercial companies derive no profit from boasting about their falling incomes) is the fact that ITV's advertising revenues are starting to be affected by the recession. Revenue last December was £49,365,444, a fall of 1.9 per cent compared with December, 1979. The 1979 figure was swollen by the return of advertisers after that year's ITV strike, but the performance is nevertheless disappointing.

The advertising slump has been accompanied by disappointing audience figures, which recently led Mr Roy Langridge, the media director of J. Walter Thompson, to write to the Independent Television Contractors Association calling for urgent steps to remedy the companies' "lacklustre" schedules.

With the new commercial channel due to come on the air in 1982 and to be financed largely out of ITV revenues, the search for alternative sources of income is as pressing for the independent companies as for the BBC.

The BBC's sales are handled by BBC Enterprises, which also deals with sales of film, video, records and tapes, as well as general merchandising. About 70 per cent of the company's profits in recent years have come from overseas sales.

Turnover increased from £10m in 1978 to £13m last year and the company made a profit of £4m in 1979 and £1.7m last year. The fall is attributable to its recent involvement in financing a wide range of BBC programmes which it will then go on to sell.

All Creatures Great and Small has grossed some £750,000 and is still going strong, and the company has high hopes for the detective series *Shoestring*. One of the major series which the company is financing is *Planet Earth*—a sequel to *Life on Earth*—which will be another three years in the making.

Then there is the BBC's Shakespeare project, which involves filming 37 plays already sold in advance to 27 countries. Three years into the six-year project, sales (in 1979 terms) stand at £4m and are expected to increase healthily.

The ITV companies are more secretive about the amounts they earn from foreign sales, but some idea of how important these sales can be is given by examining individual best-sellers. It is known, for example, that *The Muppet Show* (probably the most successful United Kingdom production ever in terms of international exposure) has been sold to more than 100 countries and has grossed more than $100m in America alone—all of this from five series of 24 episodes each.

Upstairs Downstairs, a very British examination of a very British institution—its class system—has also attracted worldwide attention. Mr Richard Price, managing director of Richard Price Television Associates, a leading sales agent, says that this London Weekend Television series has grossed about $6m internationally, mainly in America.

Trident Television, which covers both Yorkshire and Tyne Tees, does not reveal earnings, but rates its successes as *The Racing Game* (based on the novels of the *Queen Mother's* favourite author Dick Francis) and *The Sandbaggers*, a spy thriller.

Granada is another company which will not discuss money publicly. Its most recent *success has been the dramatized* documentary *Invasion*, about the 1968 Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. This programme was transmitted over the ABC network in America and has been bought, though not yet shown, by China.

All foreign sales involve residual rights fees for the writers and performers negotiated with talent unions both here and in the country of transmission. The fees which are paid differ almost invariably in each country.

In countries such as New Zealand, where the rates offered for foreign programmes vary only rarely, companies can be faced with selling programmes at a loss after residual rights are taken into account, particularly since the rise in the value of sterling in recent years.

Mr Price says that he will not sell programmes at a loss. "We will not do a deal unless we can see a fair contribution of the income going to the production company. If 99 per cent of it goes to the unions then we're not going to do the deal.

"One of the amazing things about our business is the fact that it is a buyers' market throughout the world. There are many, many more hours of *programme* available than there are hours to fill. If you think of somewhere like Denmark, with one channel with about 40 hours of broadcasting a week, it really is an uphill task sometimes."

Straight sales are not the only way of raising cash. The primary role of commercial companies is to provide programmes for the United Kingdom, but this does not prevent foreign involvement in financing.

London Weekend Television's recent Agatha Christie £500,000 special, *Why Didn't They Ask Evans?*, was pre-sold to Mobil Oil before production, leaving the finished programme in the oil company's hands in America *for showing through the* Public Broadcast system or straightforward commercial syndication.

Despite a lack of critical success the play has sold well and Mobil must be happy with the exercise. The company is involved in a similar deal with LWT to produce another Agatha Christie film, *The Seven Dials Mystery*.

This year's Independent Broadcasting Authority handbook notes: "Each year the *ITV companies continue* to export large numbers of their programmes to countries in every part of the world and make a substantial contribution towards Britain's earnings from the sale of television programmes overseas.

"But it is in terms of what might be called the cultural revenue that the benefits to the country become really significant: the prestige gained through British programmes being viewed regularly by millions of viewers in Europe, North America and the Commonwealth is of real value."

Such sentiments are likely to remain the privilege of the IBA; for the companies themselves overseas sales are an *increasingly* significant source of income and one which the coming revolution in cable, video and satellite broadcasting will only make more important.

David Hewson



Red Army paratroopers holding Czech cabinet ministers at gunpoint—a scene from Granada's television drama-documentary Invasion: the programme was shown in America and has been bought by China.

Alan McGregor

Disturbing Switzerland's industrial calm

Geneva

The Swiss parliament is again contemplating the case for workers participating in managerial decisions—a concept manifestly regarded by some employers as "unrealistic".

The electorate seemed to be of like mind in March, 1976, when it rejected the idea by more than two to one in a national referendum with a 40 per cent turn-out.

Voters then had a choice of a proposal for direct participation at board level, put forward by the unions and supported by *many Protestant and Roman* Catholic clergy, and a counter-proposal, with parliamentary backing, providing for limited participation that would exclude union officials not on a company's payroll.

Circumstances have since changed significantly, though the unemployment rate in Switzerland is only about 0.4 per cent—compared with 2 per cent even in Japan. This situation is not attributable solely to judicious management. Since 1975 the number of foreign workers has fallen by well over 200,000 to level off at about 630,000 (still more than 20 per cent of the work force).

The majority of those leaving had no alternative but to return to their countries of origin, Italy in particular. With *the economic turn-down*, they were surplus to requirements and no longer authorized to remain.

However buoyant most of the country's enterprises might be, world recession has affected *some of them enough to set off* a tremor of unease among the workforce and in the Swiss trade union federation. This body covers some 15 unions with 460,000 members in a total labour force of about 2.96 million—7.4 per cent in agriculture and forestry, 39.6 per cent in industry, crafts and the building trade and 53 per cent in service industries.

After losing membership for some years (the 1975 total was 471,000), partly because of departing foreign workers, the federation is trying to broaden support in the still growing services sector.

The three smaller groupings are the Christian unions, Catholic (over 100,000 members) and Evangelical (15,000), and the Agricultural Liberals (22,000). In addition, the line-up of specialized individual unions, including government employees, teachers, printers and railwaymen, has an aggregate membership of nearly 150,000.

Altogether, almost 40 per cent of the actively employed have some union or craft guild affiliation.

Whether participation is again to become a serious issue depends on the general assessment of its importance in relation to the long-standing labour peace. This continues to be largely regarded by the public as ensuring equilibrium in employer worker relations so crucial to continued prosperity.

The federation's critics see this comfortable prosperity as containing the seeds of its own destruction by engendering complacency. They accuse the federation of slipping into a policy of peace almost at any price, instead of effectively mobilizing labour in support of participation, greater job security, better wages—especially equal pay for women—and a reduction in working hours. (In a referendum at the end of 1976 four-fifths of voters *rejected a proposal* for a 40-hour week, only the Socialists favouring it in the four-party government coalition.)

If smaller groupings, such as the Christian unions, have shown more initiative, they are lightweights compared with the federation, not least in the eyes of the employers. Its status has grown along with the labour peace itself.

The story begins with the First World War. During that war the Swiss experienced not only food shortages but also massive unemployment. Strikes and *demonstrations* bred an atmosphere in which some people even viewed the outbreak of the Russian Revolution as the precursor of what might happen in Switzerland.

Workers' conferences at Zimmerwald (1915) and Kiental (1916) were marked by the presence of Lenin, who lived in Switzerland from 1914 to 1917. Already in its 1906 statutes, the federation had declared itself for the class struggle. By 1918 antagonism between impoverished workers and those doing visibly too well out of the war had attained a pitch at which they "no longer had a country in common".

In a brief general strike called by the Olten Committee of trade unionists in November, 1918, an estimated 250,000 workers were confronted by 95,000 soldiers and police. Bitterness and ill-will characterized continuing industrial unrest between the two wars. *This culminated in soldiers* opening fire on Geneva strikers on November 9, 1932, with 13 deaths and 63 wounded.

In 1937 came a change which was revolutionary in a different sense, its architect a union leader and former Marxist who had been a member of the Olten Committee. He was Konrad Ilg, president of the large metal and watchmakers union. After seeing what happened to unions under the Nazis and Fascists he concluded that concepts of inter-class struggle were imposing an *emotional mental block on both* unions and employers.

Trying a fresh approach, he proposed to Ernst Duebi, president of the machine and metal industries employers association, a plan for labour peace *whereby both sides would* renounce strikes and lock-outs and agree to resolve disputes by pragmatic negotiations in sincerity and good faith.

He was accused of betraying the cause of the workers, while *Duebi was regarded by* employers as conniving in a sell-out to labour. Finally, agreements were signed for a binding conciliation system with arbitration as a last resort. Other sectors of industry followed.

Today collective labour contracts, for a minimum of 12 months, are negotiated separately for each branch of industry. Preliminaries are invariably in private, with negotiations well advanced before unions put proposed new terms to their membership. This prevents the restriction of room for manoeuvre by floods of semi-informed criticism. The process is helped, too, by the country's compactness.

But, as all concerned assert, labour peace can no longer be taken for granted. In an era of swift technological change the contracting parties are required to think a long way ahead.

Business Diary: Metro gnomic • Taking a Liberty

It seems, let enthusiasm get a little out of control when the Automobile Association announced that the mini-wonder of the age, the Metro, could do [illegible] miles a gallon.

The news was pasted up on hoardings around the country, but now the *Advertising Standards Authority*, which may be a patriotic organization but has a job to do, has upheld a complaint against the posters.

The complaint was that the [illegible] mpg had been achieved in the AA's test only at a constant speed of 30 miles an hour. The passing motorist could not discern this from the poster because it was noted in such small print.

Contritely, BL has withdrawn the posters that had not already been used, and stuck an explanation in larger lettering on those on display.

The company must look for consolation to the fact that another complaint doubting their claim that "these six British (BL) cars outsold all their foreign competitors" was not upheld. The ASA was satisfied that the claim was true, and even in this case issued a reproof because substantiation was not immediately forthcoming.

The complainant had objected that though the Maxi was claimed to have "outsold the entire Opel and Skoda ranges put together", no mention was made of Datsun.

When BL finally produced its figures it was able to show that the Maxi had indeed outsold the Cherry Hatchback 1.0 [illegible], the only car in the Datsun range which BL considered a close competitor.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

David Pike, the new chairman of Liberty's.

● There is an old adage that when the accountant walks into the chairman's office, style flies out of the window; and the greater the style of the business *he is about to head, the louder* the groans it can generate.

At first sight David Pike, the new chairman of Liberty's, who on his own admission was described by his predecessor, Arthur Stewart-Liberty, as a "determined financier", might alarm those perspicacious and discriminating souls who feel most at home in this, one of the most famous and "special" stores in the world.

Was it not Pike who as financial director had pushed for the sale of the famous Liberty fabric printing works at Merton Abbey, where generations of exquisite prints had been washed in the River Wandle? Pike takes "full responsibility for the closure" and admits that at the time "it seemed almost an act of treachery", but says that it just was not profitable.

Pike is a great believer in the long-term good of the company.

To this end Liberty is to refurbish floors six to nine on Regent Street and to let about 30,000 sq ft as office space.

Pike, 62, joined Liberty's 30 *years ago as assistant* accountant. He is the first chairman of the store since its foundation in 1875 who is neither a Blackmore (the family of the wife of Arthur Lazenby) or a Liberty, although the retiring *chairman has two sons.*

The store suffers the familiar problems of a strong pound and reduced tourist business. "They just come in here as though it was the Tower of London", Pike says ruefully. "They don't buy."

● Exciting plans for the ex*pansion of the Chicago Mercan*tile Exchange have been clouded by reports that its president and chief executive officer, Clayton Yeutter, might be moving on. Now the market is breathing a sigh of relief, because Yeutter has just signed a new contract.

Yeutter seemed destined for a Reagan Administration cabinet post. He had senior jobs in both the Nixon and Ford administrations and has served as head of Reagan's agricultural transition team.

The market thought that his future would be as Secretary of Agriculture. But John Block got the job and though Yeutter's contract at the exchange does not expire until the summer, the directors of the exchange were worried that Yeutter might move on nonetheless.

They have now talked him into signing a new three-year contract, backdated to January 1 at a salary reported to be more than $200,000 a year.

In his 2½ years at the exchange Yeutter has presided over a big growth in business volume and difficult and involved negotiations with federal regulators in Washington.

The exchange is to move into a new $300m office building by the time Yeutter's new contract ends. But Yeutter may not be *in* Chicago in 1984, anyway, as he may yet be tapped for a Reagan job in the next couple of years.

Keeping him in Chicago now has involved putting a big increase in earnings in his new contract, exchange officials say.

● Senator Nino Andreatta, the *Italian treasury minister*, has succeeded in appointing the chairmen and vice-chairmen of 69 savings banks—vacancies unfilled in some cases for more than 10 years.

The idea of the posts is to protect the small saver.

Andreatta's predecessors quailed as warring factions of the Christian Democrats, and sometimes of other government parties, each put forward candidates for these plum posts of local political patronage. The savings *bank* movement came to reflect the worst side of Italian party politics.

How did the minister do it? He was helped by short-lists supplied by Carlo Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy. He *steered clear of the most* blatant nominees of local party bosses and chose citizens of local esteem who were nevertheless near to the government parties.

There are fewer Christian *Democrat supporters* and more sympathizers with the smaller government parties. As an opposition spokesman put it, the Christian Democrat share of the cake has gone down from 90 to 75 per cent.

Feat of Clay: casting around for "unnecessary expenditure" John Clay, chairman of Sheffield engineers Johnson & Firth Brown, has decided to dock the annual contribution to the Conservative Party (£7,500 last year). Johnson's pretax profits have halved since the company's money helped Mrs Thatcher into power.

Ross Davies

The distillers prepare to spend their windfall

Derek Harris

Scotch distillers stand to get about £38m this year and probably another £50m in 1982, following the resolution of an eight-year battle over barley-purchasing compensation payments. The cash represents the difference between European Economic Community prices for the grain and the world price. Irish whiskey makers also expect to get compensation.

The delay in compensation *payments was caused partly by* obstructive wine and grape growing interests.

With all their problems—falling sales in the recession hit home market, declining exports, production cutbacks, short-time working and redundancies—the distillers were yesterday anxiously trying to establish how quickly they will get the money.

The question is, what will they do with it when it is paid over. The money could, of course, be used to at least modify price increases or even reduce prices.

Rough arithmetic in the industry yesterday indicated that a £20m annual payment—this is what compensation payment would be in a normal year—is worth about 5p on a bottle of Scotch. But it looks highly unlikely that the near £40m is going to have a 10p a bottle impact and is hardly likely to *stop the 30p a bottle increases* which are now going through the *trade*.

While companies have no doubt been *writing* off the additional barley costs which have been incurred from year to year since Britain went into the EEC, it would be logical to use some of the money to ameliorate the high cost of financing stocks.

The other demand on extra cash could be for priming more export effort. This would be appropriate, for the compensation is being paid for price differences on malting barley used to make Scotch for export. Those companies making malt whisky for export will be the greatest beneficiaries from the compensation payments.

Scotch exports last year were 5 *per cent* down in value compared with the year before, although up 6 per cent in value. But exports to the key United States market were down 13 per cent. So the compensation will be a specific help for a sector of the industry hit by world market conditions.

Although Scotch has been performing better than other spirits, withdrawals from bond of Scotch in the first seven months of the present financial year were *down* 21 per cent. That was caused, not only by the exports decline but by falling sales in the home market.

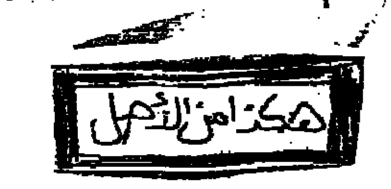
It led to the loss of some 2,300 jobs in the industry in the past year—largely accounted for by natural wastage—and widespread short-time working. Distilling declined by about a third and blending and bottling—the real indicator of sales decline—by some 13 per cent.

Distilling capacity is now *working at only 55 per cent of* capacity and blending and bottling at 72 per cent of capacity. Last year the industry was operating at 82 per cent capacity.

Further cutbacks in production would still occur as sales continued to falter—the Chancellor's likely excise impost in the Budget being another expected depressant on sales.

What does seem certain is that the distillers themselves are most unlikely to raise prices again this year and, unless cost inflation runs away, the usual annual price increase at the beginning of next year may be forgone given the cushioning of the compensation payments.

What could also happen is that there will be a wave of promotional offers on Scotch coming through the trade on the home market which from time to time give whisky drinkers a price bonus, provided they are keen shoppers.



FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Profit-taking clips gains in equities

Budget hopes saw equities on the move again yesterday.

Market thinking is that Mrs Thatcher's package on March 10, will go some way towards reflating the economy and that Government help for small businesses will eventually rub off on some of the larger public ones. Nevertheless, dealers complained that turnover remains low and that investors' attention at the start of this new account appears firmly focused on the more speculative second-liners.

Elsewhere, among majors, the continued shortage of stock lent itself to further exaggerated gains, which drew no comparison with the amount of business transacted.

Yesterday's banking figures, which showed a 0.75 per cent increase in sterling M3, were much in line with most expectations and so were largely discounted. However, speculators, showing healthy profits on the day's business, decided it was as good a time as any to sell and prices by the close were closing generally off the top.

This was mirrored in the *FT* Index, which having gone as high as 6.6 at mid-day, closed 4.6 higher at 485.5.

Gilts, on the other hand, disappointed by Mrs Thatcher's remarks about leaving MLR unchanged until the eve of the Budget—and facing applications for the new £1bn tap later today—remained in the doldrums. Dealers expect a lukewarm reception for the new "stock" and all applications should be allotted in full. After the recent glut of Government funding, the institutions seemed to have satisfied their appetite for the time being.

As a result, falls of around £¾ were run up by mid-morning, although in longs this had been reduced to around £⅛ following the money supply figures. In shorts, the story was similar with nervousness ahead of the figures pushing prices lower, while bear closing after the figures left the market with net gains of an £⅛ on the day.

Leading industrials made a quiet start, but improved along with the rest of the market although by the close the list appeared mixed. Hawker Siddeley led the way up, with a 6p rise to 278p, followed by BOC International, 2p to 117p and Turner & Newall, a similar figure to 75p. Elsewhere, falls were seen in Beecham, 1p to 179p, Glaxo, 2p to 262p and Fisons, 1p to 115p, while profit-taking clipped 3p from Bowaters, at 196p. That old takeover favourite, Dunlop, was on the move, again climbing 2p to 63p as speculators picked up over 350,000 shares.

Gestetner continued its rally yesterday, rising 1p to 86p, on the back of the chairman's bullish noises, earlier this week, about future growth. Word in the market is that the group is about to unveil some new products shortly and a trade link-up with one of its United States competitors is also expected.

The Common Market's gift of a £43m grant brought a flurry of activity to the drinks sector. Amalgamated Distilled Products jumped 7p to 48p with Distillers celebrating a 3p increase to 186p by announcing the return of its Haig Dimple scotch whisky. In breweries, Belhaven slipped 1p to 39p on news of its £1m holiday acquisition, while fading bid hopes clipped 6p from Davenports at 118p.

Two bullish brokers' circulars from Greenwell and Laing & Cruickshank brought a long-awaited return of confidence to the clearing banks.

In spite of all this, turnover remained low and the thin conditions were mainly responsible for the heavy gains. Barclays showed the way with a leap of 15p to 398p, followed by National Westminster 10p to 383p, Midland 8p to 326p and Lloyds a similar figure at 331p.

In financials, the interim figure from Guinness Peat were below expectations and the shares tumbled from 124p to 110p before recovering to close at 113p. R. P. Martin continued to benefit from recent figures, advancing 5p to 171p, which, in turn, inspired Mercantile House 5p to 610p and Mills & Allen 20p to 343p. Profit-taking after a strong run, left Erskine House 13p lower at 32p.

Unitization plans lifted Australian and International Trust 10p to 126p, with speculative attention helping Brunning Group to a 6p rise at 62p and Ibstock Johnsen 7p to 64p.

Among companies reporting, disappointing statements and profit contractions had Crouch Group 13p lower at 163p, Syltone 5p to 166p and City Offices 4p to 102p. But the maintained dividend left Donald Macpherson 3p dearer at 72p, with Crest Nicholson's profits expansion leaving it 10p harder at 130p and Ladies Pride Outerwear 1p to 46p. Full-year figures from Plastic Constructions were better than anticipated and the shares rallied 9p to 27p.

In shipping, Manchester Ship Canal continued to reflect its recent trading loss, diving 15p to 173p, while European Ferries advanced 7p to 168p on news of its Spanish acquisition.

Foods had Associated Fisheries tumbling 6p to 54p as the Common Market sorted out its fishing policy. Active support helped Tate & Lyle up 6p to 160p, Northern Foods, 4p to 189p and Argyle Foods, 2p to 118p.

Engineers made further improvements in a thin market, with GKN 3p better at 145p, F. Pratt 8p to 70p and Peter Brotherhood 9p to 161p. Speculative support boosted Chubb 7p to 90p and G. M. Firth 6p to 62p, while comment helped Vickers 4p to 148p.

Meanwhile, among industrials, Beatson Clark leapt 9p to 103p following a bullish brokers' circular in a thin market.

Hoover rose 5p to 125p in electricals, anxiously awaiting figures due out soon, with Eurotherm International hardening 6p to 256p on its Scottish expansion plans. Hawthorn Leslie was another firm market, climbing 6p to 142p as Starwest, all but home and dry, extended its deadline.

Shares of Metal Box surged ahead in a thin market, leaping 12p to 180p. The reason for the rise was a bullish circular from brokers Laing & Cruickshank who are reported to be recommending the shares as a "buy" to institutional clients.

Little interest was seen in oils, although among second-liners, Aran Energy advanced 15p to 355p on speculative support.

Equity turnover for February 9 was £118.293m (bargains, 17,011). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Barclays, Cadbury Sch., Beechams, Cons. Gold and European Ferries.

Traded options: Dealers reported total contracts of 511. Contracts were made in GEC at 25, Lasmo a total of 21 and Land Secs, 47.

Tradition options: Dealers reported moderate activity with calls in Premier, Turner and Newall, British Land and Davenports Brewery. A double was made in Lonrho.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Aust. & Int. Tst. (I)	—(—)	0.22(0.17)	—(—)	—(1.0)	—	—(4.0)
Broadstone Inv. (F)	—(—)	1.64(1.68)	7.35(6.59)	4.9(4.35)	23/4	7.1(7.35)
City Offices (S. Int.)	—(—)	1.49(1.39)	2.6(3.97)	1.8(1.7)	8/4	3.1(3.0)
Crescent Japan (F)	—(—)	0.06(0.25)	0.96(3.79)	0.95(2.5)	2/4	—(—)
Crest Nich. (F)	48.4(43.12)	5.4(4.32)	23.86(15.12)	2.6(2.6)	16/4	4.6(4.09)
Crouch Group (I)	8.52(7.97)	0.23(0.35)	0.35(8.45)	1.07(1.07)	1/5	—(4.4)
F. & C. Eurotrust (I)	—(—)	0.008(0.09)	0.03(0.72)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Guinness Peat (I)	281(287)	3.55(6.22)	—(—)	2.7(2.7)	31/3	—(7.0)
Wm. Jackson (I)	66.4(56.3)	1.05(1.08)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Ladies Pride (F)	8.26(7.98)	1.17(1.13)	6.74(7.41)	2(1.66)	—	3.4(2.83)
D. Macpherson (F)	80.8(75.9)	2.26(4.84)	2.7(21.4)	2.7(2.7)	3/4	4.2(4.2)
Plastic Cons. (F)	10.89(10.86)	0.41(0.42)	5.51(6.11)	1.8(1.8)	—	2.6(2.6)
Sylton (I)	8.53(8.68)	0.32(0.82)	—(—)	1.8(1.8)	31/3	—(9.0)
Webber Electro. (F)	0.7(—)	0.16(—)	—(—)	1.75(—)	—	3.5(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elswhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net.

Crest Nicholson up 25pc as interest costs fall

By Catherine Gunn

Crest Nicholson, the industrial holding group with interests ranging from supplying spectacle frames and lenses to house and boat designing, turned in a 25.3 per cent pretax profit increase to £5.42m in the year to October 31. As promised at the time of the £2m rights issue in June, the final dividend has been maintained at 3.7p a share gross on the increased capital.

The shares leapt 10p to 132p immediately after the results. Mr David Donne, the chairman, said the difference between a 12½ per cent rise in turnover to £48.4m and the much higher profit increase lay in much lower interest costs following the reduction of borrowings to only £275,000 at the year-end.

The figures included a full-year contribution from optical business Crofton, against nine months the previous year. Crofton was one of the group's better performers during 1979-80, with optical interests producing about a fifth of group pre-tax profits. Other strong points were housebuilding and sports surfaces, for clubs and schools. Latest acquisitions Sharron and Baird had a difficult time.

Mr David Donne, chairman of Crest Nicholson.

Mr Donne said all parts the group did well in diffic markets, but for boatbuildi which made a loss. Ot marine interests held up well spite of lower volume.

With the exception of b building, the group avc manufacturing, which has gi it some protection from worst of this recession. Donne sees no evidence economic recovery yet, when it comes he exp housebuilding to do well. group contracts out its bu ing work but looks after design, and planning.

Crest Nicholson will not p lish current cost accounts year. Mr Donne said they v irrelevant to the group's b nesses but said that with a assets base it had little to from CCA. He expressed fidence that Crest Nicho would perform well this y in spite of tough conditi Meanwhile, the group conti to look out for non cap intensive additions to its op tions.

New Belhaven acquisition

By Rosemary Unsworth

Belhaven Brewery Group, headed by Mr Eric Morley, is paying £1m for its second holiday camp acquisition since the new year.

The group is paying the consideration for Denes Holiday Camp, a family controlled business near Lowestoft, Suffolk, with 49.8 per cent in cash and the remainder through the issue of shares.

Denes has net tangible assets of £130,000 and the pretax profits for the year to January 31, 1981, are expected to be a little more than £100,000. If the excess of current liabilities over current assets in the balance sheet at January 31, 1981, was less than £334,000 the consideration will be increased. Conversely, it will be decreased if the excess was greater, but Belhaven does not expect any adjustment to be significant.

In addition, loans to Denes totalling £190,000 will be repaid by Denes after completion.

The holiday camp is on 65 acres of land adjoining the sea and accommodates 2,100 guests in brick chalets, wooden chalets and caravans. Mr Morley said yesterday that other acquisitons were also in the pipeline and he hoped to make an announcement in the next few days.

Last month Belhaven announced that it was buying the Golden Sands holiday camp, near Great Yarmouth, for £254,000, where interim pretax profits in 1980 were £4,600.

Refurbishment of the two camps will cost about £100,000, Mr Morley said.

Rise of 4pc at Ladies Pride

By Our Financial Staff

Ladies Pride Outer ended the year to Nover 30 with pretax profits on per cent higher at £1. after an increase of 14 cent to £580,000 at the half stage.

Sales of the group's dr and jersey fabrics incre from £7.98m to £8.26m. shares rose 1p to 46p.

At the interim stage chairman, Mr Frank Rol said that all the group's tories were fully committe the autumn. He now says the current season has se significant downturn in volume of sales of his range. This will inevi influence profitability for half year to May 31.

As forecast at the half the dividend has been n tained on the share capit enlarged by the scrip i giving an effective divi increase of 20 per cent to gross.

The chairman says that depends on the economic vironment in the months a The board is said to be t vigorous action to restore volumes and the company a strong liquid position.

The tax charge was £54 compared with £602,000 i previous year, and earning share were 6.74p, reduced an adjusted 7.41p in 1978-7

Briefly

Yearling bonds: This weeks coupon on local authority bonds is down to 12¾ per cent from last weeks level of 12⅞ per cent. This is the lowest figure for 16 months.

RMC expands: Ready mixed concrete group has increased its interests in the security alarm business with the acquisition of three more businesses.

Webber Electro/components: Dividend 3.5p for year to September 30. Turnover £704,000. Pretax profit £162,000. At time of placing in February 1980 pretax profit was forecast at not less than £140,000.

Broadstone Investment Trust: Gross revenue for 1980, £1.84m £1.87m). Pretax profit £1.64m (£1.69m). Eps 7.35p (6.59p). Dividend 7.1p (7.35p). Nav 265.4p (194.0p).

Assam Frontier Tea Holdings: Caparo Group has increased its holding in Assam Frontier to 173,000 ordinary shares (18.4 per cent).

Samuel Webster & Sons (subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan): Sales for year to Sept 27, 1980, £46.77m (£34.62m). Pretax profits, £3.64m (£3.3m).

Plastic Constructions: Turnover for year to Sept 30, 1980, £10.89m (£10.86m). Pretax profits, £415,000 (£422,000). Total dividend unchanged at 3.8p gross. Board reports that since the year-end, there has been a further contraction of industry in home market. The company is directing additional sales efforts towards exports.

Cresent Japan Investment Trust: Net revenue for 1980 £65,000 (£246,000) after tax. Eps 0.96p (3.79p). Nav 239.2p (169.6p). Dividend 0.95p (2.5p).

F and C Eurotrust: Gross income for half year to December 31 £109,000 (£167,000). Pretax profit £8,000 (£95,000) after expenses and interest £100,000 (£72,000). Eps 0.03p (0.72p). Nav 63.2p (62.1p).

William Jackson and Son: Turnover half year to October 25 £66.42m (£56.38m). Pretax profit £1.057m (£1.087m).

J. Rothschild & Company, a subsidiary of RIT, is planning a major expansion of its financial services activities by entering the fast-growing factoring business in the United Kingdom.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING REQUIREMENT

1979-80	Monthly total £m	Cumulative total £m
January	−2,458	7,725
February	345	8,070
March	157	8,227
1980-81		
April	934	934
May	2,354	3,288
June	1,331	4,619
July	804	5,423
August	1,592	7,015
September	850	7,865
October	148	8,013
November	2,752	10,765
Dec	2,330	13,095
1981 January	−1,714	11,381

BANK FIGURES

Figures for eligible liabilities and reserve asset ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England yesterday.

1980	Eligible liabilities £000m	Rose over 3 months at annual rate	Reserve asset ratio
Jan	52.937	13.5	13.2
Feb	52.885	4.9	13.2
March	52.779	9.0	13.1
April	54.297	10.8	13.2
May	56.216	19.6	13.1
June	59.455	30.9	13.0
July	61.457	14.8	13.2
Aug	63.137	71.0	13.2
Sept	63.441	59.5	13.4
Oct	65.275	27.3	13.0
Nov	66.003	19.4	13.6
Dec	67.435	27.8	13.8
1981 Jan	68.041	18.4	11.1

Three US firms join petroleum exchange

By Michael Prest

Further signs of the mounting interest in the new London International Petroleum Exchange came yesterday when the IPE's directors announced that it would consider applications for trade membership. It is understood that several leading oil companies, including British Petroleum and Ultramar, have applied.

Speaking yesterday, Mr Robin Woodhead, chairman of the new exchange, which is due to start trading on April 6, said that three American firms, Bache Halsey Stuart, E. F. Hutton and Merrill Lynch, had just become floor-members.

Mr Woodhead expected that by the end of the year committees could be investigating the introduction of new contracts. The present contract is in heating oil. Naphtha, benzene, heavy oil and even petrol have all been suggested.

Consideration to new petroleum contracts is already being given in New York and Chicago. The Chicago Board of Trade has applied to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for permission to offer a contract with Gulf delivery.

The New York Mercantile Exchange, which started the first heating oil contract, is also looking at Gulf and New York Port delivery contracts and at contracts for leaded and unleaded gasoline.

The IPE could introduce Mediterranean and London delivery in addition to its Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp contract.

Mr Woodhead said trading on the IPE will be continuous, with a lunch break. Opening and closing calls will be made each time the market opens and shuts, and there might be a mid-afternoon call when the New York market opens.

New York is about to trade a 15 months contract and London could follow suit. The advantage is that one contract period includes two winters, whose influence on heating oil prices is obviously important. Four of the IPE's 35 floor trading seats remain to be filled.

First-quarter loss at Johnson & Firth Brown

Sheffield-based engineering group, Johnson & Firth Brown, which saw its profits slump in the year to September 30, 1980, is still facing tough trading.

At yesterday's annual meeting, Mr J. M. Clay, the chairman, told shareholders that a loss was incurred in the first quarter of the current year. The board has had to consider every possibility to improve matters—there has already been some redundancy and further redundancies are expected in those parts of the business most hard hit.

He warned that if the board had to make a decision now on any interim dividend, there could be little doubt as to the outcome. The board does not have to decide until June, but "nevertheless, I cannot, at this time, be optimistic about our decision". For 1979-80, there was an interim of 1.85p gross, but no final.

Golf complex bought by European Ferries

In a multi-million pound move into leisure and sport, European Ferries, the shipping and ports group which includes Townsend Thoresen car ferries, has acquired one of Europe's finest two-course golf complexes, La Manga Campo de Golf, where it has plans to develop sporting facilities and build 1,500 villas for sale. Funding requirements for an undisclosed sum have been arranged by the Royal Bank of Canada.

La Manga is situated on the Costa Blanca and has staged the Spanish Open Golf Championship on four occasions. In addition to its two championship courses (72 par and 71 par), it includes a 100,000 square foot clubhouse, complete with restaurants, bars, shops and other well-appointed public areas.

Another peak for City Offices

Pretax profits of City Offices Co reached a best-ever £1.9m last year, compared with the previous record of £1.39m in 1979. However, the tax charge is more than doubled, to £788,000, against £326,000 and so earnings per share have fallen from 3.97p to 2.6p. However, the total gross dividend is being raised from 4.28p to 4.42p a share.

Extraordinary items of £742,000 (£229,000 in 1979) are being transferred to capital reserve.

Earnings fall for Bougainville Copper

Bougainville Copper, the Papua New Guinea mine in which Rio Tinto-Zinc holds a major stake, made net earnings of Kina 71.5m (£46.7m), compared with K83.9m in 1979. The company warns that earnings are likely to fall further in 1981. A final dividend of eight toea a share has been declared, making 16 toea for the year. Falling head grades were offset by higher metal prices, particularly for gold and silver. Production in 1980 fell by about 74,000 tonnes to 510,397 dry tonnes of concentrate.

Recession hits Crouch Group

By Roman Eisenstein

Crouch Group, the property development and construction company, has been badly hit by the recession in the United Kingdom. The profits before tax figure of £231,000 for the half year to the end of September conceal heavy losses in Britain and profits abroad, essentially on one major deal.



Mr Ronald Clempson, chairman of Crouch Group.

Last year profits at the end of the first half were £356,000 before tax. Sales in the six months rose from £7.9m to £8.5m. The interim dividend is being maintained at 1.53p gross a share.

The figures include taxation of £356,000 of which £199,000 is the potential tax liability on a major sale in the United States. This is the sale of the office development at Maiden Lane in New York by Crouch's subsidiary in the Dutch West Indies. This sale was for around £3m and profit before tax on the deal is understood to be about £450,000.

Mr David Cakebread, the group's financial director, stressed yesterday that "this is not a one-off deal. We make profits on development in both the United Kingdom and overseas."

The board, headed by Mr Ronald Clempson, chairman, state that the fall in profits reflects the very difficult trading conditions experienced in the United Kingdom, where Crouch is involved in property development, housebuilding and construction.

The group's property investments have been revalued, and show a market value of properties of £4.1m, including a surplus over book value of £1.15m to be credited to reserves. The net assets per share are now 182p, compared to 155p before the revaluation.

Overall, the board states that with the housebuilding and construction sectors remaining sluggish, results for the year are unlikely to be as high as the £693,000 made last time.

Starwest called on to raise offer

By Rosemary Unsworth

R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie has called on Starwest Investment Holdings, which has made a 130p-a-share bid for the group, to increase its offer or withdraw it.

The move follows Starwest's decision to extend its £3.5m offer for two weeks to February 23 and the disclosure that it has received acceptances for only 3.14 per cent of the ordinary shares. This brings Starwest's stake in Hawthorn Leslie to 44.6 per cent, including the shares it held before the bid was announced and those purchased since then.

The Office of Fair Trading has also confirmed that there will not be a referral of the bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission so the offer remains conditional only on the level of acceptances.

Starwest, which is privately controlled by Mr Remo Dipre, also holds 13.56 per cent of the preference shares.

Mr Keith Chapman, Hawthorn's managing director, said yesterday that the level of acceptances was in line with the board's expectations and he was grateful to shareholders who had heeded the board's recommendation to reject the offer on the grounds that it was inadequate and opportunistic. The main shareholders are M & G, the investment group with 24.6 per cent of the equity, which said it would back the board, and the Prudential with 7.7 per cent.

Northern Securities Trust also has 5.2 per cent. In addition two Hawthorn directors, Mr N. P. List and Mr R. A. Dale, have bought a total of 17,500 shares at 136p and 139p, bringing the board's holding to 6.3 per cent.

Yesterday the shares rose 6p to 142p, bringing them to 12p above the offer price. Mr Chapman said that any improved offer from Starwest would have to be higher than the market price to merit consideration and Starwest would have to declare that it was a final offer.

Amax sharply higher despite poor finish

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

International

Despite a fourth quarter profits dip, Amax, the American natural resources company, raised net earnings last year by 28.9 per cent to $470m (£200m). Earnings a share were $7.48 compared with $6.49.

The rise in profitability can be measured from the relatively modest increase in total sales, from $2,860m to $2,940m. But a sharp fall in sales occurred in the final three months, the figure declining by about $64m to $705m.

Earnings a share in the last quarter slipped from $1.82 to $1.35, reflecting net earnings down from $103m to $88.7m. Results from Rosario Resources, the mining company Amax bought at the beginning of 1980, are included for all but the first quarter.

Lower nickel and copper sales in the first half were offset by higher molybdenum and coal sales. Amax is one of America's biggest coal producers, most of its output being sold on long-term contracts which provide insulation against price changes.

One ironic problem that has dogged the company for several years is energy costs. But Amax has pursued an aggressive investment programme intended to increase plant efficiency. Although the cost of new mining capacity has risen rapidly with inflation, Amax plans to invest $1,000m a year over the next four years. Another $1,000m was spent in 1980.

Hongkong property group plans share offering

Sun Hung Kai Properties of Hongkong plans to incorporate a proportion of its interests into its majority owned New Town Properties, of which 26.4 per cent will be offered to the public by an issue of 240m $HK2 shares at $HK2.80 a share.

Sun Hung Kai will retain 523m New Town shares, or 57.5 per cent, and will raise $HK672m (about £56m) through the issue.

It said 116m New Town shares would be offered to Sun Hung Kai shareholders on a three-for-10 basis, together with the right to subscribe for an undisclosed number of shares in New Town at a price to be fixed later.

Sun Hung Kai said total assets of New Town would exceed $HK2.800m after flotation. This will include both investment properties and development properties, together with certain land entitlements, to be acquired from Sun Hung Kai Properties, it said.

The shares being issued at $HK2.80 a share represent a 10 per cent discount to the net tangible assets of New Town Properties, it said.

Canadian Pacific

Canadian Pacific has reported preliminary net income for 1980 of C$582m (£208m), or C$8.10 a share, an increase of C$74m, or C$1.04 a share, from 1979.

Net income for the final quarter of 1980 was C$158m, up from C$140m in the same quarter of 1979.

Wilmot team raises £2m to take over

By Margareta Pagano

The management team of Wilmot Breeden Electronics have raised the £2m finance needed to purchase the company from its parent, Rockwell International.

The six directors have received financial backing from Technical Development Capital, a branch of ICFC, Barclays Development Capital and Barclays Merchant Bank. The directors, led by Mr Alan Bennis, have themselves purchased 4 per cent of the equity. The financial backers each provided 50 per cent of the remainder.

The directors put in a bid for the company last summer when Rockwell decided to sell because of geographic and product differences between Wilmot Breeden Electronics and the rest of the company. After several prospective buyers fell through, the management team went in search of financial backing. The deal was agreed in principle last August.

The two companies in WBE are: Wayne Kerr, which develops and manufactures electronic testing equipment, and Rendar, a maker of precision electronic components, jointly reported in the last calendar year sales of £5m and pretax profits of about £500,000. Sales in the current year are forecast for £6.5m. The new company will be known as WKR.

Mr David Horner, the finance director, said the reaction to the sale had been very favourable from both Rockwell and the employees. Rockwell bought WBE in 1979.

Syltone hopes maintain payo

By Our Financial Staff

Syltone, the Bradford-l engineer and electrical w saler, still hopes to avo dividend cut this year de an interim profits plung more than three-fifths £319,000 pretax.

During the half-year September 30, Syltone sa saw declining sales and p in all United Kingdom ma but export sales held up despite the world recessio

A same-again interim 2.57p gross is announced, the group intends to mai total payments at last level of 12.86p gross "pro that profitability does deteriorate further".

Mr John Clegg, chai says that measures taken the half-year to improve ability have regre included short-time wo and for the first time i group's history an c reduction in the total force.

Bank Bas Rates

ABN Bank	1
Barclays	1
BCCI	1
Consolidated Crdts	1
C. Hoare & Co ..	*1
Lloyds Bank	1
Midland Bank	1
Nat Westminster ..	1
Rossminster	1
TSB	1
Williams and Glyn's	1

* 7 day deposit on sum £10,000 and under 11½% to £50,000 12%, £50,000 12½%.

Bank statements for January

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to January 21, are summarized in the table below.

£ millions	Total	Change on Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National Westminster	Williams & Glyn's
Total deposits	85.261	+2.865	24.317	14.969	17.989	26.062	2.405
ASSETS							
Cash and balances with Bank of Eng	1.088	—	100	543	232	281	390
Market loans: UK banks and discount market	13.512	+.592	3.300	2.770	3.325	3.577	531
Other	16.595	+1.678	5.122	2.992	2.989	4.916	57½
Bills	1.379	+.676	329	176	371	466	26
British Government stocks	2.377	+61	829	344	787	535	74
Advances	45.450	+1.847	12.507	7.112	10.390	12.147	1.294
Reserve ratio (%)	10.7	—	2.6	10.2	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.6

Business appointments

Schweppes names finance chief

Mr Hugh Collum has become deputy group finance director of Cadbury Schweppes.

Mr Jim Graycon has been made deputy managing director of Centre-file the computer subsidiary of National Westminster Bank.

Mr Graeme Scott is to become director of Britvic in succession to Mr George Inman, deputy chairman and managing director. Mr Inman is to relinquish the post of managing director but will remain deputy chairman of Britvic and a director of Showerings, Vine Products and Whiteways.

Mr Peter Lightfoot is to join the Frederick Parker group as financial director (designate).

Mr Cyril English, deputy chief general manager of Nationwide Building Society, has been nominated to succeed Mr Leonard Williams and chief general manager.

Mr M. Dumbrell will succeed Dr K. A. J. Sugars as chairman and managing director of BTP Tioxide.

Mr Francis Bennett is the new group managing director of Thomson Books.

Prince Michael of Kent is to join the board of Standard Telephones and Cables.

Dr R. A. A. Hurst has been made manager of the group patents and trade marks department of Thorn EMI. He also becomes a director of Thorn EMI Patents.

Mr Colin H. M. McAusland has been named production director for Heenan Drives, a member of the Redman Heenan International group.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %
75	39	Airsprung Group	63	+1	6.7	10.6
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	1.4	3.3
192	92½	Bardon Hill	190	+1	9.7	5.1
98	88	Deborah Services	95	+1	5.5	5.8
126	85	Frank Horsell	109	−1	6.4	5.9
110	52	Frederick Parker	52	—	11.0	21.2
110	74	George Blair	74	—	3.1	4.2
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4
124	103	James Burrough	120	+1	7.9	6.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5
53	50	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0
224	215	Torday Limited	215	+1	15.1	7.0
23	10	Twinlock Ord	12½	−½	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	−4	15.0	20.8
56	35	Unilock Holdings	38	+1	3.0	7.9
103	81	Walter Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.6
261	181	W. S. Yeates	260	—	12.1	4.7

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £777-78 a metric ton; three months, £800.00-01. Sales, 7,100. Cash cathodes, £775-76; three months, £787-87.50. Sales, 200 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £781.50-82; three months, £805-05.50. Settlement, £782. Sales, 12,400 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £799-81; three months, £794-94.50. Settlement, £781. Sales, 350 tons.
TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,900-08 a tonne; three months, £6,036-38. Sales, 170 tonnes. High grade cash £5,900-08; three months, £6,046-48. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,915-20; three months, £6,065-70. Settlement, £5,920. Sales, 755 tonnes (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £5,915-20; three months, £6,065-70. Settlement £5,920. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM30.70 a picul.
LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £296-97 per tonne; three months, £305.50-06. Sales, 1,450 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £295.50-96; three months, £304.50-05. Settlement, £296. Sales, 4,800 tonnes.
ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £315.50-16.50 per tonne; three months, £327.50-28. Sales, 1,650 tonnes (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £316-18; three months, £328-28.50. Settlement, £318. Sales, 2,050 tonnes (mainly carries).
PLATINUM was at £217.10 ($507.50) a troy ounce.
SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 592.85p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,386.50); three months, 611.05p (1,442.70c); six months, 624.85p (1,490.20c); one year, 661.00p (1,594.00c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 592.5-94.5p; three months, 612-13.5p. Sales, 35 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 595-97p; three months, 614.5-15p. Settlement, 597p. Sales, 86 lots (mainly carries).
ALUMINIUM was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £620-21 per tonne; three months, £635.50-36. Sales, 5,750 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £622-23; three months, £637-37.50. Settlement, £623.
[illegible]

coast. EEC was unquoted; English feed fob Feb, £109.75; March, £111.50; April-June, £115.50 east coast.
MAIZE.—US/French, Feb, £123.00 trans-shipment east coast; South African yellow March-April, £87.50.
BARLEY.—English feed fob Feb, £99.50; March, £101.00; April-June, £103.50 east coast (all per tonne cif UK unless stated).
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was irregular: March, £96.65; May, £99.50; Sept, £95.65; Nov, £97.65; Jan, £101.45. Sales, 256 lots. WHEAT was slightly easier: March, £106.60; May, £110.50; July, £114.40; Sept, £99.35; Nov, £103.15; Jan, £107.10. Sales 367 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
E East	—	£102.90	£93.60
S West	—	£109.00	£96.90
W Midlands	—	£103.10	£93.40
N West	£107.00	—	£95.20

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb 10. GB: Cattle 84.02p per kg lw (+0.96). UK: Sheep 161.86p per kg est dcw (+30.11). GB: Pigs 67.25p per kg lw (+2.27). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 8.0 per cent average price 84.55p (+1.10); Sheep numbers down 12.0 per cent average price 161.85p (+20.11); Pig numbers down 8.5 per cent average price 67.27p (+2.43). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 20.4 per cent average price 86.11p (+0.35); Sheep numbers up 24.0 per cent average price 167.13p (+20.79); Pig numbers down 9.2 per cent average price 67.15p (+0.81).
POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb, £45.00; April, £56.60; Nov, £54.50. Sales, 126 (All of 40 tonnes each).

Commodity fund delayed

Only 24 countries have signed an agreement to set up an international commodity fund designed to finance buffer stocks of commodities, a senior United Nations official said in Geneva yesterday.

The agreement, which opened for signature last October, must be ratified by at least 90 countries representing two-thirds of its directly contributed capital of $470m (£235m) before the fund can start work.

Mr Alister McIntyre, commodities chief of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) said the 24 countries which have signed account for 47 per cent of the direct cash contributions.

The 24 include the United States, Canada, China and Japan but none of the Soviet block countries.

A second account is intended to help developing countries which export raw materials through research and development projects.

Mr McIntyre said that total voluntary pledges for the second account now stood at $233m against a target of $280m. No country has yet ratified the agreement but Unctad said the fund could start operating early next year.

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on a large scale yesterday to relieve a shortage of funds. This assistance was channelled via purchases of a large quantity of bills: a small quantity of Treasury Bills, small number of local authority bills, and a moderate amount, of eligible bank bills.

These were all bought direct from the houses.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar finished with widespread gains on foreign exchanges yesterday. Fears of increased labour unrest in Poland following the supreme court's ruling that farm workers do not have the right to form trade unions put late pressure on the German mark.

In turn this dragged other currencies down. Earlier, firmer Eurodollar rates and Citibank's decision not to follow Morgan Guaranty down to 19 per cent Prime rate strengthened the dollar.

Sterling fared far better than other currencies, underpinned by the view that interest rates will not be coming down before the Budget next month.

The pound was finally just 35 points off at 2.3370 against the dollar, while the effective exchange rate index closed 0.1 up at 104.2.

The mark, firmer at first behind Far East markets, dropped as low as 2.1515 to the dollar before closing at 2.1507.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 10	Market rates (close) February 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3340-3455	$2.3365-3375	0.50-0.60c disc	2.20-2.30c disc
Montreal	$2.7960-8040	$2.7975-7985	0.75-0.85c disc	3.05-3.20c disc
Amsterdam	5.41-46fl	5.43¾-44¾fl	2¼-1¼c prem	4¾-3¾c prem
Brussels	80.05-75f	80.55-65f	15-5c prem	15-5c prem
Copenhagen	16.32-42k	16.40-41k	110 prem-75ore disc	135-320ore disc
Dublin	1.3375-3490p	1.3470-3480p	5-25p disc	40-60p disc
Frankfurt	4.96-5.04m	5.01¼-02¼m	2¼-1¼pf prem	4¼-3¼pf prem
Lisbon	130.50-131.50e	130.85-131.05e	86 prem-36c disc	110 prem-131c disc
Madrid	198.70-199.10p	198.88-98p	11 prem-43c disc	191-246c disc
Milan	2366-78lr	2373½-75½lr	4¼-6¼lr disc	26½-29½lr disc
Oslo	12.61-68k	12.66-67k	220-70ore prem	300-150ore prem
Paris	11.51½-59½f	11.55¼-56¼f	3¼-2¼c prem	7¼-6¼c prem
Stockholm	10.70-76k	10.74½-75½k	285-375ore disc	1230-1325ore disc
Tokyo	472-480y	476-477y	250-180y prem	570-500y prem
Vienna	35.35-60sch	35.52-67sch	15-12gro prem	35-25gro prem
Zurich	4.51½-57f	4.55¼-56¼f	3¼-2¼c prem	7¼-6¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 104.2 up 0.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9990-2.0140
Bahrein	0.8805-0.8835
Finland	9.4235-9.4635
Greece	117.05-119.05
Hongkong	12.3485-12.3885
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6370-0.6400
Malaysia	5.22-5.28
Mexico	54.20-55.70
New Zealand	2.4660-2.4880
Saudi Arabia	7.7795-7.8095
Singapore	4.8415-4.8715
South Africa	1.7835-1.7985

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	104.2	−23.0
US dollar	99.4	−4.6
Canadian dollar	84.7	−18.6
Schilling	113.7	+21.1
Belgian franc	107.9	+10.1
Danish kroner	89.6	−9.7
Deutsche mark	117.9	+39.7
Swiss franc	133.0	+73.6
Guilder	112.5	+16.0
French franc	86.8	−9.5
Lira	61.5	−53.3
Yen	149.0	+44.6

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7336-1.7355
† Canada	1.1993-1.1996
Netherlands	2.3285-2.3305
Belgium	34.51-34.54
Denmark	6.5925-6.6075
West Germany	2.1500-2.1515
Portugal	56.00-56.15
Spain	85.20-85.30
Italy	1016-1017
Norway	5.4175-5.4225
France	4.9530-4.9550
Sweden	4.5950-4.6000
Japan	203.90-204.10
Austria	15.22-15.24
Switzerland	1.9490-1.9510

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $.8336-.8339

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%

(Last changed 24/11/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 14 Low 13

Week Fixed: 13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¹³⁄₁₆	2 months	12⅝
3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	12⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13⁵⁄₃₂-13¹⁄₁₆	3 months	13¾
3 months	12²⁵⁄₃₂-12²⁷⁄₃₂	4 months	13
4 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12⅝	6 months	12⅞
6 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¼-15	7 months	13⅝-12⅞
2 months	14½-14⅛	8 months	13¼-12⅞
3 months	13¾-13½	9 months	13⅛-12⅞
4 months	13½-13¼	10 months	13⅛-12⅞
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13⅛-12⅞
6 months	13⅛-12⅞	12 months	12⅞-12⅝

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅛-14¼	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	13⅛-13¼	12 months	12⅝-12½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	13⅜
7 days	14⅛	6 months	12¾
1 month	14⅛	1 year	12⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 14⅝-14¼ Close 14

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	12⅝-12⅝
1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	9 months	12¾-12⅝
3 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅝ 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6790	+4.75	+0.55	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.98847	+3.43	−0.77	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.60191	+4.83	+0.63	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99831	+2.59	−1.61	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.82096	+2.82	−1.38	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.697115	+4.33	+0.13	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1229.55	+6.20	+2.00	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 16¾-17¼; seven days, 14¹³⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆; one month, 17-17¼; three months, 16⅞-17⅛; six months, 16¾-17.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $517.75 (an ounce); pm, $519.50 close, $514.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $529-532 (£226.25-227.75).
Sovereigns (new): $130-132 (£55.50-56.50).

Wall Street

New York, Feb 10.—Stocks traded within a narrow range all day and ended mixed in moderate trading although individual issues responded to corporate developments.

Experts said the market was likely to continue the basically trendless pattern of the last few days until President Reagan's fiscal package is unveiled or leaked and Congressional reaction is assessed. Interest rates remain a concern. Citibank held its prime rate unchanged at 19½ per cent.

The D-J industrial average rose a point but declines led advances four to three as volume expanded slightly to 41,000,000 shares from 38,330,000 yesterday.

Volume leader Prime Computer was the latest of the high technology stocks to be hurt by news of a slowdown in its business. Prime lost 4½ to 29½ after saying its profit margins are under pressure as customers delay placing orders and accepting shipments.

IBM lost ⅛ to 63 and Digital Equipment ⅝ to 87 but Honeywell rose 2⅛ to 104, Texas Instruments 2¼ to 117⅝ and National Semiconductor, which introduced a new central processor for its computers, ⅞ to 33⅛.

Cooper Tire jumped 2⅛ to 34¼ and Goodyear ⅛ to 18¼. Both reported sharply higher fourth-quarter net.

Active Sony Corp forecast a 15 per cent rise in fiscal 1981 sales and rose ⅛ to 15⅛.

Twentieth Century-Fox added 2¼ to 51.

Active Continental Airlines rose ⅛ to 12 and Texas Air ⅛ to 12⅜. Texas Air will seek to gain control of Continental through a $13.00 a share tender offer.

US commodities

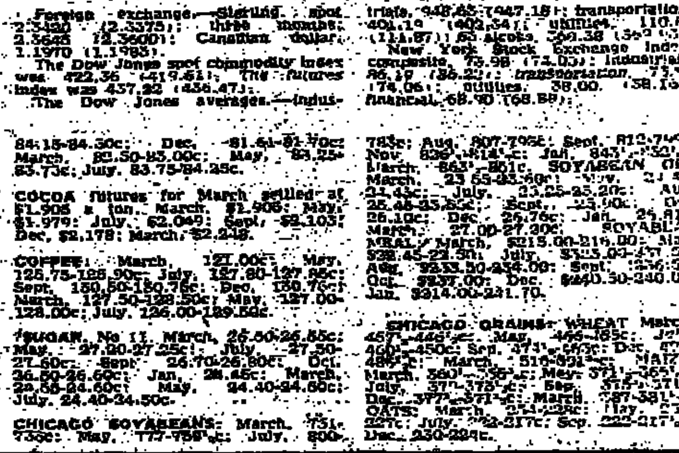
New York, Feb 10. GOLD at the Comex for February closed at $508.00 an ounce, down $9.75 on yesterday.—Feb, $508.00; March, $513.000; April, $517.00-$519.00; June, $532.00; Aug, $545.00-$544.00; Oct, $558.00; Dec, $570.500; Feb, $582.70; April, $598.90; June, $610.10; Aug, $623.40; Oct, $636.700; Dec, $650.10.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD: March, $511.00-$512.00; April, $517.90; June, $531.00-$530.00; July, $537.20; Sept, $549.10-$548.600; Oct, $556.60; Dec, $569.50; Jan, $576.00; March, $589.00.

SILVER futures for February at the Comex closed at $13.50 an ounce, down 63 cents on yesterday. Feb, 1,350.00c; March, 1,350.00-1,365.00c; April, 1,380.00c; May, 1,395.00-1,402.00c; July, 1,420.00-1,443.00c; Sept, 1,478.50c; Dec, 1,537.00c; Jan, 1,536.50c; March, 1,595.00c; May, 1,633.50c; July, 1,672.00c; Sept, 1,710.50c; Dec, 1,767.00c.

COPPER futures at the Comex extended yesterday's losses by ending about another cent lower with March closing at 81.65 cents a lb, off 1.05 cents. Feb, 80.95c; March, 81.60c-81.65c; April, 83.00c; May, 84.30c-84.40c; July, 87.10c-87.60c; Sept, 89.60c-89.75c; Dec, 92.40c-92.75c; Jan, 93.60c; March, 95.60c; May, 97.30c; July, 97.00c; Sept, 100.70c; Dec, 103.20c.

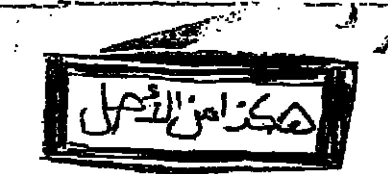
COTTON futures for March closed at 86.35 cents down 1.30 cents on yesterday. March, 86.30-86.50c; May, 86.60-86.80c; July, 87.00-87.20c; Oct, [illegible]



[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]



Stock Exchange Prices

Technical rally continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

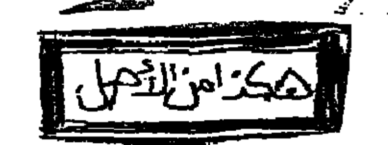
RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES



هكذا من الأصل



-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

PER executive secretaries

DARTFORD, KENT £6,000

We are looking for an efficient P.A. Secretary for a Company Director who is the Group Chief Executive of a well known company.

Preferably your age will be 26-40 and you will have a pleasant personality, a smart appearance and the maturity and discretion required for a senior private secretary. You will be in charge of the smooth running of the office and give a complete secretarial back-up to the Director. Shorthand/typing skills must be reliable.

There are excellent prospects and benefits include four weeks holiday, pension scheme, season ticket loan, FREE LUNCH, refreshments, etc.

REGENT'S PARK £6,500

This is a delightful position in extremely pleasant surroundings as P.A. to the Director of a group working within the private medical field. Your duties will be rewarding and varied. We require a well-groomed, intelligent person with a mature outlook, preferably in their 30's. The Director likes to delegate, and for the right candidate there could be opportunities to travel and to represent him. Excellent benefits.

Contact Moira McCombie-Furner on 01-235 9984.

NW10 £5,500 NEG.

Our Client works within the TV medium. The General Manager of Production Services requires a good secretary who, in addition to tackling office administration, dealing with internal and external queries and offering a full audio/typing backing, is capable of arranging in house entertaining. A smart appearance, numeracy and the ability to work on own initiative are essential. Shorthand is not necessary. Age 25 upwards.

Benefits include own office, subsidised canteen and bar, social club, car park and pension scheme. Salary review 1-8-81.

Contact Dawn Shaerf on 01-235 9984

4/5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, London SW1X 7SB.

NEW YORK FIRM

Seeks Secretary for lawyers based in modern, well-equipped City offices. Full training will be given on word-processor to experienced secretary with top skills (minimum 100/50).

Salary based on merit, starting from £6,500. Benefits include bonus, life insurance, paid overtime, and season ticket loan.

Call Diana Klein on 01-638 5291

FRENCH/ GERMAN IN ADVERTISING

...is vacancy is a real challenge ... the top PA/Secretary with ...ent, written and spoken French ...d German, and Italian would be ...eful. A "free agent" is ...quired by the Head of this newly ...t up London office of a well ...tablished American Advertising ...ency.

...will be extremely demanding and ...quires a smart, well spoken, ...pable person who is free to travel ... occasions. Age 24-30ish. ...,000 a.a.e.

...ease ring Nicola Cowley at the ...ency.

NEW VENTURE (Personnel Consultants) 63, South Molton Street, W.1 **01-629 5747**

SECRETARY TO SALES DIRECTOR

Our Sales Director is responsible for maximising sales through a wide variety of retail outlets. His high standards should be reflected in the secretarial support he has, and he now requires a capable secretary to deal with his considerable correspondence and liaise with senior management, both within and outside the company.

Shorthand and typing speeds of 120/65 are required and this responsible post calls for initiative and enthusiasm. You must have a good secretarial background.

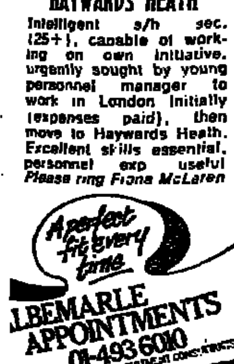
An attractive salary is offered, in addition to the benefits associated with the successful Courage group.

We are located close to London Bridge and Mansion House stations.

Apply in writing, with career details to: Barbara Wren, Personnel Manager, Courage Limited, Anchor Terrace, Southwark Bridge, London, S.E.1

PERSONNEL HAYWARDS HEATH

Intelligent s/h sec. (25+), capable of working on own initiative, urgently sought by young personnel manager to work in London initially (expenses paid), then move to Haywards Heath. Excellent skills essential, personnel exp useful. *Please ring Fiona McLaren*



MARKETING/ PUBLISHING SEC. P.A.

No shorthand

£5,450 (Review pending)

Two top Managers in the Marketing division of leading publishing Co require Secretarial and P.A. help from an experienced and well organized person who will help deal with Personal organisation, correspondence and appointments. The successful candidate will possess good typing, a sound knowledge of office routines and administration and be accustomed to working on his/her own initiative.

Ring Peter Holwill 581 1254
WETTON STAFF CONSULTANTS

P.A./SECRETARY TO SENIOR PARTNER £6,700 NEG.

...e have been exclusively re...ned by a firm of stockbrokers ...recruit a competent P.A./ ...cretary for their fifty-year-old ...nior partner. The job entails ...broad range of P.A. duties ...luding client contact. Friendly ...phisticated working environ...ent, usual benefits.

01-408 1611



OFFICE MANAGER/ SECRETARY

For London branch of American computer company in Kingsway. Must have initiative, typing, good telephone manner and some bookkeeping experience in exchange for £6,500 plus benefits. Will be relied on to help with the smooth running of the office.

Please telephone Mike Davies of Software Design Associates on 628 4200.

FRANKFURT £7,000-£10,000

Experienced secretaries 22-...0, good secretarial skills, 100/50 with German and possibly French are needed ...o work in the advertising, engineering and construction industries. For further information please contact Edith ...ragg.



Simply Amazing c. £6,000 plus Overseas Travel. An amazing opportunity has arisen for a sales orientated, charming person to join an expanding publishing Co. The work is exceedingly interesting dealing with antique dealers and selling advertising space for a new publication on antiques. Must have previous experience and be free to travel.

Staff Introductions
491 8839/486 6951

HARLEY ST. DERMATOLOGIST

...eds resilient secretary with ...edical or nursing experi...nce to run a busy practice ...ith efficiency, punctuality ...nd sympathy. 5-day week, ...alary negotiable.

01-835 9727



"STOCKS BOOM DOWN-UNDER"

Get motivated with one of Australia's more successful broking firms . . .

If you have top secretarial skills and a character which can cope with the volatile market and extrovert personalities of this team in the City you could expect c. £8,500 p.a. plus perks. Call Hazel at Bligh Appointments on 01-493 4372.

Career Girl

Receptionist £5,000
The benefits include mortgage assistance, LVs and a salary review after 3 months' employment in this City bank. Ideally you will have learned secretarial skills at college or be a maturer person with typing experience and a reliable background.

Company/Commercial Law £6,250
A big Christmas bonus later but your own office now in W.C.1, when you assist the senior partner as one of the most important secretaries in the practice.

Bi-Ling and 30 c. £6,000
Mainly P.A. but some secretarial duties for you in this French bank where presentation is more important than speed. A marvellous opportunity to use languages for a youngish 30-year-old.

Temps ££££
The work is building up with flu, colds and skiing holidays, more and more relief staff are needed by our clients in fascinating, weekly and well-paid assignments.

Send us your C.V. in confidence.
Phone Kim Score
Caroline Babbage

493 8982

Career Girl 34 New Bond Street W1 (opp. Asprey)

ASSISTANT/SECRETARY TO FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIRECTOR

Fidelity International Management, a rapidly growing investment company require a PA/Secretary for the Finance and Administration Director. Apart from secretarial duties the work will involve personnel and general office administration.

The ideal candidate, probably aged 25-35, will have a responsible attitude, be able to work on their own initiative and mix well with Fidelity's young hardworking team. Salary around £6,000 with excellent fringe benefits including luncheon vouchers and bonus. Please send full curriculum vitae to:

The Finance and Administration Director,
Fidelity International Management Ltd.,
Buckingham House,
62-63 Queen St,
London EC4R 1AD
Telephone: 01-248 4891

ONLY THOSE WHO TAKE PRIDE IN A JOB WELL DONE NEED APPLY FOR THIS POST

Intelligent and cheerful PA/Audio secretary required for demanding partner in very busy young property consultancy with offices just off Bond St. A good salary will be paid for these qualities.

Please telephone Ivor French on 01-734 4177

PA

W1 £7,000+

Senior Secretary needed to work with successful, energetic and busy entrepreneur with international interest. He will rely on you totally, therefore a minimum of 5 years experience, excellent education and secretarial skills are needed plus adaptability, willingness to travel and ambition to succeed. A driver, preferably living in Central London. Those earning less than £6,500 are unlikely to have the necessary experience.

Apply in writing with CV to Box No 2415 F, The Times

SECRETARY FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

Experienced Secretary with excellent shorthand and typing ability required for a newly established City Investment Company. French helpful but not essential, aged mid 20s-30s.

Telephone 01-588 8711

Salary circa £6,500 plus good benefits package.

£7,000 BANKING

Opportunity to organize everything — meetings, luncheons, business trips and social functions for the managing director of this prestige merchant bank in the heart of the City. Age 25-35.



PRIVATE SECRETARY c £6,250

Cheerful, extrovert Partner in one of London's leading Chartered Surveyors, needs a resilient top class Secretary to organise both his business and private life. Luxurious new offices and a young and happy team. Age preferably 24-30. Telephone Elizabeth Moon.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

SHORTHAND AUDIO P.A.

25-45

£7,000 + bonus and perks with good shorthand/audio skills and a solid secretarial background you will enjoy true job involvement acting as P.A. to the Main Board Director within the City insurance brokers at the senior level. You will be flexible regarding hours and able to run the office efficiently. For further details telephone Mrs. Morris on

01-626 8524

Are you people orientated? Would you like to get out and about?

The Temporary Department of this long-established agency is seeking an enthusiastic assistant, who is sales conscious and would enjoy visiting clients. Self motivation, numeracy, typing and above all an interest in people will help you achieve your job objectives. Age 25—50. Sal. Basic plus commission.

Please telephone
Mrs Byzantine
01-222 5091
NORMA SKEMP
PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD,
14 Broadway, S.W.1

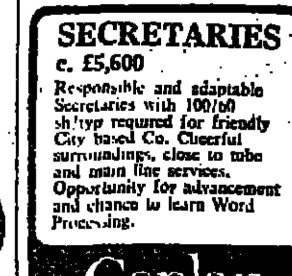
circa £6,000+

Charming Senior Partner of International consultancy seeks smart, well-spoken P.A. with audio experience age 25+ dealing mainly with his P.R. and personal work, own office. Driving licence an advantage. Marlene Lerner, Personnel Consultants, 10 Wigmore St., W.1. 637 3822.

SOUTH KENSINGTON TO £6,000

This small property company are offering a young Secretary a varied and interesting job in nice offices with a friendly, hardworking team.

01-730 5148 (24 hrs.)
(Consultants)



Chairman of SW1 Co. seeks self-confident, experienced young secretary (early 20's), with speeds 120/60, to cope with his correspondence and many telephone calls plus involvement with the day-to-day running of his office. Busy job but the odd afternoon off available from time to time. c. £5,750 a.a.e., + good perks. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 1082.



SHORTHAND SEC. £5,900 p.a.

City banking organisation requires mature sh./sec. to act as back-up in small Personnel Department. Discretion, efficiency and, of course, sound skills essential.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

A CHARMING BOSS £6,800
The Finance Director of a leading Printing Company. Your boss is keen on cricket. You'll find him a very charming person, keen to delegate and in need of a first-class P.A. There will be no figure work involved, but you should be good at organising and have skills of 50/100. Beautiful ultra-modern offices and early salary review.

BREAKFAST TV. £5,900
An excellent opportunity to join busy personnel department of a major TV network. Its a team situation and you will be involved in all areas of Personnel and related administration. Naturally you should be able to preserve a high degree of confidentiality and have secretarial skills of 50/90. Experience of a personnel office would be an asset but not essential.

CAN'T STOP THE MUSIC £6,500
Interested in music? Then join our clients, a professional organisation, closely connected with the record industry. You'll be P.A. Sec. to a senior executive and will enjoy close contact with all the top record companies on an international basis. A good standard of education and secretarial skill of 60/100 needed. Excellent perks include twice yearly salary reviews, tax free bonus, free B.U.P.A. and discount on records.

FAMOUS FOR FASHION £8,700
A famous name in the world of fashion seeks a P.A./Sec. to their general manager, women's wear. He is responsible for buying, designing and promoting sales throughout the world. Naturally he travels a lot so needs a genuine P.A. able to keep up with the pace and work very much on own initiative. Excellent discounts on their beautiful clothes.

Elizabeth Hunt
Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

P.A./Secretary Up to £7,000

Are you a good "all rounder"? Your confidence and competent skills will enable you to run the office during the absence of the Export Director. You will also enjoy occasional involvement on the selling side. Small Co in E.C.4.

P.A./Secretary £6,000

Your efficiency and good skills will keep the "globe trotting" M.D. of this W.1 Marketing Design Co happy. As a true P.A., 25+, you will be smart and enjoy the client contact in luxurious surroundings.

Money, Money, Money! Up to £6,000

Foreign Exchange/Money Market Instruction Clerk 20+ for European City Bank with at least 1 year's experience, lots of perks.

This is just a selection of our many positions. Send us your C.V. in confidence, or bring it and discuss your ideal job with us over a glass of wine tomorrow, Thursday, 12th February between 5 pm—7.30 pm at:

B.I.S. CAREER POINT
71 OXFORD ST., LONDON W.1.
01-439 0376
(Nr. Tottenham Court Rd. Tube Station)

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY/PA

International trading company, based in Mayfair, seeks Secretary/P.A. with outgoing personality, initiative and adaptability to run small friendly office. Shorthand and telex experience essential. Four weeks holiday.

£6,000 negotiable

Please write with C.V. to:
Miss Valerie Burton,
47 Berkeley Square,
London W1X 5DB.
(Telephone 01-499 2003)

P.A. TO FRENCH M.D.

Brentford c. £7,250

A famous French wine company needs a top Secretary with absolutely fluent French and 40 w.p.m. shorthand in French but who has English mother tongue. You are likely to be in yours 30s and must be numerate. If you enjoy taking responsibility from a good delegator you will appreciate this real career opportunity in a very friendly and informal atmosphere. Benefits will appeal to wine lovers.

Telephone Maureen Croughan

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

SECRETARIAL EXPERIENCE BUT READY TO MOVE ON?

You will not need to use your shorthand or typing skills in this job but an ability to understand top secretaries and to motivate staff will be of prime importance. Experience in sales or marketing would be a distinct advantage. Working in the heart of the City, you will be very well rewarded both financially and in terms of job satisfaction. Please telephone Elizabeth Moon.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

PERSONNEL CONSULTANT

We are a small prestigious consultancy in Mayfair and are seeking a person to join us as an essential member of our team. Experience in this field, especially management, would be an advantage, but not essential. The successful applicant will be in their mid-twenties to early thirties, be totally self-motivated and have a driving ambition to succeed. Remuneration commensurate with top level person. Telephone in confidence (day) 499 7212 (evening) 589 6030.

CALL IT COMMODITIES

Young Managing Director of small but flourishing company trading in anything from gold to sugar requires a really organized, on the ball secretary with good skills, shorthand absolutely necessary. Able to run this busy office smoothly and proficiently. Generous bonus if successful. Salary £6,000 plus bonus. Age mid-20s. Phone Mrs Byzantine

222 5091
Norma Skemp
Personnel Services Ltd.
14 Broadway, SW1.

£6,000+

In small business to manage office, staff, paperwork, liaison with subsidiaries, customers and suppliers at home and overseas. Position requires perfectionist with flexibility, charm, self motivation and business experience.

Telephone 223 4438 or write enclosing C.V. to Joy Powell, 11, Hester Road, London, S.W.11.

Bi-lingual French/English Secretary Administrator £6,000 p.a., The Strand

If you have good shorthand and typing please hear about the responsible post at our small export company where you often stand in for the principal.

01-409 2037

Just listen you do not need to speak.

SECRETARIES c. £5,600

Responsible and adaptable Secretaries with 100/60 sh/typ required for friendly City based Co. Cheerful surroundings, close to tube and main line services. Opportunity for advancement and chance to learn Word Processing.

Coplan
Recruitment Consultants
01-734 2716

NEW HORIZONS
Recruitment Consultants
Telephone 01 584 4223

CITY c. £7,500

Are you an efficient P.A./Secretary who is capable of coping with the impossible? If so, we would love to hear from you as you could be just what our client is seeking. Speeds 100/60. Age 25-38.

48 Brompton Road, SW3

SECRETARY £6,000

Expanding team of Financial Advisors in Mayfair seek smart, efficient Secretary, aged 23-30 years. Experience in financial or banking fields and good shorthand/typing required. Knowledge of languages an asset.

TEL. 01-493 3633.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

To work for the Manager of a small but lively office representing a large International Group. A knowledge of German would be an asset but top class secretarial qualities are more important. Excellent pay and conditions.

PLEASE CALL TONY STROUD ON 01-379 3282.

CJES 35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576 Telex 887374

Luxurious offices near Cannon Street station



P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

LONDON E.C.4 £6,000-£8,000

INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY

We invite applications from well-educated, polished secretaries, aged 28-38, with good shorthand/typing and at least three years' experience at a senior level. Responsibilities will cover the full range of secretarial duties for the American Managing Director, telexes, arranging meetings and keeping a record of his expenses. As he is often abroad, the pressure is not continuous. A strong but flexible personality and the ability to use initiative and deal with international clients are all important qualities. Excellent conditions in prestige offices. Include initial salary negotiable in the range £6,000-£8,000, plus non-contributory pension, free P.P.P., LVs and 4 weeks holiday. Applications in strict confidence, under reference PMD 551/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH
TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 588 3576. TELEX: 887374
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT

The Law Society is the professional body of solicitors in England and Wales.

Our Secretary, Contentious Business Department is seeking a Personal Assistant. This senior post requires a mature, experienced, efficient shorthand and audio secretary who has had several years' experience working in a solicitor's office, preferably dealing with contentious matters.

Duties will involve the typing of correspondence, reports, agendas, and minutes together with general secretarial/administrative duties including contact with other departments.

Salary range, maximum £6,939, with commencing salary according to age and experience.

Benefits include staff restaurant, season ticket loan scheme after 6 months' service and 23 days annual holiday entitlement.

Applications to the Personnel Officer, The Law Society, The Law Society's Hall, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Telephone: 01-242 1222, ext. 238.

SECRETARY TO COMMERCIAL MANAGER £6000pa.
Expanding Group require a versatile P.A. to work at Director level.

SECRETARY IN PUBLISHING £5000pa Neg.
Publicity Director requires a 'right hand' with excellent skills.

LEGAL SECRETARY £5700pa.
Excellent legal experience needed to help this senior partner run this thriving practice.

This is just a small selection of some of our Secretarial Vacancies, why not give us a call! ON:

01-493 8200
56 South Molton St., W1
(Above Peter Hoyle Menswear, 2 mins from Bond St. Tube Station)



KNIGHTSBRIDGE £7,000

A Secretary/P.A. is needed by this British Banker with many international business interests and consultancies. In addition to immaculate secretarial skills you will need poise, presentation and a high level of competence in order to cope with all the business and social responsibilities that will be delegated to you during his frequent overseas trips. Age 25-40, speeds 100/80.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly



PERSONNEL £6,000

The Operations Manager and Personnel Manager of an International Bank in E.C.2 need a Secretary with an interest, if not previous experience, in Personnel. There will be administration work as well as nominal shorthand/typing and secretarial duties.

City 377 8600
West End 439 7001

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

Personnel Secretary Rusty SH £5,700+

Free lunches + S.T.L.

Major international firm with superb offices in the City seeks a secretary ideally aged 20-23 who must enjoy typing and have a knowledge of s/hand, to assist staff manager dealing with graduate recruitment. Applicants should be very presentable, have a great sense of humour and take an interest in dealing with people. For further details call Lorraine Hindmarsh on 405 6148

Kingsland Personnel Cons.

BROKERS c£6,000

Well established and successful firm of insurance brokers in EC3 seek a lively Secretary/PA. Duties are varied needing someone to organize 2 busy directors, carry out routine secretarial work (slow shorthand) and liaise and direct clients. Plenty of scope for someone with initiative and imagination to become thoroughly involved in the world of Lloyd's. Age 23-30.

Ring 734 4284

Career plan
Recruitment Consultants

BRITISH EQUESTRIAN OLYMPIC FUND requires an EXECUTIVE OFFICER

This important post will appeal to a person who has sound commercial experience, good secretarial skills, a knowledge of the equestrian world, and the ability to accept a challenge.

The job involves the day-to-day running of the organisation responsible for fund-raising on behalf of the principal disciplines, enabling them to compete at all levels internationally. The successful applicant, probably aged over 25, will work with the Fund's Committee, the senior executives of the British Equestrian Federation and other bodies in creating and co-ordinating the various fund-raising activities throughout the UK.

An attractive salary together with appropriate travel allowances will be offered for this position which will be based at the Federation's office in Belgrave Square, London SW1.

If you feel that you could succeed in this demanding role, write, enclosing C.V. to: Director General, B.E.F., B.E.C., Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, marking your reply B.E.O.F.

Cecil Gee

The Directors of purchasing of Cecil Gee International mens fashion group require a personal assistant.

This very interesting job involves contact with companies both at home and abroad and use of the latest computer equipment.

Excellent shorthand and typing and experience of telex essential.

Superb air-conditioned office in the West End of London. Friendly, young, head office team, top salary and conditions.

Please write for an appointment enclosing C.V. to
Mr Rowland Gee
Director
Cecil Gee International,
39-45 Shaftesbury Avenue,
London W1V 8AX

SECRETARY

£5,800

This is an interesting new appointment at the small London Head Office of a major British Public Company. As PA to the Director in charge of a Division which is now moving to London, you will need accurate typing, shorthand/audio ability, and preferably some numeracy. Above all, you will need a sense of responsibility and that willingness to act on your own initiative that will make you much more than just a Secretary.

Please apply in writing to Essex Hall, Essex Street, WC2R 3JD or telephone Angela Bernstein, 01-836 9261.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER

Two strangers meet with a common purpose—to find a really super job! One looking for a career, the other qualified and eager to offer it. Together they make a strong team and a friendship that often endures. Could be the turning point in your life. Visit us now for the encounter of a lifetime. Coffee's ready—Welcome!

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 Brompton Arcade
Knightsbridge, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is just a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station–Sloane Street Exit)
01-589 8807/0010

THE recruitment consultants

EXPANDING COMPANY IN OFFSHORE OIL INDUSTRY

requires SENIOR SECRETARIES/PA's for international and project managers. Good shorthand and high standard of typing essential. Salary not less than £6,200 with 6 monthly reviews. Offices in Holborn.

Tel. Anne Michell
831 6644

PA/SECRETARY to MD of Personnel & Management Consultancy c. £6,000

Join a small, successful and expanding Consultancy, specialising in International Executive Search in luxurious W.1 offices.

This busy job includes very varied secretarial work, organising PR, client lunches, and personal assistant work on individual assignments. If you are 25-45, with intelligence, good experience, secretarial training, fast accurate typing (pref. on IBM Executive) and organising ability, phone Ruth Shelley—388 2051.

A YEN FOR £6,500?

Would you enjoy the hectic adrenalin charged atmosphere in the dealing room of a Japanese stockbroking finance company in EC2? A rather special PA Secretary is needed for two new General Managers. There will be very little shorthand, but the requirement is for fast typing, administrative ability and a love of client contact. Aged 24-30. Mortgage facility, etc., etc.

CITY 377 8600
WEST END 439 7001

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

SELF-MOTIVATED SECRETARY—£6,000

An enthusiastic, meticulous Secretary is required by a Consultancy firm based in W.1. You will be talking to clients on the telephone and undertaking varied duties as part of a busy team. Candidates should be aged 25+ with at least 60 w.p.m. typing.

Contact 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARIAL SUPERVISOR

30-50

£6,500 + early review

This is a new position in an expanding Management Consultancy in EC4, ideally you will have good shorthand and administrative skills and have the confidence and personality to delegate and be responsible for a team of 9 secretaries. For further information telephone Miss Morris on:

01-626 8524

PA SECRETARY

For M.D. of group of companies with interests throughout U.K. Whilst fast and accurate sh/typing essential, the main qualities required for this responsible and demanding position are flexibility, self motivation and high level of numeracy. Please send C.V. and details of present salary to Managing Director, G. & S. Group of Companies, 48 London Fruit Exchange, Brushfield St., London E1 6EU.

Admin. P.A.

£5,800 neg.

Excellent opportunity with this rapidly expanding company to display your admin talents in everything from organising the annual dinner dance to managing the company car fleet and liaising at all levels. Good sh/typing occasionally required for company secretary.

Ring 01-629 6132
CAROL FRENCH
RECRUITMENT

La creme de la creme also on page 24

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

TEACHERS FOR JAPAN

The Japanese Government is recruiting English Language Teaching Assistants for schools and universities in Japan. Applications are invited for approximately 40 posts commencing September/October, 1981. One-year contracts renewable by mutual agreement. Benefits include tax-free salary of Y3.4m p.a. (c. £6,800 at present exchange rates), return air fair to Japan. Residential orientation course before departure.

Open to unmarried U.K. citizens under 35 who are graduates of U.K. universities, Polytechnics, or hold equivalent qualifications.

Closing date for applications 28th February.
Application form and details:

ENGLISH TEACHING,
JAPAN INFORMATION CENTRE,
9 GROSVENOR SQUARE,
LONDON W1X 9LB.

WE KNOW YOU'RE OUT THERE SOMEWHERE

We are six people running a thriving advertising company in the west end and we need you to complete our team. You should be intelligent, charming, self-motivated, good looking, cheerful, dynamic and of course modest!

Just having these qualities isn't enough though. You must also be capable of working a switchboard, typing, making coffee, ordering and controlling stationery, chatting to clients and generally being efficient and enthusiastic.

We know you won't be cheap but put a price on your head and, if we think you are worth it, we'll pay it. We'll even give you holidays, Christmas bonus and the opportunity to get on.

Does it sound like you? Give Dee a ring on 437 6484. It could be the best move you'll ever make.

MAYFAIR PROPERTY COMPANY
Small busy office at Hyde Park Corner requires lively Receptionist Telephonist who can type well and make efficient contact with our callers. £4,500 p.a. Permanent Land Ltd., 493 6846.

NEW MAGAZINE TO CREATE
is looking for young assistant manager with experience in printing, distribution and general administration. Interested in a challenging position with future great opportunities if successful. Please send us full details and salary expectations to:
Mini-Mic Ltd., 3rd Floor Airwork House, Piccadilly, London W1V 9PB

PHOTO STUDIO W1.—Agent to represent top advertising photographer. Previous ad agency or studio background. Good salary, commission and car.—Photostaff Agy., Kate 01-459 1821.

CLERK TYPIST, 17-20, to assist secretary/office manager of small fashion firm in W.1. £4,000. 439 7061 Secretaries Plus — The Secretarial Consultants.

PATRICIA ROBERTS KNITTING. Require responsible sales assistant for Saturday work. Must love knitting. Telephone 731 1705.

JUNIOR SALES PERSON 21-ish to assist Equities Salesman City stockbrokers. Financial experience and/or Economic degree. Around £6,000 p.a. plus bonus.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 0010.

ADMIN ASSISTANT 19 up to work with traders Intl stockbrokers. Involves lots of telephone work dealing clients, relaying messages and contacting the states some research. 'A' levels some financial experience. Around £6,000 p.a. plus Christmas bonus. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU 589 8807 0010.

SECRETARIAL

EUROPEAN FLAVOUR. International Co S.W.1 seek an assured P.A./Secretary for a senior director. Apart from good secretarial skills it would be helpful to him if you could liaise occasionally with their offices in Europe in French and/or German. Flexi hours and sub. Restaurant: £6,500. Ring 408 0444 Berkeley Appointments (Rec. Cons.).

SECRETARY. 24+. Mayfair, to work in busy press P.R. department of prestige organization. O levels essential plus good secretarial skills (90/60): £5,500 per annum plus benefits. Call Christine Jones 439 7972 Centacom Recruitment Consultants.

SPANISH mother tongue preferred plus excellent English for this City Insurance Company. The two directors need a Secretary Shorthand Typist able to run the office for them: aged 25+: £6,000. 377 8600 Secretaries Plus—the Secretarial Consultants.

NEGOTIATOR 22+ required by flat rentals company in SW1. Initiative and appearance more important than experience. Up to £6,500 inc. of commission. Apply 828 1457.

SEC./P.A., 19-25, T.V. co/ Sports programme. Use your French. £5,400, W1 URGENT. Ring Jenny, 434 1004, Fitzroy Rec. Cons.

PERSONNEL SEC. P.A. T.V. co., 22-30, W1, £5,970 + perks. URGENT Ring Fitzroy Rec. Cons. 434 1004.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT required early April for the Council of Co-ownership Housing Societies Ltd. No shorthand audio but excellent typing essential. Work interesting, dealing with top level administrators. Able to work with minimum supervision. Salary £4,000 with review after 3 months.—Ring 01-720 0466 or send to C.C.H.S., 8 The Pavement, Clapham, London SW4 0HY, for application forms.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

ADVERTISING. This well known ad. agency is looking for an attractive, well groomed receptionist with a bubbly personality. Salary c. £4,500. Age 21+. New Horizons (Rec. Con.) 584 4223.

£3,000+. An interesting post has arisen in the Kensington High St. area for an efficient, well organised secretary to work for the financial director of an international property development group. Speeds 100/50 plus telex. Age 29-35. New Horizons (Rec. Con.) 584 4223.

P.A. SHORTHAND. Sec to Director £6,500. Think insurance boring? Not when working for one of the top men in the field of aviation. Become involved in extensive international client contact. Liaise with members of the division on varied matters and as time goes on assume responsibilities of your own. Preferred age 27+. Ring 930 5051. Lucy Marks Personnel (Staff Consultants), 21 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

SECRETARY required in busy academic Department of Surgery. Work interesting and varied. Salary on scale £3,913-£4,317 plus £507 London Weighting, and allowances for special skills. Good superannuation scheme. Apply in writing, stating age and giving details of qualifications and experience, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT quoting Ref. D.S.

PERSONAL Assistant/Secretary, for antique gallery in Kensington. Interesting position, good salary. Phone Mr Greene, 229 2618.

La creme de la creme
Also on page 23

SELECTION
We have interesting vacancies in SW1, EC2, and WC2 for Senior Sec/PA's. Salaries £6,000-£7,000.
Telephone Odette Veazey, O. Y. Selection (Emp. Agy.), 92 Brompton Road, SW3. (Opp. Harrods) 01-589 0590

SMALL CERAMIC DESIGN GROUP
Requires a secretary to work in lovely studio near Lancaster Gate. Shorthand and typing essential. Please telephone Abigail Barbier between 9.30 and 5.30 on 01-724 3701.

MAYFAIR SECRETARY
Mayfair Art Gallery. Secretary/P.A., excellent sec. qualifications incl. shorthand. English mother tongue, good knowledge German. Good presentation, age 22-35. £5,000+ p.a. No agencies.
Tel. 01-493 7611
ACHIM MOELLER

HARLEY STREET
Dynamic duo seek Wonderwoman for busy medical and surgical practice. Salary negotiable according to experience.
Tel. 01-431 1608

PART-TIME VACANCIES

LITERARY AGENT
Specialising in books with commercial appeal and syndicated newspaper features requires secretary with shorthand, 3 days a week, 10-6. Office in W1 area. Salary £3,500.
01-437 0358

WEST END PUBLISHERS require part-time dogsbody to help out on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in the Publicity Department. Accurate typing, neat handwriting and an organized mind essential to cope with mountains of tedious paper work and harassed boss, in pay. Please ring Beth Macdougall on 437 2075.

TEMPTING TIMES

TELEPHONIST/Receptionist for TV Co and other long and short term assignments for experienced people. 01-730 2212. Jaygar Careers (Consultants).

EARN TOP WAGES as a Lucy Marks Temporary. Assignments in central London include all types of Secretarial and receptionist work. Let us become your No. 1 agency. Ring 930 5051. If you have good skills and a flexible personality. Lucy Marks Personnel (Staff Consultants), 21 Lower Regent St., S.W.1.

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-584 4223.

STEPPING STONES

COOL HEADED PERSON FRIDAY
needed now for bedlamish publishing office. Applicants should also have head well fixed to shoulders to enable initiative and common sense to be used daily. Reception and switchboard experience highly desirable, typing essential. Hot heads, the faint-of-heart and layabouts need not apply.
Phone Marilyn 01-606 7836

SECRETARIAL

STAR TECHNICAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATOR
Star computers technical support team needs a young lively assistant to deal with clients on the phone and also to act as Girl Friday. Good telephone manner and able to cope under pressure. Salary neg. Suit college leaver.
Phone Jackie 739 7633

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
Secretary required for Research doctor involved in studies in Great Britain and abroad. Salary on scale to £5,545 max. according to age and experience, plus proficiency £368 for higher speeds. 5 day week, 20 days' annual leave. Please write stating age and experience to Administrative Officer, Medical Research Council Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Unit, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Rd., London, SW3 6HP.

COPY TYPIST
to work in reception area of small P.R. company near St. Paul's. Must have fast accurate typing and be prepared to work hard as a member of a small friendly team. General office duties include small switchboard. Would suit 2nd jobber. Age 19+. Salary £4,500.
Tel. 01-248 6803
No Agencies

KNIGHTSBRIDGE ESTATE AGENTS
seek a Secretary for their small friendly office. It will be a varied and interesting position, which although mainly secretarial, offers ample opportunity for meeting the public. Ideally the successful applicant will be aged about 30 with a lively outgoing personality. Salary according to experience.
RING FRIEND AND FALCKE.
581 3022

A STEP UP ... £5,750
... And into the world of estate management. For the senior partner of this upmarket international company you will organize everything from business meetings and private deals to holiday travel for the family. As his right hand your secretarial skills will keep things moving for him. They offer a clothing allowance, 75p LVs and a fantastic travel scheme. Call Paula Langmuir on 222 0671.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

AUDIO SECRETARY required for partner in property consultants in attractive offices close to Park Lane. Presentable, well spoken, industrious person between 22-26 years required. Salary c£4,750 negotiable, + bonus scheme, 4 weeks' holiday.—Ring Lesley on 499 6621.

DIRECTOR'S PA/SEC. 28-45 for well-known Publishing Group, with other interests, management training and language schools. A busy post calling for good skills and lots of administration. Salary £6,500-£7,000. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

YOUNG ADMIN. Well educated Sh. Secretary, 22+, sought by two globe trotting Marketing Executives who work for an international company in Mayfair: £5,500. Ring 408 0444 Berkeley Appointment (Rec. Cons.).

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST £5,200
An opportunity to join this leading fashion house as secretary receptionist to their General Manager. In this position you'll get the best of both worlds. You'll have a charming boss and also the opportunity to meet a wide range of people, from all over the world. You'll need to be beautifully groomed, socially confident and have good secretarial skills. Very beautiful offices and excellent discounts on their latest clothes. Please telephone 499 2921 491 8868
ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

EXPANDING PR COMPANY, needs efficient PA/Sec (28+), shorthand not essential to organise busy M.D. Salary negotiable. Ring or call in Brompton Bureau, 10 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. 01-584 6242.

IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE! Director of merger group in superb house, seeks Sec/PA, 25-ish, with good formal skills, well educated, able to assimilate easily, outgoing personality. Friendly group, £6,000 p.a. plus excellent Christmas bonus. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807 0010.

SELF MOTIVATED junior secretary required to work for European Marketing Division of a large International Courier Company. Unique opportunity for intelligent self starter to become totally involved. One year's Secretarial experience essential. Training in all other areas. Salary £4,250 negotiable. A.A.F. Interested? Please phone Sandra on 379 6440.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

PUBLISHER seeks a mature and responsible part-time secretary 3 days a week; 2 mornings working for their senior literary adviser at his flat in Victoria and the remaining time at their West End office acting as a general assistant to the editorial department. Accurate typing and shorthand essential. Please phone Jane Todorski, 437 2075.

COLOUR COUNSELLORS are looking for representatives in the following areas: Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon, Durham, Notts, Northants, Northumberland, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Somerset, Yorkshire, Wales and Wiltshire. If you are interested in a part-time career, run from your own home in interior decorating (full training given), apply to Virginia Stourton, 187 New Kings Road, London, S.W.6. Telephone 01-736 8326.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 005270 of 1980
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division in the Matter of BOYCO GROUP LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 23rd day of January 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the sanctioning of a Scheme of Arrangement and (b) the confirmation of the reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from £3,000,000 to £1,750,246.25 by cancelling all the issued Ordinary shares of the said Company (other than those beneficially owned by Bonnerpark Limited). The amount by which the issued Capital of the said Company is proposed to be reduced is to be applied in paying for shares of the said Company to a like amount in accordance with the said Scheme of Arrangement.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr Justice Nourse at The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 23rd day of February 1981.

Any CREDITOR or SHAREHOLDER of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DATED this 14th day of February 1981.

Titmuss, Sainer & Webb
2, Serjeants' Inn
London EC4Y 1LT
Solicitors for the said Company

No. 00310 of 1981
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division Companies Court in the Matter of WEST EALING CAR MART LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice which was presented on the 20th day of January, 1981 by Howmedica International Limited, of 622, Western Avenue, Park Royal, London W3 0TF who claimed to be a CREDITOR of the Company, will be heard at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 2nd day of March, 1981.

AND that any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY wishing to oppose or support the making of the Order on the Petition must ensure that written notice reaches the undersigned by 16.00 hours on Friday the 27th day of February, 1981.

A copy of the Petition will be supplied by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charge.

JEREMY B. WINTER
Messrs Baker & McKenzie
Aldwych House,
Aldwych, London WC2B 4JP.
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Re: DYNAMIC POLYMERS (COMPOUNDS AND SERVICES) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday 20th March, 1980 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned David Julian Buchler, F.C.A. of Bernard Phillips and Company at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1981.

DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER,
(Chartered Accountant)

No. 004011 of 1980
THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. In the High Court of Justice. In the matter of ALBITE PROPERTIES Limited of 177 Regent Street, London, W.1.

I, BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A., of 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1 hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by the Department of Trade and Industry as LIQUIDATOR of the Estate of the above Company.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.

CREDITORS who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

B. PHILLIPS,
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of R. ASHTON & SONS (STOKE NEWINGTON) LIMITED by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 29th day of October, 1981.

I, George Albert Auger of Messrs Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London, W.1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1981.

G. A. AUGER
LIQUIDATOR

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of CARBOTT INVESTMENTS LIMITED, by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 19th day of December, 1980.

I, RAYMOND HOCKING FCCA of Messrs Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London, W.1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1981.

R. HOCKING, FCCA
LIQUIDATOR

AMERITOS TOURIST SERVICES INTERNATIONAL Limited.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Monday the 16th day of February 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated this 29th day of January 1981.

D. C. TOBITT.
Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of WALKER GOLF Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 13th day of March, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1981.

P. MONJACK
Liquidator

Re: PLASTIPOL Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 20th March, 1980 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned David Julian Buchler, F.C.A. at Bernard Phillips and Co., 76, New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in to prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1981.

David Julian Buchler,
(Chartered Accountant)

Re: DYNAMIC POLYMERS Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 20th March, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned David Julian Buchler, F.C.A. at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1 the LIQUIDAOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1981.

DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, F.C.A.
(Chartered Accountant)

Re: HAVERSLANE LIMITED T/A A & R PRINT and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1981, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1981.

ALAN STEWART.
Director.

Re: TRACEE TRIMMINGS LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, on Monday, the 23rd day of February, 1981, at 2.30 in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1981.

IVOR REAGAN,
Director.

THEA PORTER DECORATIONS Limited

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4, Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 18th day of February 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 2nd day of February 1981.

THEA PORTER,
Director.

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KENSINGTON.—M/F to share luxury maisonette, own double bed and bathroom. Non-smoker. £35 p.w. + bills.—Tel. 01-373 1857.

FULHAM.—Share large luxury house, own large bedroom. New luxury carpets, curtains, furnishings, gardens, parking good. £300 p.m. all incl.—Pirme 633 6252 day. 736 8270 evening.

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N.W.6.—2 persons share luxury house, £25 p.w. each. — 624 7905.

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CHELSEA. Magnificent house. Own room. £36 p.w. 730 9493.

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SOUTH KEN.—Room available for 3mths, in spacious flat, £30 p.w. Ring 493 7070 ext 448 (day).

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N.W.2.—2nd girl to share flat. Own room c.h. £20 p.w. excl. 450 3558 eves.

WESTMINSTER.—Luxury flat, large private bedroom, sharing sitting room, dining room, 2 baths, fully fitted kitchen. Every extra. £30 p.w. all inc. Tel. before 11.00 am if poss 828 4841.

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RENTALS

ABBEY ROAD, N.W.8. Recently refurbished 7th floor flat. Lift. 1 double bed, recep/dining area. k and b, c.h., c.h.w. inc. £80 p.w.—Clayton Bennett Heycock, 584 6863.

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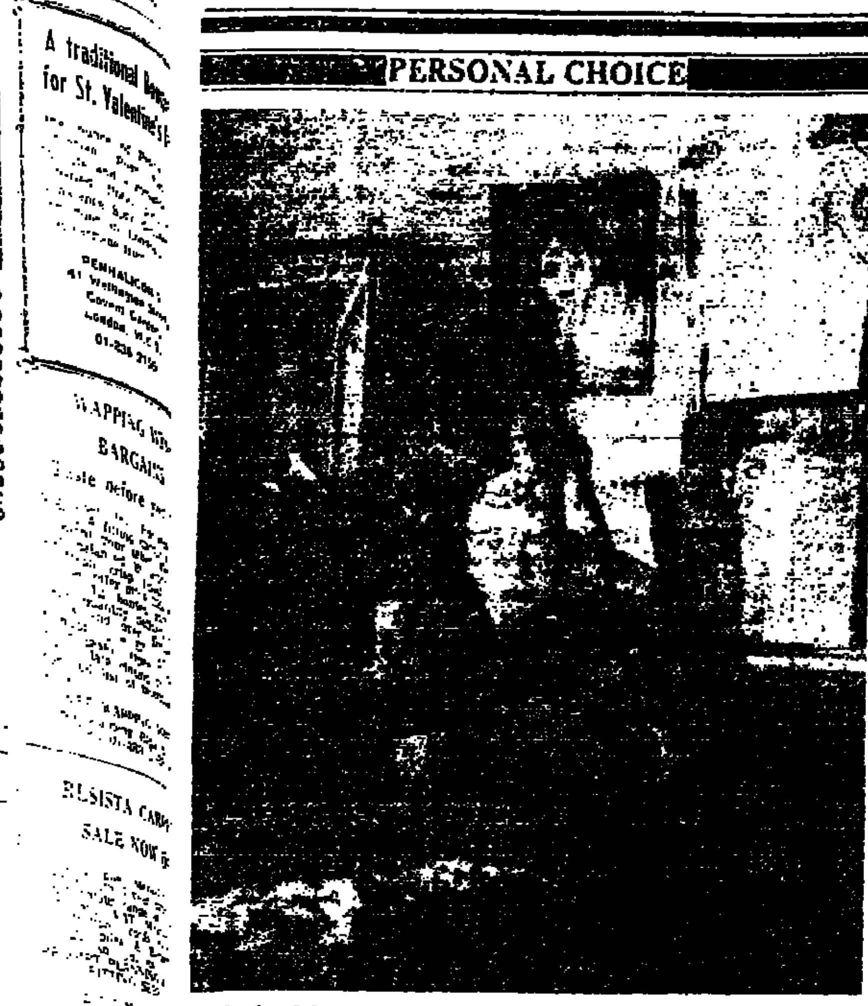
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LOW COST FLIGHTS to most ...

(continued on page 2

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE



Malcolm Tierney as Lowry in the Granada Television film: L. S. Lowry: A Private View (ITV, 9.10).

● Shelley Rohde is the ideal reporter: she knows which facts need colour and which ones do not. Her biography of L. S. Lowry, the Lancashire painter and rent collector, is an admirable example of reportage allied to a fine artistic perception. Now David Wheatley has made a film of it (ITV, 9.10), the only journalistic device he retains from the book being the unidentified interviewer sent to question Lowry, played in the correct shambling way by Malcolm Tierney. Mr Wheatley takes us on a circumspectly conducted tour of the probable landmarks inside Lowry's brain when the solitary artist painted his dark satanic mills, scurrying people, five-legged dog and recurrent images of the mysterious Ann. Lowry's words and reported thoughts are used whenever possible but, bearing in mind the painter's notorious tendency to re-arrange the truth from time to time, they are subjected to rigorous scrutiny. This is a wholly absorbing dramatised documentary which, wisely, does not try to rub out all the question marks which crowd Lowry's canvases like so many interrogatory matchstick men.

● There is a perplexing postscript to tonight's Open Secret film (BBC 1, 10.25), perplexing that is, if you accept the claims advanced on behalf of a small black box which is said to have broken people's addiction to drugs, drink and smoking. The Sussex clinic where the device has been used is now closed through lack of money. The box is a thing the size of a transistor radio and all it does is generate electrical current which, Frankenstein-like, is passed through the head. An allied technique, electro-acupuncture, is being tried out at a London hospital. But the box remains shut—for the time being, at least. I feel we haven't heard the last of it.

● I am a little surprised that Woman's Hour, a consistently enterprising programme, did not get Monica Dickens herself to read her serialized autobiography An Open Book which begins today (Radio 4, 2.01). She is, I believe, alive and well, and I know she is a good reader. Her locum tenens is Jennie Goosens. . . . Roger Cook presents another of his Checkpoint investigations tonight (Radio 4, 7.20). I am conscious of my forehead getting damp as I listen to these relentlessly probing programmes. The BBC's legal team probably share the same feeling.

● If you think that Camus squeezed the last possible drop of terror out of The Plague, try listening to Gerhard's musical interpretation of it (Radio 3, 8.00). Antal Dorati conducts the BBC SO, just as he did at the premiere performance of the work in 1964. The narrator is Michael Rippon. Britten's Spring Symphony completes the programme (9.05).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges: The rolling process in industry; **9.35 Maths File; 9.55 Let's Do the Room Up; 10.12 Happy Horse; 10.39 Plant Foods; 11.02** Evedyday Maths.

11.25 You and Me: A ride on a horse-drawn barge. For the toddlers.

11.40 For Schools, Colleges: English (language at work); **12.05 pm Kontakte:** German lesson, Könnten Sie mir bitte helfen? Closedown at 12.30.

12.45 News and weather forecast; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Another of Ian Lyon's travel features. Also, a well-known personality shows his/her culinary prowess; **1.45 Trumpton:** The story of the mayor's birthday (r).

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: David and Goliath; **2.18 History:** Britain Alone; **2.40 Read On!** Just imagine.

3.00 Speak for Yourself: Repeat showing of yesterday's BBC 2 programme about neighbours who fall out; **3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course:** Tasty ways to prepare rice; **3.55 Play School:** Pat Hutchin's story The Wind Blew;

4.20 Touché Turtle: cartoon. High Goon.

4.25 Jackanory: Sheila Hancock continues her readings from Eleanor Farjeon's The Little Bookroom.

4.40 Take Hart: Another of Tony Hart's entertaining lessons for young artists; **5.00 John Craven's Newsround:** junior newsreel with a wide appeal.

5.05 Break in the Sun: First episode in a new children's drama serial by Bernard Ashley. It's the story of a runaway schoolgirl who joins a troupe of travelling actors. With Nichola Cowper; **5.35 The Perishers:** with Leonard Rossiter (r).

5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall; **5.55 Regional news magazines.** All regions link up for Nationwide at 6.20.

6.50 Triangle: Shipboard drama series. Katherine Laker's nightmare. With Kate O'Mara, Michael Craig.

7.15 Film: The Hunters (1958) Korean war drama, with Robert Mitchum as an ace fighter pilot and Robert Wagner as a troublesome young lieutenant.

9.00 Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party. Also on BBC 2 and ITV at the same time; **9.10 News:** with Peter Woods.

9.35 Sportsnight: Great Britain takes on the German Democratic Republic in an indoor athletics international. The GB team includes Sebastian Coe, Verona Elder and Brian Hooper. Also, from Cortina, the World Four-Man Bobsleigh Championship.

10.25 Open Secret: The Black Box. Peter Williams throws some light on a box which, it is claimed, can wean people off dangerous drugs. (See Personal Choice.)

10.55 Parkinson: The mid-week edition of his chat show. The guests are Stewart Granger, Lieut-Col Blashford-Snell and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

11.55 News headlines. And weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 10.30 am-10.50 I Ysgolion. 11.02-11.22 I Ysgolion. 1.45 pm-2.01 Mister Men. 2.18-2.38 I Ysgolion. 5.05-5.35 Grange Hill. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.50-7.05 Tom and Jerry. 7.05-7.35 Heddiw. 7.35-8.05 Aerial I'r Andes. 8.05-8.30 Triangle. 8.30-9.00 Seconds Out. 11.55 News and Close. Scotland: 12.40 p.m.-12.45 Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 9.00-9.10 Party Political Broadcast (Labour Party in Scotland). 11.55 News and Close. Northern Ireland: 3.53 p.m.-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and Close. England: 5.55 p.m.-6.20 Regional magazines. 12.00 midnight, close.

BBC 2

10.20 am Gharbar: for Asian women viewers. A programme of general interest. Closedown at 10.45.

11.00 Play School: The same as BBC 1, 3.55 pm (The Wind Blew, by Pat Hutchins). Closedown at 11.25.

1.45 pm Racing from Ascot: We see the 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 (Whitbread Trial Handicap Steeplechase, 3 miles) and 3.35. With commentary by Peter O'Sullevan and Richard Pitman. Closedown at 3.50.

5.30 Charlie Chaplin: A Woman. One of the famous short films which Chaplin himself directed. It's the one in which he tries to evade his girl-friend's father.*

5.55 Sixteen Up: Sunderland youngsters talk about how they are having to cope with life on the dole and there is an examination of alternatives to their being unemployed. One is the creation of their own jobs.

6.20 The Master Game: The sixth game in this chess tournament. Nigel Short, aged 15, of Great Britain plays Robert Byrne, the former New York philosopher. If the game ends in a draw, Nigel will emerge as the clear leader.

6.50 Grapevine: Community action programme, presented by Helene Hayman. It's about Spare Tyre, a theatre company which finds fun in compulsive eaters and obsessive slimmers. **7.20 News and weather forecast.**

7.30 Travellers in Time: Up the Amazon. Film record of Dr Hamilton Rice's expedition up the Amazon in 1924 when his party surveyed and filmed remote and mysterious regions never before visited by the white man.

8.00 The Magic of Dance: Last programme in Dame Margot's series. She pays tribute to the choreographer Sir Frederick Ashton, and we see an extract from his ballet Salut d'Amour and Marguerite and Armand, in which Dame Margot is partnered by Rudolf Nureyev (r).

9.00 Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party. **9.10 M*A*S*H:** Korean war medical unit comedy. To avoid artillery fire from their own side, the men of the 4077th take shelter in a cave.

9.35 Sons and Lovers: Episode 5 of this seven-part adaptation by Trevor Griffiths of the D. H. Lawrence novel. With Eileen Atkins, Tom Bell and Karl Johnson (as Paul). It can be seen again next Saturday night.

10.30 God and the Scientist: The possibility of genetically engineered human clones is discussed with Professor Derek Burke, Professor of Biological Sciences at Warwick University who also talks about his work in relation to his religious beliefs. The interviewer is Ronald Eyre.

10.55 Newsnight: All the day's main news stories, plus special features. Ends at 11.45.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Film about Captain Cook; **9.50** Programme about shapes; **10.10** Victorian family life; **10.35** The history of film music; **11.05** The story of the banana; **11.17** French life; **11.34** George and Mildred (comedy).

12.00 Cloppa Castle: mediaeval puppet story. A Cuckoo Clock. **12.10 pm Rainbow:** Wood, and wooden houses, and the story of The Three Little Pigs.

12.30 About Britain: A Taste of the Country. City children get a taste of farming life at the Out of Town Centre in the New Forest.

1.00 News from ITN. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Crown Court: The outcome of the case in which the housemother at a children's home is accused of a sexual relationship with one of the boys.

2.00 After Noon Plus: Simon Reed interviews the Hollywood actress Kim Novak.

2.45 Fantasy Island: With Ricardo Montalban. Stories of a frustrated boxer and student. **3.45 Movie Memories:** Nostalgic show with film clips chosen by members of the public. Roy Hudd, the presenter, interviews Richard Greene. **4.15 Watch It!** A story about the inventor Dr Snuggles. **4.20 Runaround:** Quiz for children, and an item about tiny cars. With Mike Reid. **4.45 Brendon Chase:** Serial about forest brothers. Today, what happens when one of them goes to town. **5.15 Mr and Mrs:** Matrimonial quiz game, compered by Derek Batey.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 With Viv Taylor Gee. The rehabilitation of Rosemary Dawson Shepherd, who has cerebral palsy. **6.35 Crossroads:** A final warning from Meg Mortimer, and a promise from Becky Foster.

7.00 This is Your Life: Apparently perfect people listen to Eamonn Andrews as he tells them their life story. **7.30 Coronation Street:** Trouble over Anne Walker's broken sunglasses as she is about to leave for her winter cruise.

8.00 The Benny Hill Show: Not a repeat, but a brand new show consisting of comedy sketches. The characters, however, will be familiar. They include the Hill Billies and the Lower Tidmarsh Fire Brigade.

9.00 Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party.

9.10 L. S. Lowry—A Private View: Shelley Rohde's book about the Lancashire painter has been adapted as a film by David Wheatley. With Malcolm Tierney as Lowry (see Personal Choice).

10.10 News. Also, Thames news headlines.

10.40 Film: Doctors' Wives (1971) Highly dramatic medical world drama about a doctor (John Colicos) who murders his immoral wife, and then finds that only he can perform the tricky operation that can save a life. With Dyan Cannon, Richard Crenna, Gene Hackman, Rachel Roberts. Director: George Schaefer.

12.35 am Close. Jeremy Lloyd has written some charming animal poems. He reads one of them.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Alternative Version, by David H. Wallace.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Frank Muir Goes Into . . . Cruelty.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 Party Political Broadcast (Labour).
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Admiral, by Murray Shelmerdine.
3.50 Through My Window.
4.00 Choral Evensong.†
4.45 The Towers of Trebizond (6).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Music.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. An inquiry into heart operations in Cambridge and why non-transplant patients are suffering.
7.45 Do-It-Yourself.
8.45 File on 4. Nissan and the cars they may build in Britain.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 There Were Giants in Those Days (1).
11.00 The Harpole Report (3).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
9.05 am Schools: Advanced Studies—English; Radio Thin King (4); La France aujourd'hui (4); Poetry Corner; Music Makers; Something to Think About.
10.30 Listen With Mother.
10.45-12.00 Schools: The Music Box; By the People, for the People; Casebook 81; Quest.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Movement and Drama; Books, Plays, Poems; Nature.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Digame (15).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Elgar, Haydn, Beethoven (Triple Conc).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Saint-Saëns, Milhaud, Fauré, Françaix.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Wolf.
10.00 Organ: Bach, Liszt, Durko, Kolass.†
10.45 Choir: Hamilton (Requiem).†
11.20 Piano: Ravel, Chaminade, Milhaud, Debussy, Poulenc, Chabrier.†
12.00 CBSO/Rattle: Janacek (Sinfonietta), Sibelius (Sym 5).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Chamber music (live from Broadcasting House): Couperin, Tippett, Purcell, Bach.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 BBC Northern SO/Amy: Berlioz, Debussy, Falla, Chabrier.†
4.00 The Prelude, by Wordsworth (6).
4.25 Violin, piano (Brainin/Kraus): Mozart (K306).
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Quartet (Chilingirian): Haydn (op 74 no 2).†
7.30 Scientifically Speaking.
8.00 BBCSO etc/Dorati (live from Festival Hall), pt 1: Gerhard (The Plague).†
8.45 Six Continents.
9.05 BBCSO, pt 2: Britten (Spring Sym).†
10.00 Harpsichord: Bach (BWV 826).†
10.30 A Man of Pleasure (3).
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Smetana.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 5.55 Party Political Broadcast (Labour). 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell.† 9.15 Semprini Serenade.† 10.02 Tony's. 10.30 Tom O'Connor. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Steve Wright. 7.00 Mailbag. 8.02 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—

6.00 a.m. Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peoples' Choice. 8.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Play it My Way. 10.15 Divertimento. 10.30 Chemical Warfare. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Bunny Green on Dickens. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 p.m. Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Aspects of the Blues. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Emlyn. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Listening Post. 5.30 Take One. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Play it My Way. 9.45 Four Hands in Harmony. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 A House for Mr Biswas. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 a.m. News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Musical Memories. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Thomas Carlyle. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U.K. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.40 Fiddlers' Rally. 11.25 Musical Special. 12.15 am-12.20 News.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Fantasy Island. 3.20-3.45 Survival. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 10.45 Film: Fourth Sex (Chad Everett). 12.25 am Weather followed by Recovery of Health.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-3.45 Ebony, Ivory and Jade. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.38 News. 10.45-12.35 am Film: Yellow Dog (Jiro Tamiya, Robert Hardy).

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Flalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Sir Lancelot. 4.45-5.15 Stracon y Byd. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.45-11.15 Mae'r Gelyn Oddi Mewn. 11.15-11.45 World in Action. 11.45-12.40 am Have Girls will Travel.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Stanley Baxter Picture Show. 11.40-11.50 Bedtime.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 pm North East News. 1.25-1.30 Where The Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Danger UXB. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.42 Quincy. 11.40 Camera. 12.10 am Way Of The Cross. 12.15 Closedown.

Westward
As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Young Ramsay. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.42 News. 10.46 Film: Chastity Belt (Tony Curtis, Monica Vitti). 12.25 am-12.30 Faith For Life.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Young Ramsay. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.38 News. 10.46 Film: Chastity Belt (Tony Curtis, Monica Vitti). 12.25 am Epilogue.

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Starparade. 5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 10.40 News. 10.45-12.45 am Film: Best Pair of Legs in the Business (Reg Varney, Diana Coupland).

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Love Boat. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 10.40 Snooker. 11.[illegible] Our Little Town. 11.50-11.53 News.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live From Two. 2.50-3.45 Family. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 10.40-12.45 am Film: Deliverance (Burt Reynolds).

Anglia
As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am-9.30 Jobline. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Entertainers: Kenny Sorati. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 10.40 Film: Project X (Christopher George). 12.25 am Big Question.

Scottish
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Certain Women. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Toye's Talk Back. 6.30-7.00 Report. 10.40 Fiddlers' Rally. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30-12.25 am Mannix.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Lifeline. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 10.40-12.25 am Film: Puppet on a Chain (Sven-Bertil Taube).

Entertainments Guide

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance.
CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Sat & Tues 7.30: Madam Butterfly. Tomor 7.30: Cinderella. Fri 7.30: Tosca. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 am on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). 65 Amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10.00 a.m. on the days of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera (Paul Hudson replaces Forbes Robinson). Mon at 7.00 Lulu.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor. at 7.30 Troy Game, A Month in the Country, Les Noces. Fri at 7.30 La Fille mal gardée. Sat at 2.00 & 7.30 Giselle.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 Tel 01-837 1672, 1673, 3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 01-278 0871.
Until Feb 21
D'OYLY CARTE presents
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Eves 7.30. Mats Sat and Today and Feb 18 at 2.30. Today HMS Pinafore. Tomor until Sat The Pirates of Penzance. Next Mon to Sat mat Ruddigore. (Sat eve perf Trust Assoc Membs only). Tkts £2.00 to £7.50.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL 01-928 3191. BOYS OF THE LOUGH with Flora MacNeil (Barra) on Tues, Feb 24, 7.45. Traditional music from Ireland, Scotland and Shetland. Tickets £2-£3.50.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. BBC S.O. BBC Singers. BBC Symphony Chorus. Antal Dorati. Soloists. Gerhard: The Plague; Britten: Spring Symphony.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Eves at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0
TONY BRITTON
PETER BAYLISS
and ANNA NEAGLE in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, TOMFOOLERY
DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY
CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees. GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs 379 6061. 836 3962. Eves 8, Thurs mat 3.00. Stalls from £2.90, Sat 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCK-OUT'" S. Times. S. Exp. DENIS LAWSON Most Promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980
PAL JOEY
"IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY. SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
Today 2.00 & 7.30, Tomor 7.30
JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK
by Sean O'Casey
Judi Dench, winner of four awards as Juno. "Trevor Nunn's stunning revival" D. Mail. With: Peter Nichols' PASSION PLAY (next perf Fri) and Nikolai Erdman's THE SUICIDE (next perf 26 Feb). Prestel booking 23023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. 7.45 Sat 4.30 & 8 Thurs 2.30. FAITH BROOK, JOHN ARNATT, LUCY GUTTERIDGE, TONY CAUNTER, DAVID TROUGHTON. In EDGAR WALLACE's thriller THE CASE OF THE FRIGHTENED LADY.

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Last week. Eves. 8.15. Mat Tomor 3.00. Sat. 4.00.
RALPH RICHARDSON
in the National Theatre prod. of
EARLY DAYS
by David Storey
RALPH RICHARDSON:
"TRIUMPH" Gdn. "UNFORGETTABLE" Int Hld Trib "NOT TO BE MISSED" Punch. Group Sales 379 6061.

COTTESLOE (N.T.'s small auditorium). This, normally £3.70 (prevs £2.20) day tickets from 10 a.m. £2.20. Students standby 45 minutes before start £1.50. Prevs. Ton't. 7.45. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN by Tom Taylor.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Eves. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.45.
Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams Martin Connor, Tricia George in
A SATIRICAL REVUE
TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times
"OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS
Opens Feb. 26 at 7.00. Reduced price previews Feb. 21, 23, 24, 25 at 8.00.

DUKE OF YORKS S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565/836 9837/839 4682 Group Bookings 836 3962, 379 6061 Eves 8.00. Sats 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR
ACTRESS OF THE YEAR
Swet awards 80
BEST ACTRESS
New Standard Drama Awards 80
BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS
1980 DRAMA AWARDS
and DAVID DE KEYSER
BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR
Drama Awards of the Year 1980
in TOM KEMPINSKI'S
DUET FOR ONE
BEST NEW PLAY
Drama Awards 1980
"THE AMAZING NEW PLAY" Daily Telegraph
"NO ONE INTERESTED IN THE THEATRE CAN AFFORD NOT TO SEE THIS PRODUCTION" F.T.

GARRICK S cc 01-836 4601 Feb. 16 7.0, sub. evgs. 8.0. Til 16 March.
MAX WALL

GLOBE S cc 437 1592, 439 6770.
FOR 12 WEEKS ONLY
ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE
Previews Feb. 17 & 18 at 8.00. Opens Feb. 19, 7.0. Subs 8.0, Sat 6.0 & 8.45. BOOK NOW!

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs 8.0 (sharp). Mat Sat 2.30 PRESENT LAUGHTER, by Noel Coward. "A total success . . . the playing throughout is excellent" F. Times. "Donald Sinden is immensely watchable" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301.
Jean-Claude Grumberg's
THE WORKSHOP
Last 2 wks.
Book now to avoid disappointment
8 p.m., Sat. 4.30 & 8 p.m.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL, cc 01-930 9832. Only 10 more weeks. Mon-Sat eves. at 8.0 MAGGIE SMITH "a great tragic comic actress in full bloom" Financial Times in
VIRGINIA
"a beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience" D. Tel. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. "RADIATES PERFECTION" S. Exp. Latecomers may not be admitted.

KINGS HEAD, 226 1916. Dnr 7. Show 8. DAFFODILS — The Barrow Poets.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Evgs 7.30, Sats 4.30 & 8.15. HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. "... thoroughly enjoyable comedy" New Standard.
LYRIC STUDIO: Ends Sat! Eves 8.0 MARIKA'S CAFE THEATRE with Marika Rivera.

LYTTELTON (N.T.'s proscenium stage): Today 3.00 (low price mat) & 7.45 THE CARETAKER by Harold Pinter. Tomor 7.45 THE ELEPHANT MAN. (Feb 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 LAST PERFS) WATCH ON THE RHINE by Lillian Hellman.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. evgs. 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0, Sat 5.30, 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN
NICOLA PAGETT
in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S' Until Sat. Eves 7.30. Tomor. & Sat. at 2.00
THE RELAPSE
by Sir John Vanbrugh. From Tues. next to 14 March
WAITING FOR GODOT

OLIVIER (N.T.'s open stage): Fri. & Sat. 7.30 (low price prevs.) A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY by Ivan Turgenev. Trans by Isaiah Berlin.

PALACE S cc 01-437 6834
"OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail.
Rodger's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times.
Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30. Mats Tues. Wed. Thur & Sat at 2.45. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in
DICK WHITTINGTON
"Bright, fast-moving, dazzling, spectacle . . . Worth every penny". D. Mirror. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061.
FORTHCOMING ATTRACTION THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 Starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP"
LIBERACE
with supporting company OPENS APRIL 28th for 2 weeks only.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Opening June 11 (Special Previews from May 29).
MICHAEL CRAWFORD in
BARNUM
THE SMASH HIT BROADWAY MUSICAL. Postal booking now open.

PHOENIX c.c. 01-836 2294/5. Credit Card Bookings 01-836 8611.
THAT'S SHOWBIZ!
The Sensational Variety Spectacular. OPENS TONIGHT AT 7.00. Sub. Twice Daily at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877, cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. sales 379 6061. Evgs 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 836 3962/379 6061. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 5 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.00.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO
in Willy Russell's new comedy

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price. Directed by Robert Chetwyn. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061. "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 748 3354. Tues. to Sun. 7.30. JOINT STOCK in Say Your Prayers. New musical play by Nick Darke. "Admirable story telling . . . intelligent comedy" Times.

ROUND HOUSE, 267 2564. Scarborough Theatre in the Round, in SUBURBAN STRAINS, a musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN composed by PAUL TODD. Evgs 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sats. 2.30. Until March 14. "A witty, ingenious Musical play" Gdn. "Mr Ayckbourn at his familiar best" The Times.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564
ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE COMPANY
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI
with HELEN MIRREN & BOB HOSKINS
1 April-9 May
HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE?
13 May-6 June
THE MISANTHROPE
with TOM COURTENAY
1 July-1 August
Season Tkt. Available.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745.
TOUCHED
By Stephen Lowe. Evgs. 8, Mon. all seats £2. "Beautifully written piece . . . the performances are superb". Gdn.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. FOUR IN A MILLION devised & Dir. by Les Blair. Evgs. 7.30. "Very funny, exceptionally enjoyable" S. Tms.

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888.
JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS
"PLAY OFF EACH OTHER BEAUTIFULLY . . . TOUCHING, FUNNY AND VERY MUCH ALIVE." Gdn.
in Charles Dyer's comedy
RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN
"COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM." Times. "A THEATRICAL GEM." The People. Mon-Fri 8.0, Sat 5.45 & 8.45. Reduced Group Bookings 839 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 839 7516 (9.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.). Last 3 weeks.

SHAW 01-388 1394
SHORT SEASON ONLY!
GOTCHA AND KILLING TIME
by Barrie Keeffe
Mat. Thurs 2.30. Evns. 7.30.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0, Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061.

TRICYCLE THEATRE 269 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. 328 8626. Crucible Theatre's Production of BLACK BALL GAME by Don Webb. "It's brilliant" Gdn. "very funny satire" Tms. Mons-Sats, 8pm.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 01-839 4682 01-839 4855 (9.30-6.00, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group bookings only 01-839 3092.
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office) (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats. best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evns. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL
JOSEPH
AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT
GRP SALES 379 6061.
"A DREAM OF A SHOW" D Ex "SIMPLY WONDERFUL" BBC
EXTRA MATS DAILY AT 2.45.

VAUDEVILLE S cc 836 9988
OPENING MARCH 17 AT 7.0
DONALD SINDEN in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
by NOEL COWARD
"TERRIFIC" S. Times.
Red price prevs from March 11

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Ton't Tomor. 7.30 TELEVISION TIMES by Peter Prince. "Funny and constantly diverting . . . carried through with splendid attack" T.L.S. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WESTMINSTER S CC 01-834 0283 From March 3. Matinees only. Monday-Friday 2.15. Sats 3.0
THE NAMESAKE

WINDMILL THEATRE, cc 01-437 6312. Continuous perfs nightly from 6.30 including Sundays. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Grps 836 3962. Mon-Fri 8.00. Sat 5 & 8.40.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
"Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed" S Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch. "Hilarious" D Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Eves 7.30 Ton't, Fri, Sat PYGMALION. Thu ROSENCRANTZ. Now Bkg RICHARD II.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 Air conditioning. Credit cards.
LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT
From 8.00. Dining & Dancing
9.30 SUPER REVUE
"BUBBLY"
at 11: GRACE KENNEDY
DANCING TILL 1 a.m.
From Feb 16: BRUCE FORSYTH

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 5th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 4.50, 8.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A). Progs. 3.45, 8.15. Sat/Sun also 3.10.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town 485 2443 (opp. Tube). ISABELLE HUPPERT in Maurice Pialat's LOULOU (X) 2.35, 4.40, 6.45, 9.00.

CLASSIC 1 CHELSEA, King's Road. 352 5096. Isabelle Huppert in Pialat's LOULOU (X) progs 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last perf bookable.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave 734 5414. THE BLUE LAGOON (AA). Prog. today 2.50 only. From tomorrow a John Cassavetes' Film GLORIA (AA). Cont. Progs. Dly 1.30 (not Sun.), 3.45, 6.00, 8.20. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St. W.1. 499 3737 BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40.

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). Today HARRY CHAPIN in Concert. From tomorrow PROM NIGHT (X)/LOVE AT FIRST BITE (AA).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. THE FORMULA (AA). Sep progs daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.45, 8.30. ". . . thoroughly enjoyable" New Standard.

Now RITZ, Leicester Square. WILLIE & PHIL (X). Sep progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.50, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill 221 0220/727 5750. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA). 1.00, 2.35, 4.15, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30. BLUE COLLAR (X) & CAR WASH (A) 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ Sq Tube. EXCLUSIVE PRESENTATION OF BETTE MIDLER'S THE ROSE (X) 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. INTERIORS (AA) & THE LONG GOODBYE (X) 11.00 p.m. Lic'd. Bar. Last day. Sts. tomorrow WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U).

GATE THREE CINEMA 267 1201/485 2446 Camden Town Tb. MIZOGUCHI'S CLASSIC THE STORY OF THE LAST CHRYSANTHEMUM (A) 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. Lic'd bar.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031 MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Park Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A). 5.30, 8.20. Seats Bookable after 5 pm. Last Day. Starts Thursday Wuthering Heights (U).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Jack Lemmon in TRIBUTE (AA). Sep. Progs Dly (inc Sun) Drs Open 2.10, 5.10, 8.10. Seats bookable w'ends & Last Eve prog. & Late Show.

MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225-6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 pm.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) ALIEN (X) IS BACK: in 70mm and Stereo sound. Sep. Progs. Wks. 1.45, 4.50, 8.00.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin, Dolly Parton NINE TO FIVE (AA), Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Wks. 1.15, 4.30, 7.30.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. BEING THERE (AA). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly 1.50 (not Sun), 5.00, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W2 (723 2011/2). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Daily 2.30, 6.45.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Exclusive Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep perfs Dly (inc Sun.) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55. Seat. bkble Lic'd bar.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, Off Piccadilly Circus, 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
Walter Matthau, Glenda Jackson •*1. HOPSCOTCH (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.50, 6.00, 8.30.
•*2 MY BODYGUARD (A) Sep. prog. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
•3. MONTY PYTHON'S LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.
•4. AIRPLANE (A). Sept. progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.
•*No smoking area.
•No smoking.

SCREEN ON THE HILL, 435 3366. Woody Allen, STARDUST MEMORIES (AA) 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.15. Ring 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for phone bookings.

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234
HOLIDAY ON ICE
WITH ROBIN COUSINS
Performances Daily except Mons. £2.20 to £5.20. Children half price. Car park. Season until Feb. 22.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 629 6176. 108th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 20 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. Peter Brook —Yorkshire Landscapes until 27 Feb. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St. W1. British Art 1900-1980/Carl Andre. 629 1578.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). George Eliot until 26 April. Tudor Map Making until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., 734 7984. Keith Grant.

CRANE GALLERY, 171a Sloane St. (1st floor), SW1. 235 2464. Paintings, Furniture, Quilts, Decoys and AMERICANA. One of London's most beautiful Galleries. Daily 10-6. Sats 10-4.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY, 178 Brompton Road, SW3. 584 7566. FINE ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN PAINTINGS (20th cent). Mon-Fri. 10-6. Sats. 10-4.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London SE1. EDWARD HOPPER and WILLIAM JOHNSTONE. Till March 29. Mon-Thurs. 10-8, Fri and Sat. 10-6. Adm £1.50. All day Mon. 6-8 Tues-Thurs: 75p.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. THOMAS ROWLANDSON — 65 Original Watercolours. Mon-Fri, 9.30-5.30 until 27th Feb.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St. W1. BILL BRANDT: NUDES (1945-1980). Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat 10-12.30.

REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH, New Paintings 1978-80 January 28-February 25. 20 Cork Street, London, W1. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
PICCADILLY, W.1.
1. A New Spirit in Painting until 18th March. Adm. £2. Concessionary Rate £1.40.
2. Honoré Daumier 1808-1879 until 15th March. Adm. £1.50. Concessionary Rate £1.
3. Painting from nature until 15th March. Adm. £1. Concessionary Rate 50p.
All exhibitions open daily 10-6. Concessionary Rate applies — O.A.P.'s, students, groups over 10 and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St. Kensington Sq. W8. 937 5883. MONICA EPSTEIN—Tapestries, Watercolours and Etchings. Until Feb 27.

THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-221 4578. Graphics, drawings, sculptures, by the American Artist Leonard Baskin. Opening 20th Feb. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-5.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. DRAWING: TECHNIQUE & PURPOSE. Until 26 April. Wkdys 10-5.30 Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

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"... A son honoureth his father, and a servant his master: if then I be a father, where is mine honour? and if I be a master, where is my fear? saith the LORD."—Malachi 1: 6.

BIRTHS

ARTHY.—On 2nd February, at Amersham Hospital, to Frances and Robert—a son, a brother for Katharine.
BANNISTER.—On February 10th, to Alan and Anne—a daughter (Emily Alice).
COLLIER-WRIGHT.—On 7th February, 1981, at St Thomas' Hospital, to Rowan (nee Hubbard) and Charles—a daughter (Emma).
CONNOLLY.—On 7th Feb., to Sarah (nee Sherston) and James—a daughter (Georgina Felicity).
FARRELL.—On 7th February, to Cindy (nee Campbell) and Richard—a sister for Zoe and Clare.
FOLEY.—Sarah, wife of Christopher—a son (William John), on Saturday, 7th February, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon.
GAGE.—On January 31st, to John Gage and Penelope Kenrick, at Cambridge—a daughter.
GORDON.—On 7th February, at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Ann (nee Donald) and Charles—a beautiful son (Benedict Harry).
GROSSMITH.—On February 3rd, to Christopher and Kostadinka—a daughter (Annabel Katharine).
HESELWOOD.—On 7th February at the Westminster Hospital to Marylou (nee Burgoyne-Johnson) and Gerald—a son, brother for Misha.
MACKENZIE.—On 24th January, to Alan and Sue—a daughter (Tanith Alexandra).
ROBBINS. — On 3rd December, 1980, at Hereford County Hospital, to Alison (nee Dowdeswell) and Julian Robbins—a daughter (Lydia Mary), a sister for Amy and Matthew.
STRANGE.—To Erica (nee Wathen) and Jonathan, on 9th February, at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital—a daughter (Rachel Clare), sister for Thomas Robert.
WALKER.—On February 3rd, to Martin and Nicola (nee Corley Smith)—a daughter (Olivia Geraldine), sister for Florence and Henry.
WILSON.—To Robert and Susan (nee Preece-Murray), in Ireland on 28th January—a daughter (Elizabeth Claire Louise), a sister for Stephen, Kerry, David and Charles.

BIRTHDAYS

C. P. J. at U.C.L. Happy 21st! Happiness and success always. Love Mum and Dad.

MARRIAGES

BENTHALL : KIRSCH.—On February 7th, at Castle Heights, White Plains, New York, Timothy Paul, son of Sir Paul Benthall, KBE, and Lady Benthall, to Susan Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Kirsch.

DEATHS

ATTREE.—ANN (late of Lympne and the Country Club), peacefully on Saturday, 7th February. Funeral at Lympne Church, Friday, 13th February, 11 a.m. Flowers to Hambrook and Johns, Dymchurch Rd., Hythe, Kent.

[illegible]

MEREDITH.—Peacefully in Bedford on 6th February, 1981, Marjorie Frances Beryl (nee Calot), widow of Major "Jackie" Meredith, M.C. Beloved mother of Kay O'Kelly de Conciera of Darcy House, Dunkineely, co. Donegal. Grandmother of Sean and great grandmother of Patrick and Mark. Funeral private. No flowers at her own request but donations if desired to any charity.
METSON.—On February 10th, 1981, after a long illness borne with great fortitude, Gilbert Harold Metson, M.C., Ph.D., D.Sc., aged 73 years, of Harpenden, formerly of Barnet. Beloved husband of Una. Dearly loved father of Gillian and Andria. One time director of Post Office Research. Service at Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday, February 17th at 2.30 p.m. (East Chapel). Family flowers only, please. Donations ... Research ... Fulham ...

ORTIZ. [illegible]
PAGE. [illegible]
PIDGEON. [illegible]
POWELL-JONES. [illegible]
SMITH. [illegible]
SULLIVAN. [illegible]
SWAINSTON. [illegible]
SWETENHAM. [illegible]
THOMAS. [illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

WADIA.—In proud and grateful memory of my dearly beloved husband, Sir Cusrow Wadia, on his birthday, Feb. 11. Born 1869, died Oct. 5, 1950.
WHEELER.—In loving memory of Ellen Mary Wheeler, who was born on February 11th, 1881. Remembered by her children and grandchildren.
WILSON, GILBERT INGRAM, FRCSE.—Born 10th June, 1900, died 11th February, 1980, and his son John Kershaw, born 5th October, 1936, died 12th October, 1965. Remembered always with love.—Margaret, Pat, Helen, Josephine and Catherine.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

DIRECTOR'S SEMINAR

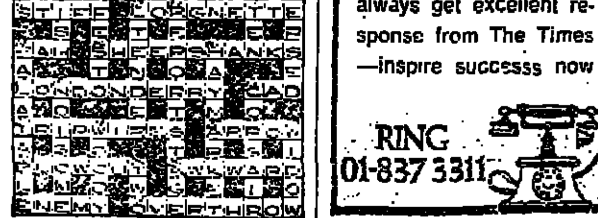
[illegible]

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,447

ACROSS
1 Unimaginative as Bobby was commonly said to be (4-6).
9 Reads letters about many trees (6).
10 Crammed with information — when taking the first course? (5-3).
11 A sleeper disturbed — was thrust into river? (3-5).
12 European gives a tip for outsider—back it! (4).
13 Time branch members would appear in glasses? (10).
15 Going by very old version (7).
17 Shoots a parent in East Germany (7).
20 Change initially introduced by an Oxford warden (10).
21 Beloved first named by correspondent (4).
23 High officers see Russian agency about work with transport (3, 5).
25 Verse is more hackneyed—it's about me (8).
26 Found less content in school (6).
27 Anti-tobacco slogan used by gardeners (4-6).

DOWN
2 Swift high-flyer (6).
3 Horses' feet? (8).
4 Resort for those 16 when low in spirits (3-7).
5 Went off course with it coming up the estuary (4-3).
6 National assembly requires endless paper (4).
7 Beaten by one exploit in a second (8).
8 Scientist rents a moor for diversion (10).
12 Testimony of Parisian taken on site (10).
14 Witchcraft on which 2's creator meditated? (10).
16 Activity dear to housewives—and informers? (8).
18 Concerning stars of team—the Madrid one (8).
19 Sea-trip, some change for an Egyptian (7).
22 A redcap before he became a physicist (6).
24 Once more we hear an African antelope (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,446



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 24

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDUCATION

Cookery courses.
Business and Secretarial courses.
Remedial Tuition for Adults and Children.
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—Whichever you provide. The Times can put you in contact with potential pupils and students—through The Times Educational feature on February 23th.
For more information or to book your advertisement
Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

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THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
DEPT. 281
9 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, LONDON SW1X 7EJ.

EXCHANGE, large secluded house, central Cambridge or beautiful cottage, Dorset Coast for similar Scotland for 2 weeks, August or September. Cambridge 316470.

LAURA SITZ. There was no address on your letter. Thankyou for the book.—Mary Stewart.

VALENTINE'S DAY gifts by Special Delivery.—See Services.

...

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—require secretary for Doctor involved in studies, 5 day week, see sec. vacs. today.
MUMMY AND DADDY. — Congratulations on 25 years. Ian, Jane and Rosie.
U.S. IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS?—See Services today.
SHORTHAND.—Audio P.A. £7,000 plus: Required by the main board director of the City insurance brokers, see Creme de la Creme today.
L.R.R.H.—Beautiful memories linger forever. All my love.—BEW.
EVERY MATE NEEDS A PHONE. Compuphone push button system.

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on a holiday for two (or £35 for one) by booking now for a holiday between 1st April and 31st Oct., at Dol-y-Coed Hotel, Llanwrtyd Wells, Breconshire, mid-Wales. Tel. 05913 215 for presentation brochure of this beautifully situated country hotel.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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DARTMOOR.—Cottages to let. Min £55 p.w. low season. Write: The P.O., Clearbrook, Yelverton, Devon. 082285 3295.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AIREY NEAVE MEMORIAL TRUST

SCHOLARSHIPS available for research into Freedom under National Laws. Closing date for next applications March 31st, 1981. Send s.a.e. for forms to Hon. Sec., AIREY NEAVE MEMORIAL TRUST, House of Commons, London, S.W.1. The fund remains open.

IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

That's why so many people spend their spring and summer breaks in London instead. We'll be telling them where to go and what to do in The Times holiday feature "London round the clock" on March 7th. Where to eat, drink and make merry into the small hours or even all night, where to hire the transport to get there.
If you can offer any of these or similar facilities, and you'd like to make Tipperary's loss your gain, call Jeanne now on
837 3311 extension 288

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

responded in 1980 to around 26,000 requests for help and advice from people suffering from:
ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, EMPHYSEMA, ANGINA, CORONARY THROMBOSIS and STROKE
as compared with 12,000 in 1977. It also expanded considerably its work in STROKE RESEARCH and REHABILITATION.
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The Chest, Heart and Stroke Association (T), Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JE.

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GREECE—SUMMER 1981 holiday brochure now avail. Winter European sunspot flights avail. Valexander Tours, 24 Crawford Place, W.1. 01-402 4262 (ATOL 278BD).
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FRENCH SKI BARGAINS. — Last-minute discounts in Val d'Isere, Tignes, La Plagne, Meribel, Megeve. Car/air from £79inp. Also some Easter avail. Holiday Villas, 01-680 3300 (ATOL 778B ABTA).
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SKI FLIGHTS from Heathrow. Ski West 0373 864811. ATOL 1383B.
AFRICA CALLING. Jo'burg, Nairobi, Lagos, Accra and many other destinations. Call Interair 103 Star Street, London, W.2. 01-402 0552. Air Agents.

Resort Area	Board Arrangement	Portland Rating	No of Nights	Dates	Guaranteed Final Price Per Person
Majorca	Hotel FB	2√	7	28 Feb	£119
	1 bedroom apt	3√	7	28 Feb	£115
	Hotel FB	2√	7	7,14 Mar	£109
	1 bedroom apt	3√	7	7,14 Mar	£101
	Hotel FB	2√	14	7,14 Mar	£135
	1 bedroom apt	3√	14	7,14 Mar	£126
Rhodes	Hotel HB	2√	7	5,12 Mar	£135
	Hotel HB	2√	14	5,12 Mar	£175
Gran Canaria	1 bedroom apt	3√	7	7,14 Mar	£149
	1 bedroom apt	3√	14	7,14 Mar	£199
Portugal	Hotel BB	2√	7	6,13 Mar	£119
	1 bedroom apt	3√	7	6,13 Mar	£119
	Hotel BB	2√	14	6,13 Mar	£135
	1 bedroom apt	2√	14	6,13 Mar	£135
Malta	Hotel HB	1√	7	4,11 Mar	£125
	Studio apartment	2√	7	4,11 Mar	£99
	Hotel HB	1√	14	11 Mar	£159
	Studio apartment	2√	14	11 Mar	£129
Costa Blanca	Hotel HB	2√	7	7,14 Mar	£105
	Studio apartment	2√	7	7,14 Mar	£89

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LANZAROTE 1-2 wks.	Var.	150	Lanzarote Villas 0403 31504
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CYPRUS/MALTA s-c pens/htls 7/14 21 dys.	4/18/22 Mar.	121	Bon Aventure 01-937 9337
CORFU Villas 1-2 wks.	May	134	Villa Seekers 01-837 5605
SKI VAL D'ISERE Car/air 1-2 wks.	21 Feb.	59	Holiday Villas 01-680 3300
COLFOSCO Ski/Chalet party 2 wks.	21 Feb.	339	Small World 01-240 3235

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ABTA IATA ATOL 401B

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SPECIAL BOOK BEFORE 15 MARCH FOR LATE SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN

NAWAS TRAVEL

CORFU

ATHENS, SPAIN, GREEK ISLANDS, SOUTH OF FRANCE

(continued on page 24)

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43 Cheval Place, Knightsbridge, London, SW7

Have YOU booked your space in the "Holidays '81" feature on 20th February yet? If not ring Bridget on 01-278 9351 now.

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